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ITALY LIKE PANDEMONIUM

Abyssinian Reverse Provokes a Paroxysm of Rage in Rome.

CRISPI'S RESIGNATION APPLAUDED

Deputies of the Extreme Left Demand that the Premier and Cabinet Be Impeached.

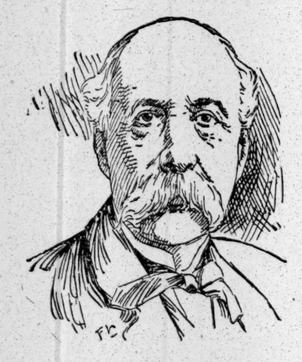
POPULAR OPPOSITION TO MILITARY DUTY

Stampede of Baratieri's Troops Attributed to Flight of Askaris Under Arimondi—The Loss Lessens.

ROME, March 5.—Reports from every city and town of consequence throughout Italy show that the excitement caused by the Italian reverse in Abyssinia displays no sign of warning; on the contrary, in many places it grows greater as the meagre details of the defeat filter through the press from official sources.

Prime Minister Crispi and the other members of the Cabinet have been compelled to retire from office, that fact having been announced in the Chamber of Deputies today amid a scene that can fittingly be described as pandemonium.

The situation in Rome is so critical that the troops have been confined to their barracks, a measure of precaution that will enable them to be hastily dispatched to any



Francesco Crispi.
Resigned as Premier of the Italian Ministry.

part of the city should their services be necessary to quell disturbances. The university has been closed, the authorities fearing that the hot-headed students would attempt to make a demonstration, which, in the present condition of the popular temper, might lead to serious rioting. Despite the precautions taken, however, there were several disturbances to-night, but the police were able to handle the crowds without calling upon the military for aid. A number of arrests were made for disorderly conduct.

The popular indignation is directed against Signor Crispi and the other Ministers who rightly or wrongly are held to be responsible for the disgrace that has befallen the Italian arms. As a matter of fact, however, Signor Crispi did not at first approve of the country's embarking upon the hazardous undertaking of conquering the Abyssinians, and it was only the pressure exerted upon him that caused him to support the policy of expanding the Italian possessions in Africa.

This fact counts for little now, and the Prime Minister's enemies, of whom he has a great number, took occasion of the popular feeling to incite the whole Italian people, so far as possible, to pour out the vials of their wrath upon Signor Crispi and his colleagues in the Ministry. Their success was marked, and it is feared now that the storm they have raised will assume such proportions that it will indeed be a hard task for the King to secure any man to undertake the formation of a new Cabinet. There is a probability that his Majesty will be forced to request Signor Crispi to again assume office, in which event there will be a further and still louder outcry against him.

The calling out of the reserves of 1872 to serve with the colors has also added to the dissatisfaction, and in some instances has been one of the causes that have led to the disorderly demonstrations. These reserves are the men born in 1872, and the calling of them from their employments will cause serious financial loss to them.

Naples, Brescia, Palermo, Catania, Florence, Venice, and Sassari were the scenes last night of disturbances growing out of the feeling engendered by the army's defeat and the opposition to having the young men of the country forced to throw aside their means of earning a livelihood to take up arms. Many people argue that in view of all the circumstances of the case it would be foolhardiness for Italy further to continue her attempted conquest of Abyssinia, but it is claimed by others that it is absolutely necessary for the country to carry out the campaign and restore her tarnished prestige. They believe that if a decisive blow is not inflicted upon the Abyssinians, the latter will eventually drive the Italians out of Erythrea.

The scene in the Chamber of Deputies today was one to be long remembered. Long before the hour of opening the Chamber enormous crowds of people thronged the vicinity and practically surrounded the building. As time went on the crowds increased and the excitement of the populace grew more intense. The streets in the vicinity of the Chamber were patrolled by troops, who experienced difficulty in making their way through the packed thoroughfares. The members of the Ministry in proceeding to the Chamber evaded the crowd as much as possible. When Signor Baccelli, Minister of Public Instruction, arrived in the Chamber, he was hissed by the Opposition Deputies and cheered by those who adhere to the Ministry.

The sitting of the Chamber was of the wildest character, the uproar beginning as soon as the Chamber was called to order. Signor Crispi announced the resignation of the Cabinet, and stated that the resignations had been accepted by the King. This announcement was received with prolonged and passionate applause. The members of the Extreme Left shouted insults at Signor Crispi, but the Premier preserved his temper, and when he was enabled to obtain a hearing declared with great firmness that the Ministry until the nomination of their successors would retain office and maintain public order.

The members of the Extreme Left gave notice of their intention to introduce a motion demanding the impeachment of Premier Crispi and the members of the Ministry. The uproar continued throughout the sitting, with more or less volume, and the scenes of extreme disorders were renewed when the President declared the sitting ended.

Meanwhile the crowds outside were shouting, cheering, cursing, hissing, howling, and groaning. Ten arrests were made by the police of men who hissed members of the Ministry as they came out of the Chamber, but the hissing and howling continued just the same. The Ministers paid no attention to the crowd, but, escorted by police, entered their carriages and were driven rapidly away.

To-night the demonstrations against Signor Crispi became more energetic, and the outlook was very threatening. Great crowds gathered in the streets, and Socialist and Radical orators, mounting steps, boxes, or anything that would lift them above the level of the mobs, passionately harangued them, pointing out that all the evil that has befallen Italy came from the maladministration of the present Cabinet. The Prime Minister and his supporters were violently assailed, and the crowds were worked up into a condition bordering upon frenzy. At this point the police in force intervened and broke up the meetings, not, however, without great difficulty.

Later a crowd marched to the residence of Signor Crispi, and made a demonstration before it. Every opprobrious term in the Italian language was hurled at him, but no attention was paid to the crowd by those in the house. Then the mob marched to the offices of the newspapers that support the Government, and shattered the windows with stones, bricks, and clubs. In driving the rioters away, several policemen were severely injured.

A Milan dispatch to-night states that there has been another collision there between the police and citizens. The police used their swords, and wounded nine persons.

Further advices were received this afternoon from the Italian headquarters in Abyssinia. These show that large bodies of troops who were supposed to have perished in the rout of the Italian forces last Sunday are now coming into the Italian camp.

The Shoans did not follow in pursuit of the retreating Italians. The troops attribute their stampede to the fact that the Askaris (native troops) under Gen. Arimondi turned in the face of the enemy and rushed back upon their supports. The Abyssinians followed them in such hot haste that they became hopelessly mingled with the Italians, so that they all became packed in a defile, neither being able to deploy. The consequence was that there was a general panic among the Italian troops.

OPPOSITION DEPUTIES MEET.

Northern Italy in Serious Protest and Naples Threatening Riot.

ROME, March 5.—After Signor Villa, the President of the Chamber, had quitted the chair, several of the members complained of his abrupt closing of the session, which had prevented the Marquis di Rudini and others from speaking in accordance with notices they had given.

The sudden ending of the sitting also prevented the submission to the House of the motion of the members of the Extreme Left for the impeachment of Signor Crispi and the other members of the Cabinet.

One hundred and fifty Deputies, belonging mainly to the Opposition, later met in a committee room. Signor Villa addressed them, explaining that his action was dictated by a desire to avert disorders.

The members present impressed upon Signor Villa the deep indignation of the country against the Ministers, and their policy. They declared that the position in Northern Italy was most serious and that a rising was actively threatened in Naples.

Signor Villa promised to inform King Humbert and to urge upon him a most speedy settlement of the existing crisis.

The motion of the members of the Extreme Left also embraced a demand for the recall of the troops.

RUDINI TO SUCCEED CRISPI.

Parliamentary Certainty on the Formation of the New Cabinet.

LONDON, March 5.—The Standard will tomorrow publish a dispatch from Rome saying that in Parliamentary circles it is considered almost certain that King Humbert will intrust the Marquis di Rudini, an ex-Prime Minister, with the formation of a Cabinet, and that Gen. Ricotti will be Minister of War.

The names of Signori Brin, Venosta, Sonnino, and Saracco are also mentioned for portfolios. They have all heretofore been Cabinet Ministers. Signor Sonnino was Minister of the Treasury and Signor Saracco Minister of Public Works in the retiring Cabinet. Signor Brin was Minister of Foreign Affairs some years ago.

Menelik Applicant for the Red Cross.

BERNE, March 5.—Emperor Menelik has applied for Abyssinia's admission into the Red Cross Society.

GEN. JOHN B. WOODWARD CRITICALLY ILL

Contracted Pneumonia and Is Confined to His Brooklyn Home.

Gen. John B. Woodward of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences and one of the best-known men in Brooklyn, is lying in a critical condition at his home, 259 Henry Street, that city, suffering from pneumonia.

Gen. Woodward had a severe chill Tuesday. After he recovered he went home, exposing himself to the chilling air and contracted pneumonia.

Dr. John A. McCorkle and Dr. Janeway had a consultation yesterday. They found that the patient was even worse than they had expected to find him.

"Gen. Woodward," Dr. McCorkle said last night, "has a very strong constitution, and we are hopeful that he will recover. He is, however, critically ill."

Gen. Woodward is a tall man of commanding figure. He has been actively engaged in the work of building up the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences. He was on Gov. Tilden's military staff, acting as Adjutant General. He was at one time President of the Brooklyn Park Department, and was also President of the Department of City Works.

Barley for German Beer.

HELENA, Mon., March 5.—Brewers in Germany have contracted for 2,500,000 bushels of barley from Montana next season. This barley will come from the famous Gallatin Valley, which lies along the Northern Pacific Railway, about eighty miles east of Helena, where enormous crops of finest quality are raised by irrigation.

Pawtucket Opera House Troubles.

PAWTUCKET, R. I., March 5.—J. F. Moore, representing George F. Lothrop, the theatrical manager of Boston, has taken possession of the Pawtucket Opera House by power of attorney, and now has keepers in charge. The affairs are said to be very much complicated.

Holmes Death Warrant Signed.

HARRISBURG, Penn., March 5.—The record in the Holmes case was received at the Executive Department to-day. This afternoon the Governor signed the death warrant, and Herman W. Mudgett, alias H. H. Holmes, will be executed Thursday, May 7.

SPAIN'S INTENDED ACTION

Protest to Ministries if We Recognize Cuban Belligerency.

SUBSCRIPTION TO BUY WARSHIPS

Merchants of Cienfuegos Cancel Orders to American Correspondents—Towns Burned.

MADRID, March 5.—It is announced that in the event of the United States Government's declaring its recognition of the belligerent rights of the Cuban rebels, the Government will prepare a memorandum making an energetic protest against such action, and send it to all the European Ministries.

A popular subscription has been opened in San Sebastian, the money raised to be devoted to the purchase of warships. The subscriptions have reached the aggregate sum of 8,000 pesetas.

Demonstrations against the action of the American Senate and House of Representatives were held in Toledo, Seville, Granada, Cadiz, and Malaga last evening. The only one of especial importance was that at Malaga, where the police were obliged to charge upon the mob and to protect the United States Consulate.

Decrees closing the universities in Madrid, Barcelona and Granada have been signed, and others will follow, if necessary. The Republicans of Valiencia are making preparations to hold a meeting Sunday to protest against the recognition of the belligerency of the Cuban rebels.

The Cabinet has decided that Spain does not need a loan and have resolved to authorize the fitting out of privateers in the event of war. Italian and English ship owners have telegraphed to the Ministry inquiring as to the intentions of the Government.

The Government has examined proposals submitted by an English shipping firm which offers to sell two fast cruisers of 4,000 tons each, and the vessels will probably be bought. The Transatlantic Company has offered to the Government the use of six of their best steamers and the Government has accepted the offer.

LONDON, March 5.—The Pall Mall Gazette, continuing its comments on the action of the United States Senate and House of Representatives in regard to Cuba, censures the present mood of the Senate, which was formerly so dignified a body. "The responsible House of Representatives," the Gazette adds, "is now the only body in which the United States has faith. The House is in sympathy with Cuba, and does not love Spain, but it is animated by a sense of responsibility not only to the country which it represents, but to the world at large.

"The action of the Senate has turned sympathy toward a country which is now weak but is remembered for the proud position she once occupied. Spain has neglected her duty to Cuba, but the action of the United States Senate is enough to make the rest of the world condone her neglect."

From a Staff Correspondent of The United Press.

HAVANA, March 5.—All the merchants of Cienfuegos have agreed to cancel the orders given to their correspondents in the United States as a protest against the action of the American Congress on the Cuban question. The merchants talked of holding a demonstration, but Captain General Weyler prohibited it. The Chamber of Commerce here met to-day to consider the question of taking similar action. Gen. Weyler advised the Chamber to be prudent.

There is talk of stopping the exportation of tobacco in bales and to permit the export of only the manufactured product.

Gen. Weyler has placed restrictions on the sale of petroleum, and has prohibited its sale in the interior towns which the insurgents visit.

The following towns in the Province of Pinar del Rio have been recently burned by the rebels: Cabanas, Bahia Honda, San Diego de Nunez, Santa Cruz de los Pinos, Palacios, Paso Real, San Diego de los Banos, San Juan y Martinez, and Quiebra Hacha.

The gunboat Lince, which was carrying rations to Jibaro, on the south coast of Canaguey, found chains across the entrance to the harbor. The vessel was fired upon by rebels and replied with her guns.

News has been received here to the effect that 500 mounted rebels attacked a convoy of ammunition near Gibara, Province of Santiago. The insurgents were repulsed with a loss of twenty-five killed. The Spanish loss was one Lieutenant killed and seven soldiers wounded.

Gen. Lachambre reports that troops have reconnoitered in the zone of Jarahueca and destroyed the huts on the farms used by rebels. The troops had an engagement with insurgents. The latter left two dead on the field.

The volunteers at Jibacoa surrendered the fort there to the rebels. The insurgents took all their arms and then released the men.

HOUSE CUBAN RESOLUTIONS STAND.

Thew Will Be Adopted by the Senate as Its Expression of Opinion.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The country will not be surprised to learn that the Senate conferrees on the Cuban resolutions have accepted the House substitute. There have been many indications in the last two days that this course would be pursued. From the statements which come from the conference room the three statesmen representing the Senate—Sherman, Morgan, and Lodge—found no difficulties in the way of a speedy agreement that the House resolutions were the stronger, and that it would be advisable to adopt them. These gentlemen were convinced only a few days ago that the Senate resolutions were infinitely preferable to the others. All that the House conferrees had to do to-day was to insist upon the acceptance of the substitute. After the surrender had been decided upon Mr. Sherman repaired to the Senate Chamber and announced the news.

Contrary to expectation, Mr. Hale objected to the immediate consideration of the conference report. He is preparing a speech explanatory of his attitude of hostility to the resolutions. After some discussion, in which Mr. Chandler declared that the resolutions were not strong enough, it was agreed that the conference report should go over until Monday at 2 o'clock. Mr. Call and a few other Senators desired immediate action, but as the Senate previously had decided that there should be an adjournment this afternoon until next Monday, their protest had no effect.

The impression prevails at the Capitol that the substitute will be accepted by the Senate. Several Senators with whom a correspondent of THE NEW-YORK TIMES talked this evening said they did not expect to see any changes made, although there was considerable objection to the third section, favoring intervention by this Government if necessary to protect the interests of American citizens. Although some of the Senators who voted last week for the resolutions reported by the Committee on Foreign Relations have revised their opinions somewhat, it is not expected they will prove a stumbling block in the way of the substitute. One of these said this evening that he had about reached the conclusion that it would be well to shelve the resolutions for the present at least, and that perhaps the best way out of the difficulty would be to pass the substitute.

The resolutions, as already stated in these dispatches, amount to nothing more than an expression of opinion. The President is not required to pay any attention to them, and there is no expectation that he will do so. That this is appreciated in the Senate Chamber is shown by the introduction today by Mr. Allen of a joint resolution directing the President to issue a proclamation recognizing the independence of Cuba. Mr. Allen became engaged in an altercation with Mr. Hale in connection with this latest product of his brain, and the resolution was lost sight of. There is no doubt that an effort will be made to bring it to the front.

Some of the Senators profess to feel very much offended over the course of the President in ignoring their views concerning Cuba, and, although the Allen resolution represents at present nothing more than the views of the Populists, it is not unlikely that some of the Cuban enthusiasts will undertake to secure its adoption. It is claimed by men who disagree with the President that, while a joint resolution recognizing the belligerency or the independence of the Cubans might not receive the support given the other resolutions, it would be passed over the President's veto if necessary. This readily will be detected as the language of disappointed men.

When the House substitute resolutions shall be adopted, as they undoubtedly will be, some time necessarily will have to be given the President to consider the matter, and conservative persons are in hopes that the feeling in Congress may suffer a change. The folly of adopting misleading resolutions at a time when diplomacy should be invoked is becoming more and more apparent to the public.

RIOTOUS STUDENT PUNISHED.

Windows of the Consulate at Valencia Broken with Stones.

MADRID, March 5.—The student who burned the American flag here yesterday has been ordered to lose a year's studies. He will be also criminally prosecuted. The other students who were arrested for participation in the disorderly demonstration against the United States will be handed over to the police courts for punishment.

The University at Valencia has been closed. Rioters in that city proceeded to the American Consulate, hooted the Consul and the United States, and smashed the windows of the building with stones and other missiles. The police dispersed the mob, but had much difficulty in doing so.

It is feared that the students at the universities that have not been already closed will issue a manifesto against the closing of the others. In the event of their doing this, all the universities in the kingdom will be shut up.

Commander Villamil of the Royal Navy will start to-morrow for England, for the purpose of inspecting the cruisers that have been offered to the Government by private firms in that country. It is expected that four of the cruisers will be bought, and added to the Spanish Navy.

SHOT AND KILLED A CONSTABLE.

Wounded Another Who Will Die—Desperate Criminal at Bay in Woodward, Penn.

BELLEFONTE, Penn., March 5.—Word has been received here from Woodward, a small hamlet twenty-five miles from here in the eastern end of the county, giving meagre details of the murder of one man and the fatal shooting of another.

While two Constables were endeavoring to arrest William Etlinger, a desperate criminal, he resisted arrest, and shot both of the Constables, one, John L. Barner, failing dead, and the other, Frank Geiswhite, being fatally injured.

Etlinger then barricaded his house and defied arrest by the infuriated citizens who had gathered on the scene, keeping them at bay with dynamite and a double-barreled shotgun.

Word was telegraphed to the Sheriff here, and he, with a large posse of well armed men, departed at 6 o'clock on a special train for Woodward, having first telegraphed the citizens not to allow Etlinger to escape, and to shoot him down if he should make the attempt.

Woodward is seven miles from a telegraph station, and it is not known what took place on the arrival of the Sheriff.

AN EXCITING REPUBLICAN PRIMARY.

Two Factions Fight for Supremacy in White Plains.

WHITE PLAINS, March 5.—There was an exciting Republican primary election here to-night to choose delegates to the Second Assembly District Convention. There were two factions in the field and a big vote was brought out. The Moran ticket had a majority of seventy over the ticket put in the field by W. Stafford and James Young.

It was alleged that the Stafford and Young ticket was opposed to Collector William H. Robertson for delegate to the St. Louis Convention. The fight also determined the leaders of the Republican party in White Plains.

James H. and John P. Moran were, until a year ago considered the leaders. The younger element defeated them and had become bold in their talk over the victory. This talk aroused the Morans to action to-night.

The ticket elected is as follows: J. T. Lockwood, William H. Gedney, John P. Moran, Arthur S. Core, Charles E. Birch, Charles P. Sherwood, Frederick W. Clark, and Richard Whinn, colored.

THE "JERUSALEM COLONY" STARTS.

Departure of Seventy New Members from Chicago Last Night.

CHICAGO, March 5.—Seventy new members of the American "Jerusalem Colony" left this city to-night in a body for Jerusalem, where they propose to spend the remainder of their lives in accordance with the chief article of their faith. The colony was started more than fifteen years ago, when Mrs. Anna Spafford, her husband, ten other adults, and several children embarked for the Sacred City. Mr. Spafford died there seven years ago, and part of the colony, including Mrs. Spafford, returned to this country two years ago.

All of them are now returning with the new colonists, most of whom are of Scandinavian descent from Chicago and other cities of the Northwest. They have sacrificed their property and business, and will rely on Divine help in obtaining the necessities of life in the Holy Land. They will do missionary work in a non-sectarian spirit, and perform the duties of nurses and helpers of the poor.

Dr. Gustave Scholer Robbed.

While ex-Deputy Coroner Gustave Scholer of 311 West Forty-eighth Street was visiting patients yesterday afternoon a poorly dressed man called at his office and said that the doctor had told him to wait there until his return.

A servant allowed the man to wait in the office, and when Dr. Sholer returned he found that two overcoats, a suit of clothes, a pair of patent-leather shoes, a silk hat, and several surgical instruments were gone.

The stranger left his old clothes on the office floor.

CLIFFORD SHOT TO KILL

Supt. W. G. Watson Attacked in West Shore's Weehawken Station.

A DISCHARGED EMPLOYE'S REVENGE

The Wounded Man Taken to the Roosevelt Hospital—Is in a Critical Condition.

W. G. Watson, Superintendent of the Hudson River Division of the West Shore Railroad, was shot twice yesterday afternoon in his office at the Weehawken, N. J., Station of the road.

His assailant was Edward Clifford, formerly a detective on the road, who was discharged by Mr. Watson Wednesday.

The shooting occurred just before 4 o'clock P. M. A number of persons were in the Weehawken waiting room at the time. They were suddenly aroused by two shots in quick succession. While they were endeavoring to locate the direction from which the sound had come, Edward Clifford walked out from the entry leading to the Superintendent's office, which is on the second floor, and out to the platform.

There he met Policeman Bohen, and said: "I am your prisoner. I'm done."

The policeman had not heard the shots, and did not inquire as to the offense. But he took his willing prisoner in charge, caught a trolley car at the foot of the hill, transferred at the Boulevard, and went to the Weehawken Jail. On the way his prisoner did not talk, but sat sullenly thinking.

It was very difficult to get any satisfactory information about the affair yesterday. The railway men were very reticent, for it was known that the General Superintendent was making an investigation, and none of his subordinates cared to take any action whatever.

It was learned, however, that Clifford moved to Weehawken from Philadelphia about eighteen years ago. For ten years he was employed on the Weehawken police force, and five years ago he became one of the detectives of the West Shore Railroad. While working in this capacity he captured Perry, the notorious train robber, who escaped from the Asylum for the Insane at Matteawan, N. Y. He received a reward of $1,280 for this important work.

Clifford's trouble with Superintendent Watson began a year ago. Clifford was discharged at that time for some cause, but was reinstated by higher authority than Watson. Since then Clifford has shown a spirit of independence that has sometimes been offensive to Mr. Watson. His chief transgression has been a habit of visiting a saloon perched on the hill above the Weehawken station, and objection has been made that he drank too much.

Superintendent Watson discharged Clifford on Wednesday evening on the ground that he went too often to a saloon. Clifford went to his home, but at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon he called at Superintendent Watson's office. Mr. Watson was not in, but his private secretary, J. V. Skane, asked Clifford to wait.

According to the story told by Mr. Skane, Clifford began to complain about his discharge when Mr. Watson returned, and asked that he be restored. The Superintendent spoke as kindly as possible. Finally Clifford became angry and said Mr. Watson had no right to discharge him, and that he held his position under higher authority.

Mr. Watson endeavored to smooth over the matter, and was speaking pleasantly, when, according to Mr. Skane's story, Clifford suddenly shot at him, saying:

"There is my discharge."

The bullet entered Mr. Watson's left shoulder. He jumped up quickly and seized Clifford by both arms just below the shoulders. The lower half of Clifford's pistol arm was still free, and he pressed his revolver against the Superintendent's stomach and fired again.

The whole incident occupied only a few seconds, and Mr. Skane, who was sitting at his desk opposite Mr. Watson, had not time to do anything.

At the second shot the Superintendent sank back, and Mr. Skane rushed to his aid, while Clifford walked out and surrendered himself.

A message was sent to Dr. S. E. Kortwright, the company's physician. He was a mile away, but he was soon on the spot. He dressed the wounds of Mr. Watson as best he could, and then the wounded Superintendent was carried to a ferryboat on a stretcher and taken to Roosevelt Hospital, in this city. An operation was performed at the hospital almost immediately on Mr. Watson's arrival, and everything was done to make him as easy as possible.

In the meantime word had been sent to Mrs. Watson, who was with her children at their home, in Haverstraw, N. Y. A special train was made up to bring her to Weehawken.

Chief of Police Simon Perry of Weehawken was sent for immediately after the shooting occurred.

"I was attending a meeting of the Freeholders," he said last night, "when I was called by telephone by one of the clerks at the railroad station. He told me that Clifford had shot Superintendent Watson. I could not believe it at first. I thought he was joking, but he told me he was in earnest. It took me an hour and a half to go to the station, and when I arrived I found Clifford had been taken to the police station. I went there and found him in the cell.

"'This is an awful thing,' I said to Clifford.

"He made no reply. Afterward he refused to make any statement whatever. I could not ask him to incriminate himself."

When Chief Perry returned to the railway station, he found a number of railway men and others gathered around the station. They were excited, and he concluded that it would be best to transfer Clifford to the jail of Hudson County, N. J. The authorities there declined to take Clifford without a warrant of commitment. A complaint was sworn by Secretary Skane, and Clifford was taken before Magistrate M. M. Ryer. In the courtroom he said he did not know anything that had occurred from the time he entered Mr. Watson's room until he came out and surrendered himself. It is believed, therefore, that his plea, in case of the death of Mr. Watson, will be temporary insanity.

Mr. Skane, who was still greatly excited, told a somewhat disconnected story of the occurrence, and a commitment was then made out. After being taken to the county jail Clifford refused to see any one.

Mrs. Hasbrouck of 18 Boulevard, Weehawken, N. J., at whose house Clifford made his home, said last night that she had not seen him since his discharge by Mr. Watson.

"He would come and go very quietly," she said last night. "He lived in my house for over a year, and always was a very quiet, peaceable man."

Those who know Clifford say that he is a very lovable fellow and has generally been calm and even tempered. They think the reward in the Perry case somewhat upset him. He is about forty years old and is a handsome man.

Mr. Watson is very popular with his men. He is a genial, pleasant man. Mr. Watson rallied somewhat about midnight, and the hospital surgeons said they had hopes of his recovery.

The Perry case, in which Clifford was one of the prominent figures, attracted much attention last Spring. Oliver Curtis Perry, who was a famous train robber and desperado, escaped with four fellow-convicts from the New-York State Asylum for Insane Criminals, at Matteawan, on April 10, 1895, and was captured a week later near the West Shore Railroad Station at Weehawken, N. J. Perry was then almost tired out with continual tramping, and was weak from starvation.

Perry was captured by Clifford and Patrolman Bernard McAlese, being found by them in company with two other tramps, beside a bonfire near the Weehawken station. Clifford was struck with something in the manner and appearance of Perry, and, almost by intuition, decided that he had the man that had given the authorities such a long chase.

A DOWN-TOWN BUILDING BURNED.

Fire in a Six-story Brick Structure in Laight Street Causes Damage of $100,000.

The lower part of the city was lighted up this morning by a fire that started just before 2 o'clock in the building 3, 5, and 7 Laight Street.

So rapid was the spread of the flames that a fourth alarm was sent in. The roof fell in three-quarters of an hour after the fire started and a volume of smoke and flame shot up.

The building was a six-story brick structure running through to St. John's Lane and to York Street, the numbers on York Street being 3, 5, and 7.

On the first floor of the building were the Garvin Machine Company and the Radam Microbe Company. Bernard Ullman & Co., manufacturers of embroideries, occupied the upper floors. The fire started on the second floor.

It was soon seen that the building in which the fire started could not be saved, and the firemen fought hard to protect surrounding property.

Close estimate of the loss could not be made. It will probably reach $100,000.

FAVORITE WILKES LOSES AN EYE.

Jacob Ruppert's Famous Horse Injured at a Fire in the Hudson River Driving Park.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., March 5.—Fire started in the Hudson River Driving Park about 7 o'clock this evening, and three companies from this city responded to the alarm. When the firemen reached the scene they found the stock-farm stables burning.

In the stables were fifty well-known trotting horses. Among these was the celebrated trotting stallion Favorite Wilkes, owned by Jacob Ruppert and valued at $25,000. In the rush to get the horses out of the burning stables one of the stallion's eyes was knocked out, and he was otherwise bruised.

The only supply of water within reach of the stables was contained in a large tank about fifty feet high, with a capacity of 40,000 gallons. Before the firemen could get connection with the water in the tank, the framework which supported it took fire, and in a few minutes the tank fell, with a great crash. The firemen then resorted to buckets, but progress was slow and the flames soon communicated to the grand stand, which was more or less damaged.

With the combined efforts of the firemen and a number of citizens, Exhibition Hall was saved. The stables, with several small buildings near by, were burned to the ground.

The cause of the fire is not known, but the blaze is thought to have originated in a cooking stove in the living apartments over the stables.

The property was all owned by Jacob Ruppert. The total loss will probably reach $50,000; covered by insurance.

THE CRUISER CORDOVA AGROUND.

The New Columbian War Vessel Fast in a Mudbank in Prince's Bay.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., March, 5.—While returning from a trial trip last evening the Colombian cruiser Cordova, which has just been fitted out at Hugh Ramsey's shipyard at Perth Amboy, ran aground in Prince's Bay, off the Mount Loretto Mission. A trial of the lead showed that she had run into a mudbank.

The engines were set astern, and she was backed off. A moment later, she again ran aground, and for the second time succeeded in getting into deep water. Another attempt to steam ahead only resulted in striking a mudbank, and then it was decided to anchor. Pilot Liddle declares that his course was correct, and that there should have been eighteen feet of water in the channel. The vessel draws fourteen feet four inches.

The Cordova is only two or three feet in the mud, and it is believed that she will float easily at high tide. No attempt will be made to bring her to Perth Amboy until daylight. It is expected that she will sail for Colon, Central America, on Saturday.

THE HASBROUCK PRESSED ASHORE.

Fast on North Dock Reef, Off the Harbor of New-Hamburg.

NEWBURG, N. Y., March 5.—The steamer J. L. Hasbrouck, south-bound from Poughkeepsie for New-York, in making a landing at New-Hamburg at 6:30 o'clock this morning, was pressed by the ice upon what is known as North Dock Reef. Her hull was stove in abaft amidship, causing her to careen, submerging considerable of her deck freight.

Twelve passengers on board reached the shore easily on the ice. Her freight cargo is being discharged ashore, and the rest is being taken off by the ferryboat J. H. Brinckerhoff from Poughkeepsie. On the starboard side the vessel is submerged up to the rail. She lies about 100 feet from the shore, near the New-Hamburg dock.

Accused of Robbing Synagogues.

Samuel Bindig, twenty-two years old, was arrested last night on a charge of breaking into the synagogue at 82 Orchard Street, and stealing four robes belonging to the rabbi. He was locked up in the Eldridge Street Police Station.

Soon after Bindig's arrest Max Cohen, twenty-six years old, was locked up in the same, station on a charge of breaking into the synagogue at 67 Hester Street for the purpose of robbery. He was caught in the synagogue, having entered through a fanlight.

Acidity of the Stomach
Produced by sugar in blended whiskies, never experienced by users of Old Crow Rye, a pure whiskey. Sold Everywhere. H. B. KIRK & CO.—Adv.

WILL BE PASSED TUESDAY

Raines Bill Advanced After a Day and Night of Debate.

ITS MANY INIQUITIES SET FORTH

Republican Senators, Subdued by the Party Lash, in Silence Listen to Taunts of the Opposition.

PLATT'S NAME USED TO CONJURE WITH

The Fact that the "Easy Boss" Favors the Measure the Only Answer Made to Democratic Argument.

ALBANY, March 5.—The Republican "machine" to-day crowded the Raines Excise bill one step nearer to completed legislation.

The bill was considered in Committee of the Whole during the entire day, and ordered to a third reading early to-morrow morning. It is the programme to bring it to a final vote Tuesday. It will be driven through then under the lash of the caucus.

For about ten hours the iniquities of the bill were held up to public view to-day. Crowds were in the Senate Chamber. The minority made a gallant but unavailing fight. The Republicans whose constituents are to be robbed sat silent during the debate and obeyed orders at voting time.

A rule choking off any protracted debate will help do the business, and one more turn of the wheel will consummate the injustice, so far as the Senate is concerned.

The vote to advance the bill to third reading was 29 in favor of, and 10 against such action, as follows:

Ayes—Ballantine, Burns, Brush, Chahoon, C. C. Davis, Ellsworth, Ford, Harrison, Higbie, Higgins, Johnson, Krum, Lamy, Lexow, Maltby, Mullin, Nussbaum, Page, Parsons, Raines, Seibert, Sheppard, Stewart, Stranahan, White, Wieman, Wilcox, and Wray—29.

Nays—Ahearn, Cantor, Featherson, Foley, Grady, Guy, Koehler, Martin, McCarren, and Munzinger—10.

All the Republicans present voted in favor. Senators Brackett. Daley, G. A. Davis, Humphrey, Pavey, Coggeshall, and Tibbits, from the Republican side, and Coffey, Gallagher, McNulty, and Sullivan from the Democratic, were absent.

The Bill Taken Up.

The bill was brought before the Senate at the opening of the session. It was debated for the entire day, and during a long session at night.

The Republican "machine" was geared up to full speed, although Foreman Raines was a little nervous, and almost allowed a cog to slip. The minority was helpless to do any real injury to the measure, though Senator Cantor made a continuous, sharp, and stubborn fight against the iniquitous thing. He watched constantly for opportunity to make trouble, and put the majority to its wit's end to keep the measure going.

Mr. Raines had the entire floor, so far as the majority was concerned. None of the Republican Senators came to his aid in parliamentary tactics. Leader Ellsworth was silent all day, and the others on that side gave the impression that either they did not know how or did not care to participate in the fighting.

When it became evident that the Senate would surely advance the bill, the opponents of the measure began their labors among the Assemblymen. There is open opposition to the bill there, and while no one is predicting defeat for it, some of the closest students of the situation say it may be amended. The sentiment in favor of an amendment which will fix the price of beer, ale, and wines at one-half the regular saloon rate has been growing. It got so strong that the "machine" was driven to desperate tactics to overcome it, and a move was made this afternoon which was worse than a "machine" threat.

Desperate Tactics.

A resolution was drawn, and is now, unless he has since disposed of it, in the inside pocket of Senator Higgins, the Chairman of the Taxation Committee, authorizing a committee to investigate as to a corruption fund raised to defeat the bill.

Some days ago a New-York paper published an indefinite rumor that $150,000 had been raised to defeat the measure. It is this story which is made the basis of this sudden spasm on behalf of the friends of the Raines bill. No one has charged any bribery. In short, there has been such a lack of evidence of anything of this sort that some of the legislators have been disposed to find fault. But all of a sudden the friends of the bill found it necessary to taint the opponents of the bill. It is interesting to note that at just about the time the "machine" leaders decided that an investigation as to a corruption fund was necessary a movement in opposition to the bill came to light among Assemblymen. Under the lead of Assemblymen Armstrong and Bondy, a formidably large number of the lower house lined up in favor of cheap beer licenses. It was said that there were fifty-two of these Assemblymen.

A Scheme to Frighten Members.

If the Senators make it appear that the opponents of the bill have a corruption fund of $150,000 they may frighten some who would oppose the bill into silence. It is an old trick to frighten weak-kneed legislators, who wish to avoid any possible appearance of having been unduly influenced.

Senator Raines was asked by a correspondent for THE NEW-YORK TIMES concerning this proposed investigation of a corruption fund.

"Such a resolution has been drawn and will be presented," he said. "It is to meet the charges made in the newspapers that a corruption fund of $150,000 has been raised."

"Will it be presented for its moral effect chiefly?"

"Not at all. It will mean business," he replied. "It will authorize the employment of an attorney and will give power to send for persons and papers."

"When will it be introduced?"

"Possibly to-morrow; perhaps not till Monday night."

It is said that it is the intention to present it on Monday night, just on the eve of the final passage of the bill by the Senate. Senator Higgins to-night was disposed to dodge on this matter when questioned concerning it. He said that he would not say that he might not present such a resolution, and further than that he would not discuss it.

Lieut. Gov. Saxton said that he thought

it possible that the Assembly might amend the bill in respect to the price of licenses for beer and ale.

While the debate was going on in the Senate, the Assemblymen, under the lead of Armstrong and Bondy, were trying to arrange a conference of opponents of the bill as it now stands, and it became necessary for the machine leaders to interfere to prevent this opposition from coming to a head. This disturbing "backfire" caused annoyance to the Senate leaders and distracted them from the work in hand.

Raines Was Careless.

It may have been this that caused Mr. Raines to begin the battle in an exceedingly careless manner on the floor of the Senate. He moved to suspend Rule 4 that his bill might at once come up for consideration in Committee of the Whole. He had neglected to get his forces into line, and there were not enough "machinists" present to suspend. It became necessary to reconsider, and a call of the Senate was ordered before enough Senators were on hand. Then the wind work began.

Senator Raines made a speech that occupied two hours, most of which he devoted to a defense of the bill from the attacks which have been made on it by newspapers, commercial organizations, city officials, and individuals. He made no attempt to show that there was a demand for such legislation from anybody except Thomas C. Platt, and he called the "boss" by name and maintained that nothing which "the leader" had ever done would so "redound to the glory of Thomas Collier Platt" as his work in bringing about the passage of this measure.

Senator Raines gave evidence that the newspaper attacks have penetrated his thick skin. He did THE NEW-YORK TIMES the courtesy of devoting a portion of his speech to a reply to attacks it has been making on his "machine" measure. He quoted from its editorial articles of Jan. 29, Feb. 15, and Feb. 6, and was evidently considerably exercised over the attitude of the paper toward his bill.

The Bill Riddled.

The opponents of the bill riddled it. Senator Coggeshall made a speech in which he denounced it for its unjust and arbitrary taxation features, its possibilities in constructing a corrupt political machine, its robbery of the cities, its inconsistencies, and its machine-made provisions generally. Senators Cantor, McCarren, Grady, Guy, and Foley made speeches against the measure. They taunted the Republicans with being driven to vote for it against their own convictions under the sting of the party lash, and not one of the Senators who knew that the taunts were truthful lifted his voice in reply. They sat in their seats as silent as wooden Indians. They knew that the charge was true. They were bound, gagged, and helpless. The caucus shears had clipped their long hair, and, like Samson, eyeless, they ground the mill with slaves.

The bill was open to amend. There were Republican Senators who wanted changes. They dare not suggest them. The caucus had ordered otherwise. It was a pitiful spectacle. Some of the Senators writhed. Some of them have not been home to face their constituents since the caucus. They voted with the machine to-day to the music of the clanking of the chains which bound them

AN ANGRY DEBATE.

Senator Raines Finds It Difficult to Deliver His Set Speech.

ALBANY, March 5.—Immediately after the Senate convened, Mr. Raines moved that the Senate go into Committee of the Whole on his Liquor Tax bill.

Senator Cantor said that a two-thirds vote was necessary, and objected to the consideration of the motion.

Mr. Raines moved that Rule 4 be suspended, to avoid the two-thirds vote, and a roll call was ordered.

Mr. Cantor said he wondered why all the rules were not suspended. The object was, he said, to get this preposterous measure to the Assembly before Monday.

Mr. Guy—You should suspend the Ten Commandments as well, especially the one commanding "Thou shalt not steal." This measure simply robs the cities of the State.

The vote on Senator Raines's motion to suspend Rule 4 was 22 to 12, the Democrats in the negative.

Mr. Cantor made the point that a majority vote of the Senate was necessary. The Lieutenant Governor so held.

Mr. Raines—Call the absentees.
Mr. Cantor—Too late.
Mr. Raines—I move to reconsider the vote.

The vote on the motion to reconsider was 23 to 14. Messrs. Coggeshall and Pavey voted with the Democrats in the negative.

The motion to suspend Rule 4 was adopted—33 to 15. Mr. Raines moved that the Senate go into Committee of the Whole on the Liquor Tax bill.

Mr. Raines's motion to go into Committee of the Whole on the Liquor Tax bill was carried—33 to 14—Mr. Pavey voting with the Republicans in the majority.

Mr. Raines obtained the floor, and, with Mr. Malby in the chair, began his speech for the bill.

A Slur on Buffalo.

Mr. Raines, in opening, gave statistics of beer and liquor production and consumption in this State and country and other countries, and said that New-York for its population was ahead of the world in both. He said:

If we have only 11 per cent. of the population of the United States we supply nearly 29 per cent. of the beer. Surely the people are under very great obligations to the 289 brewers of New-York for the facilities they have given them for irrigation. I am not here to denounce those who are engaged in the liquor traffic. While with one breath the opponents of the bill have denounced it because it was not strict enough in its provisions, and have paraded it as a "free rum bill," in the next breath have inveighed against it because of the restrictions placed on the traffic by it. The hearings on this measure in committee have been more thorough and exhaustive than were ever given on any measure introduced in the Legislature. The police and excise officials of nearly all the cities in the State were heard, notably those from Buffalo, that home of reform and of opposition to all that is demoralizing in politics or that does not tend to elevate humanity. Buffalo's Excise Commissioner tells us that her 2,359 saloons are "just what the people there want," one of her reform editors pleads for the protection of her "family resorts," and discourses profoundly of the benefits conferred upon the people by that eleemosynary institution, the saloon, while the head of her Police Department assures us without a blush that "he knows of no violations of the Sunday law in Buffalo."

The moral influence of Buffalo's "family resorts" may not have been brought to the notice of her editors, Excise Commissioners, or police authorities, but the statistics may interest them as showing what can be accomplished when reform and "family resorts" combine for the public good.

Mr. Raines then quoted statistics to show that drunkenness and disorderly conduct were common in Buffalo.

Excise Boards Should Go.

There is no reason why there should be an objection to the abolition of the Excise Boards. The expense of maintaining the New-York City Excise Board will pay the whole expense of the State excise system proposed by this bill.

One of the Constitutional objections raised is regarding the tax being $800 in New-York and less in other places. A bill which was drawn in the Executive Chamber when Senator Hill was Governor provided that a person wishing to engage in the business of taking affidavits and acknowledging as a notary public must pay a tax in the City of New-York of $10, while in Ontario County he must pay but $2.50. Gov. Hill approved that act, but when it came to the Vedder Liquor Tax bill, drawn in this respect on the same line as the Notary Public bill, he vetoed it. I am certain that if this bill is passed it will never be disturbed on this ground.

The opponents of this bill at first criticised it because it did not sufficiently protect the dwellings of the citizens. The counsel for the liquor interests said to the Senator from the Thirty-fourth (Coggeshall) at a hearing in this Chamber that, under it, "a saloon might be situated next to his dwelling, and destroy the value of his property." Coming from the source it did, that statement was a terrible indictment of the saloon. But we trust we have remedied that fault, to the entire satisfaction of those righteous defenders of the homes of the people. We have placed in this bill a 200-foot limit as to the situation of a saloon near a dwelling without the consent of two-thirds of the owners.

The claim that the bill cannot be enforced, and that the American Sunday has passed away, is absurd, and the operation of this bill will illustrate the facts.

Any one who supposes that even 20 per cent. of the saloon keepers wish to open saloons on Sunday makes a mistake. What they do want is the impartial and universal enforcement of the law so that he who would wish to obey the law shall not have his customers accommodated by those who violate its provisions.

The Division of Revenues.

The State Assessors' report for 1894, the last available, shows that New-York City paid 45.585 per cent. of the total State tax. Consequently she receives a direct benefit of 45.585 per cent. of all reductions of the tax by reason of any sums that may be in the State Treasury. As we have estimated, New-York would pay into the State Treasury $1,883,780; she would receive in reduction of her State taxes $630,796, which, added to the two-thirds of the liquor tax, we have left in her Treasury, would give New-York City $3,398,350, or $1,766,930 more than she received last year out of licenses.

But that is not all. New-York not only gets two-thirds of the tax paid by the traffic in that city and 45.585 per cent. of what she pays into the State Treasury, but she also gets 45.585 per cent. of the entire amount paid into the State Treasury as a result of this tax. It must not be forgotten that a reduction of 40 per cent. of licensed places means that there would be in New-York 5,439 instead of 9,065, as under the present system, a result which even the Excise Commissioners of New-York would appreciate as being beyond their power to accomplish. The report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue shows, as we have seen, 41,176 retail liquor dealers in the State of New-York, and 1,587 retail malt liquor dealers, a total of 42,763. The reduction of 40 per cent. would leave 25,658 or, estimating the population of the State at 6,500,000, one dealer to each 292 of men, women, and children, instead of one dealer to each 152, as at present.

It is charged against this bill that it is criminal to reduce the number of places which some philanthropists choose to denominate as "clubs for the poor man." Let us hope that this great crime may be in a measure atoned for by the increased happiness that will be brought to the homes of poor women.

The Malt License.

Another criticism of the bill is that a malt liquor license fee is not provided at half the rate fixed for hard liquor licenses. Of the 43,000 licenses in the State only 1,500 are beer licenses, and it will be seen that malt liquor licenses are not taken out to any extent under the present law. To have made a large difference between spirituous and malt liquors would have been simply to invite violations of law, for it is more than suspected that the cheap license is in many cases a cover for the sale of liquors.

This bill is fiercely opposed because it is claimed the tax is too high. Is the tax too high? We have seen the citizens are not robbed; how about the dealer? We would put the receipts for beer alone at $180,000,000; it is not high. I believe it is $20,000,000 too low. The 9,000,000 barrels of beer manufactured in New-York last year cost the dealer, at high estimate, $63,000,000; out of the difference of $117,000,000 comes the cost of running 25,658 places which I estimate will pay a tax under this bill. Averaging the cost of running these places at $2,500 each, amounting to $64,143,000, then add an average of $400 each for taxes under this bill, amounting to $10,263,200, and you will have this state of accounts: Received by retail liquor dealers for beer, $180,000,000; cost of 9,000,000 barrels, $63,000,000; cost of places, $64,145,000; taxes to State and locality, $10,263,200; total cost of running, $137,408,000; leaving a net profit on beer alone of $42,592,000, or an average to each of the 25,658 dealers of $1,650. Now, $1,650 is not a fortune, but it is $450 more for each retailer than we propose to pay the sixty special agents who will look after them, and it is $150 more than a Senator of the State of New-York is paid. Perhaps the people who support the "poor men's club" can begin to see where the poor man comes in, and why the brewers and dealers are so anxious to extend the rights and facilities of the poor man to spend his money for beer, so that he shall have all days for that high privilege.

Platt Favors the Bill.

The Republican platform is pledged to the enforcement of the Sunday law in the interests of labor and morality. The Legislature will heed that mandate, and by this act will give additional aids to the Police Commissioners of New-York and all other authorities, to be used in their contest with the enemies of law and order. And I say to you that I believe that contest will be extended to every locality in the State, for with neither discretion, nor favoritism, nor bribes, but the laws, shall regulate and govern this business, as it does all others.

The Democratic Party has told the people that it was not intended to pass the bill—that it was simply a scheme of the man whom they designate as "Boss Platt" to compel contributions to the Republican campaign fund. It begins to dawn upon them that there may have been a slight mistake somewhere, and that Thomas C. Platt is not the man they took him for. To-day every Republican in the State and every Democrat, too, knows, and has no doubt about it, either, that whatever influence, be it greater or less, the Republican leader may have it is used for the passage of this bill. I believe that no labor that he has ever performed will carry with it more of beneficent results to the party to which he belongs, and to the people, as well, or will more redound to the honor of Thomas C. Platt than his efforts to secure the passage of this bill.

It has been said that Senator Miller does not favor the bill because the tax is not high enough, and I admit that I have nowhere seen a denial of this from him, though I doubt the accuracy of the statement. Other gentlemen have been reported as objecting to it, because it did not meet their views in some slight particular, but I wish to remind them that the years are all before us in which amendments may be made, if experience shall show them to be necessary.

During Senator Raines's speech he declined to be interrupted. The Senate Chamber and galleries were overcrowded with visitors, who listened attentively to the speech, which was begun at 11:45 A. M., and was concluded at 1:40 P. M.

Coggeshall Answers Raines.

Senator Coggeshall obtained the floor when Senator Raines's speech was finished. Senator Coggeshall said that Senator Raines's discussion was in defense, not advocacy, of his bill. He continued:

The consensus of opinion among the Republicans of the State is, I firmly believe, against this proposed law. The urban newspapers are almost unanimously opposed to it. The municipal authorities of nearly every one of the larger cities and many of the smaller cities have declared against it, and public sentiment in the Oneida district is most emphatic in its opposition. I concede that the bill may be regarded as a party measure in one sense, and that is in creating a great political machine, with centralized power in a Chief Inspector or commission, to be located at Albany. That it may result in an increased revenue I do not deny, and yet that revenue will be by unequal taxation. It is no answer to this objection to argue that the cities which pay over to the State more than their just proportion for the benefit of localities outside of such cities will receive more from the tax to be imposed than they now receive under the present law. If it is right and just for the cities to contribute 35½ per cent. out of 100 per cent. of a revenue derived from a local tax—with which to pay the taxes of the balance of the State—and in many instances in localities where not a dollar is raised by local taxation of a similar nature, then you might go further, and, in the discretion of the law-making power, compel the cities to pay the whole amount of the fund raised from such local tax for the benefit of the balance of the State.

Senator Coggeshall's speech lasted fifty-five minutes. When he sat down, Mr. Cantor rose and said:

A number of delegations are here from various parts of the State to attend hearings. Will Senator Raines say something concerning committee meetings?

Mr. Raines—It is the intention of the majority to continue this discussion for a reasonable time yet.

Mr. McCarren Attacks the Bill.

Mr. McCarren obtained the floor to argue against the bill at 2:45 P. M. He said:

On the same line of reasoning as is followed in advocating the Raines bill provisions, which provide for a State Commissioner of Excise because liquor causes crime, why not appoint State Commissioners of bowie knives, drugs, and revolvers? The use of those things lands people in State Prison.

Mr. Raines—May I interrupt?
Mr. McCarren—Certainly.
Mr. Raines—We have a Commissioner of Gas.
Mr. McCarren—He must have had charge of you this morning.

Senator McCarren continued, speaking of the provisions of the bill relating to the appointment of Commissioners and agents:

These men will be envied by all their brother Republicans. They can ruin any liquor man or wreck his business. This bill is diametrically opposed to the principles of home rule. Under this bill a St. Lawrence County man may be appointed to look after Brooklyn's excise matters.

Mr. Cantor—The Republicans have left the Senate Chamber, and are attending to committee work. We want them here.

Mr. McCarren moved that the committee rise, report progress, and ask leave to sit again.

Mr. Raines said he desired to move a call of the House. A rising vote was had on the motion that the committee rise, and the vote was 13 to 3, several Democrats not voting.

Mr. Cantor raised the point of order that a quorum did not show. Mr. Malby, who was in the chair, ordered the Clerk to call the roll.

Mr. Cantor—Too late; the count has been had. There is no quorum.

The President Pro Tem.—The Clerk will count the Senators to see if a quorum is present.

Mr. Cantor—I call for a decision.

The President Pro Tem.—The Chair is in doubt.

Mr. Cantor—Let the Lieutenant Governor take the chair if you want a count. You, who have been Speaker of the Assembly, ought to know parliamentary procedure.

The President Pro Tem.—The Clerk will count the Senators present.

The Clerk counted thirty-one Senators present.

Hustling for a Quorum.

During the excitement, Mr. Raines had hurriedly ordered the pages to summon Republican Senators from committee rooms, and several Democrats had walked out of the Chamber. A quorum was declared to be present, after several Republican Senators had re-entered the Chamber.

The motion for the Committee of the Whole to rise having been lost, Mr. McCarren rose to continue his speech, but yielded the floor to Senator Grady, who made an impassioned speech. He said:

We demand that we be treated fairly. The Republicans must stay in the Chamber and give up committee work while this debate goes on and we are compelled to stay here. I have been asked while sitting here to go down to the Cities Committee room, where a number of Buffalo gentlemen are being heard. The majority is depriving us of our right to be present at committee meetings.

Mr. Ahearn—I, too, have been asked to go on the Cities Committee.

The President pro tem.—I have no knowledge of the committee meeting.

Mr. Grady—I give you notice that the committee is meeting now.

In the meantime Mr. Stranahan, Chairman of the Cities Committee, returned to the Senate Chamber, along with other Republican members of the committee, and Mr. McCarren resumed his speech. He had proceeded but a little while when he again yielded the floor to Senator Grady, who said:

Does the majority intend to keep us here without food while this long debate goes on?

Senator Raines said he had no objection to having the committee rise, report progress, and obtain leave to sit again after a short recess.

This was agreed to at 3:15, when the committee rose. The Senate took a recess until 4 o'clock.

When the Senate convened after the recess, at a few minutes past 4 o'clock, Mr. Cantor suggested a roll-call for the purpose of getting the Senators together. Thirty-two were found to be present.

Mr. Cantor suggested that the Senators in committee be notified that the Senate was in session.

Lieut. Gov. Saxton said this was being done, and the committees would adjourn.

Mr. McCarren was given the floor, and continued his speech:

A Free-Rum Bill.

This is truly a free-rum bill. Any man can get a liquor certificate with but few restrictions. That is to increase the revenue under this bill. All reasonable regulations now on the statute books are removed. A man needs only to put up $800 and start in.

Mr. Raines—Read the bill.

Mr. Cantor—I have read it; several times. Each reading makes it seem worse.

Senator Cantor read the sections of the bill which state what persons may get a license, and said that none of the provisions met his objections.

This confidential spy from Ontario County is to take the place of a local excise board, which now examines the character of an applicant. The localities are robbed by this bill. Local money should not be taken by the State.

Mr. Lexow—Doesn't that apply to any tax levied on a general business?

Mr. Cantor—The money should go into the local treasury to compensate the people for the maintenance of law and order in that locality.

Mr. Higgins—Should the localities which are prohibition be taxed for the maintenance of the insane created by the liquor traffic in the large cities?

Mr. Cantor—Perhaps the bottle trade flourishes in the prohibition towns. New-York City pays more than her proportion of her cost of maintaining the asylums, reformatories, and prisons. The people are suffering from local taxation. In the country the farmers know the State rate, especially when a Republican Legislature fixes their rate.

This bill is being forced through contrary to the judgment of three-fourths of the Senators and three-fourths of the Assemblymen, against even the judgment of Mr. Raines, I believe. I know what results will follow this bill's enactment. I am willing to trust to the people's verdict on it. They will repudiate not only its sponsor, but the party.

The motion of Senator Mullin that the committee rise and ask leave to sit again was adopted viva voce.

Mr. Mullin, when the committee rose, moved that a recess be taken until 8:30 P. M. Mr. Cantor amended that the recess be until 9 o'clock to-morrow morning. The amendment was lost—17 to 23—White, Ford, Wilcox, and Lexow voting with the Democrats.

The original motion was then adopted viva voce and the Senate at 6:25 took a recess until 8:30.

THE BILL ADVANCED.

Several Republicans Absent When the Vote Was Taken.

ALBANY, March 5.—The senate convened after the recess at 8:30 this evening, with thirty-two Senators present and Lieut. Gov. Saxton in the chair.

Senator Malby took the chair, and Senator Foley of New-York arose to discuss the bill. He said:

The bill was never read section by section in committee. The committee in meeting never spent twenty minutes on the bill. The amendments, even, were not considered by the committee. The bill is most important, yet proper action never has been taken on the measure. The hearings have been given, but there was no outcry for a repeal of existing laws. No city has declared that the Democratic excise laws of 1892 were corrupt, and these cities are against this bill. No great newspaper favors the measure.

This bill has been styled a high license bill. It is in some respects, and in others not. The taxes in the cities have remained the same since the bill was introduced, but the license fees in the rural districts and small places have been increased. Because of the Republican Senators every man was afraid of the feelings of his locality. All had amendments to offer. But for caucus rule some Senators would be against this bill now. Some Senators sacrificed their manhood on getting amendments through to which their localities were favorable. Under the old law a storekeeper's license was higher in the country than in this bill. Your consciences were stifled by a low license.

Mr. Raines said the bill would cause Democrats to drop dead. On the other hand, it will prove the epitaph for the Republican Party.

The lack of provision in the bill for licensing restaurants cannot receive too much attention. Thousands of city people eat at restaurants. Their rights should be regarded. But you Republicans cannot say what you think concerning this bill. You can only say its a good bill, but I can see that you are committing political suicide.

Mr. Krum—Are you much interested in that suicide?

Mr. Foley—Yes. We want to know when to attend the funeral; probably next November.

Gov. Morton, in his message, pleaded for the enforcement of the Civil Service law, yet under this bill numerous appointments are to be made without regard to the civil service.

Buffalo's Plight.

Mr. Guy was recognized, and said:

I can sympathize with the Senators from Buffalo, when they were compelled to sit silent and by their silence acquiesce in the wrong done to the fair City of Buffalo by this bill.

This bill is the most dishonest and corrupt piece of legislation ever placed on the files of a State Legislature. There is no demand for it. The existing laws have worked well, and are popular. Only one demand has been made for a change. That is on the question of Sunday selling. This question has not been touched by the Raines bill. The people in the large cities have pleaded for local option on Sunday opening.

Mr. Lexow—Do you believe in opening the saloons on Sunday?

Mr. Guy—I believe that when the people ask for the submission of a question to them that the question should be submitted to them.

Mr. Stranahan—Will you vote for opening the saloons on Sunday?

Mr. Guy—I will vote as the people decide.

Mr. Stranahan—Answer the direct question.

Mr. Guy—I will vote as my conscience dictates.

Mr. Stranahan—I believe you.

Mr. Guy—I do not know what Mr. Raines means when he talks of the American Sabbath. I hope the American Sabbath is not the day of intolerance and bigotry which cursed some lands. Give us an American Sabbath in which every man can enjoy the sunshine and have his enjoyment, saving the rights of his fellow man.

Mr. Lexow—I thought that gentleman wanted an American Sabbath for saloons, not for sunshine.

Mr. Guy—I am not responsible for the Senator's mental gymnastics.

It is claimed by the gentleman who is so vigorously dragging this measure through, that the change of proportion of the tax going to the State saves New-York City $1,000,000. That shows your taxation of New-York City is erroneous, as we have always claimed. Every impecunious Republican lawyer would be claiming his share of the swag the day after you passed the bill. They will want to be appointed attorneys under the bill.

The spy system provided for in this bill is most obnoxious. Every home may be under surveillance by the agents under this bill. What is more important, under this bill, these agents may perpetrate acts of blackmail such as Senator Lexow never dreamed of in his investigation of New-York City.

An Attack on Lexow.

Mr. Guy continued declaring that the Lexow investigation committee had only succeeded in smirching Republican officials effectually.

Mr. Lexow took up the cudgel for the bill against Mr. Guy, but the replies of Senator Guy to Senator Lexow's questions pleased the large audience, not Senator Lexow.

Mr. Grady was the next speaker against the bill. He said:

The State you consider a bed of vice and drunkenness, and the people have chosen from Canandaigua a Moses to lead them from the sea of beer. The pregnant fact behind this bill is that there is a bitter fight between the distilling interests and the brewing interests, which prosper by the existence of saloons. The distillers can prosper if there are no saloons.

The Senator from the Forty-second [Raines] attacked two ministers of the Gospel by asking what they would receive if they handed the American Sunday over to the brewers, bound and helpless. The other side of the question is what the Senator will receive when he hands over to the distillers the saloons of the State, bound and helpless.

Mr. Grady criticised Mr. Raines's recital of arrests in Buffalo for drunkenness.

Why did not he give the drunkenness statistics for Canandaigua? If he gave us the facts for his home town, I could give him some statistics of his townsmen away from home.

Mr. Raines—In the Senator's company?

Mr. Grady—I have had the occasion to meet some Canandaigua drunks at 9 A. M., at a cost to them of from $3 to $10 when I was a Police Justice.

Talking of the free lunch prohibition in the bill, Senator Grady paraphrased:

"Breathes there a man with soul so dead, who with beer never asked a piece of bread?" Under your bill you say 40 per cent. of the saloons would be blotted out. Let that be so, and you can get as many drinks then as now.

Mr. Raines—You would have to travel further.

Mr. Grady—I don't think so. I can show you a street in New-York where there is no saloon for twenty-seven blocks.

The bill blots out the little German saloon where the poor man goes for his beer. The big saloons will stay. The bill is for the distillers and against the brewers. Does any one say that the distillers of strong drink are friends of temperance?

The Robbery of New-York.

The whole State complains of the injustice done by this bill. The City of New-York is being robbed under the forms of law. The money comes from the places we must supervise in cities, so that the burden comes on us.

Mr. Raines—Your leader says the sixty special agents must enforce the law.

Mr. Grady—I find no variance between my statement and that of my leader. I know my leader. You have not found one yet this session.

This is not a bill to advance the interests of law and order, not a bill to advance the interests of the Republican Party. It is a bill to make the heart of the distiller rejoice and make the brewer sad indeed.

Mr. Ford spoke for the bill. He sought to prove that New-York City would gain $2,000,000 a year under the Raines bill.

When Mr. Ford concluded the committee rose, and after rising Senator Raines moved that the Liquor Tax bill be ordered to a third reading. Mr. Cantor demanded a roll call.

The motion was adopted, 29 to 10.

Mr. Raines said amendments could be presented on the third reading, and the Senate at 12:25 o'clock adjourned until 10 A. M. Friday.

COMBINED AGAINST RAINES BILL.

Brooklyn Clubs Appoint a Joint Committee of Opposition.

Brooklyn clubs were represented at a conference held in the Germania Club, in Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn, last night, when the Raines excise bill was discussed. In many cases the Presidents of the clubs were present.

Among the delegation were Joseph C. Hendrix, Brooklyn Club; James McKeen, Hamilton Club; Charles A. Moore, Montauk Club; Wayland Trask, Aurora Grata Club; George W. Chauncey, Excelsior Club, and William C. Wallace, Oxford Club. The Germania, Hanover, Saengerbund, Crescent, Columbia, and Arion Clubs were also represented.

The clubs have a membership of over 4,000.

James McKeen, President of the Hamilton Club, said the clubmen felt that it was unwise and unjust to class social clubs with saloons, and to define them as traffickers in liquor.

"One feeling," said he, "is that the distribution of supplies—a mere incident to the members of the clubs—is not trafficking in liquor, nor do we seek to make any profit by it."

The result of the conference, it is understood, was that the clubs represented intend to make a fight against the Raines bill.

After the matter had been freely discussed a committee, consisting of James McKeen of the Hamilton Club, Charles A. Moore of the Montauk Club, William C. Wallace of the Oxford Club, and Campbell C. Brown of the Crescent Club were appointed to consider what action should be taken.

HAVING FUN WITH RAINES.

A Proposed Inquiry into Recent Election Returns.

ALBANY, March 5.—In the Assembly today Mr. Kemper endeavored to have read and introduced a resolution, but objection even to its being read was made by Mr. O'Grady. For this reason it did not properly come before the House. It was as follows:

Resolved, That a special committee of five be appointed by the Speaker to investigate into the effect the prospective passage of the Raines bill has had in rolling up the extraordinary Democratic gains at the recent town elections, especially in Wayne and Ontario Counties, and to report to this House before the Republican caucus is called.

Under the head of the report from the Excise Committee, Mr. Kempner renewed his motions, made several times before, to discharge the Excise Committee from the further consideration of the Adler bill for the benefit of saloon owners within 200 feet of a church or schoolhouse affected by the recent Court of Appeals decision. In his speech Mr. Kempner denounced the majority for their inaction in remedying the damage caused by the Court of Appeals decision, and stated that the delay was due to the "Whisky wizard of Wayne County."

Mr. Horton—"I make a point of order that no gentleman from Wayne County has introduced a whisky bill.

Mr. Kempner—Mr. Raines is from Wayne County.

Mr. Horton—That is not so. Mr. Raines represents Wayne, but he does not live there.

The motion was lost, by a vote of 77 nays to 51 yeas. Adler, Braun, Forrester, French, Peevers, Springweiler, Steiner, and Winne, Republicans, voted with the Democrats in the affirmative.

Greater New-York Bill Laid Over.

ALBANY, March 5.—The Assembly Greater New-York bill, similar to that of Senator Lexow's, was a special order on second reading in the Assembly this morning, but was finally made a special order for next Tuesday, in order to allow the Senate time to act on the bill first.

BOOKS OF INTEREST AT AUCTION.

Colley Cibber's "Apology for His Life"—The European Magazine.

Among the books of interest sold at auction by Bangs & Co. yesterday were the following: "Book Prices Current, a Record of the Prices at Which Books Have Been Sold at Auction," (five vols.,) London, Elliot Stock, 1888-92, $46.25.

"Butler's Hudibras," in French verse, Londres, 1757, $3.75.

A collection of ninety-one fine and characteristic original pencil and water-color drawings by H. B. Challon of horses, dogs, and some other animals, sporting scenes, a few landscapes, &c., $18.

Colley Cibber's "Apology for His Life," with notes and supplement by R. W. Lowe, with twenty-six original mezzo-tint portraits by Parker and eighteen etchings on Japanese paper by Lalauze, (two vols.,) 305 printed, London, 1889, $13; Mrs. Mary Granville Delany's "Autobiography and Correspondence, with Interesting Reminiscences of George III. and Queen Charlotte," edited by Lady Llanover, view and twenty-two fine portraits on steel, woodcuts, &c., both series, (six vols.,) London, Bentley, 1861-2, $15.75.

A collection of eighty-eight very fine engravings on steel by Finden, Romney, Warren, Humphreys, Goodall, Le Keux, Engleheart, Wallis, Greatbach, &c., after Leslie, Stephanoff, Haydon, &c., formerly owned by John Ruskin and bearing his autograph on the fly leaf, $8.50.

European Magazine and London Review, from its commencement in 1782 to 1821, engraved titles, 13 maps and 947 engravings on copper, (eighty vols.,) octavo, Russia extra, by Kalthoeber, with his ticket, London, 1782-1821, $36; "Biographical History of England, from Egbert the Great to the Revolution; Adapted to a Methodical Catalogue of English Heads," by J. Granger, (nine vols.,) octavo, half calf, London, illustrated by the insertion of 573 portraits on copper, $38.25.

"The Book of Gems; the Poets and Artists of Great Britain; Edited with Biographies," by S. C. Hall, 1836-7-8, $5.63, and Boswell's "Life of Samuel Johnson," fine portrait by Heath, and plate of the "Round Robin," (two vols.,) London, 1791, the scarce first edition, $10.25.

Grand Opera Season in Washington.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—Allen's Opera House was crowded this evening at the opening of the Abbey & Grau opera season. The entire company appeared in "Carmen," with Calvé in the title rôle, who was accorded a most enthusiastic reception. President Cleveland and wife occupied a box, and the entire Corps Diplomatique and Washington society turned out to witness the grand performance.

March

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HE HINTS AT BLACKMAIL.

Gen. La Grange Suspects the Law Regarding Provisions Against Fire Is Widely Evaded.

President La Grange of the Fire Department, said yesterday that he suspects blackmail is being levied by the officials of the department. He told the Fire Board, it is alleged, that he suspected underhand work had been going on for a long period in hotels, theatres, and public institutions. The act which is possibly being violated is as follows:

The owners or proprietors of all manufactories, hotels, tenement houses, apartment houses, boarding and lodging houses, warehouses, stores and offices, theatres and music halls, and the authorities or persons having charge of all hospitals or asylums, and of public schools and other public buildings, churches and other places, where large numbers of persons congregate, shall provide such means of communicating alarms of fire, accident, or danger, to the Police and Fire Departments, respectively, as the Board of Fire Commissioners or the Board of Police Commissioners may direct, and shall provide such fire hose, fire extinguishers, buckets, axes, fire hooks, fire doors, and other means of preventing and extinguishing fires as said Board of Fire Commissioners may direct.

President La Grange maintains that factories in a large proportion of cases have escaped, and that only a few hotels and theatres have been compelled to comply with the law.

"The Fire Captains are greatly to comply for this," said Mr. La Grange, "for an unnecessary amount of power has been given to them in this direction. Their discretion has proved to be of the most worthless kind, and the law, as a whole, has been systematically evaded. It is time that a radical change is made, and I am for vigorous measures.

"No time will be lost in making a searching investigation, and I will do my utmost to send any of the force found guilty of blackmail to prison."

This statement was shown to Commissioner Ford at his home, 2,767 Marion Avenue, last night. Commenting on it, the Commissioner said:

"Gen. La Grange usually knows what he is talking about, and in this instance hits the mark squarely. There is undoubtedly an opportunity for blackmail in this matter, probably greater than was ever known in the most corrupt times of Tweed. We have been for months listening to complaints of theatrical managers, hotel proprietors, and others who claim they have been forced to pay $170 or $180 a year, or such prices as the companies, which had heretofore held the monopoly of placing connections with the Fire Department chose to levy upon them, while competitors, in their respective lines, have been either excused or overlooked in the matter. In fact, the law has not been enforced.

"Infant asylums, blinds asylums, Little Sisters of the Poor, and other institutions of a like nature have been compelled to pay for these alarm connections, while some of our richest clubs and steamship companies, where hundreds of men are employed, have had the connections made without charge. The injustice of this is manifest. We propose now that the law shall be enforced, and that there shall be no exceptions. Either this or the law must be repealed.

"The existing condition will certainly be permissive of a scandal even greater than it is to-day. I believe Commissioner La Grange was at the Mayor's office to-day to call Mayor Strong's attention to the situation.

"This work was in the hands of a company which charged an exorbitant price. It made a claim before us some time ago that it was losing money at that price, $170 or $180 a year. We selected from fifteen other companies, and had assurance that the work should be done for $10. The old companies, which claimed they were losing money under the prices, are willing to-day to lose even more, having reduced their prices $35 since competition has been permitted."

ANNUAL RECEPTION AND BALL.

Ladies' Hebrew Aid Society of Yorkville Entertains a Large Audience in Terrace Garden.

The Ladies' Hebrew Aid Society of Yorkville gave its eighth annual entertainment and ball at the Lexington Opera House last night. A large audience was in attendance. The performance, which preceded the ball, elicted much laughter and applause. The performance, which was arranged by Leopold Fuenkenstein, was given by M. Nordheim, the Sisters Lynn, Howard and St. Clair, May Wentworth, the Belle sisters, John Le Clair, Len Spencer, and Thomas and Quinn, all of whom are well-known vaudeville performers.

The affair was arranged by the following officers of the society and committees: President—Mrs. H. Davidow; Vice President—Mrs. J. A. Joseph; Treasurer—Mrs. J. Webster; Secretary—Mrs. R. Newman.

Arrangement Committee—I. B. Aaronson, B. Schattman, D. Baum, D. Centner, A. E. Myers, B. Webster, K. Newman, H. Butler, D. Marks, L. B. Joseph, and A. Glassheim.

Reception Committee—J. A. Joseph, H. Davidow, Mr. Libberman, Mr. Webster, Mr. Berlin, and Mr. Lyons.

Among those present were: Mr. and Mrs. Israel Aronson, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Cron, Mr. and Mrs. S. Rusky, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Josephs, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Rothstein, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Greenberg, Mr. and Mrs. Mandelbaum, Mr. and Mrs. H. Bach, Mr. and Mrs. A. Steers, Joseph Newbauer, Miss Tillie Newbauer, B. Webster, Miss Etta Webster, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Adelson, B. Schattman, Miss Vera Booth, Miss F. Samuels, M. Samuels, C. O. Tobias, D. Marks, M. Webster, Miss B. Stonehill, Mr. and Mrs. J. Lyons, Mr. and Mrs. Asher Levine, Miss Josie Booth, Miss L. Levine, Mr. and Mrs. J. Webster, B. Dinkelspiel, Miss Millie Baum, D. Newmark, Miss Rae Weisman, Mr. and Mrs. D. Levy, and Joseph Marks.

Mr. and Mrs. I. Liberman, C. Liberman, Miss Rae Marks, J. Zeman, Miss G. Goldstein, Miss Jennie Liberman, Mrs. F. Cohen, A. Hartfield, Miss L. Dinkelspiel, Mrs. M. Rosenberg, Miss S. Dahlman, Miss Jennie Marks, Mrs. A. S. Marks, Miss Sybil Marks, Frank Mendelsohn, Gustav Alexander, Miss Rae Beekman, Miss M. Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. David Kallscher, Mr. and Mrs. Morris Giensig, Benjamin Wolf, Miss Julia Wolf, Miss Dora Adelstein, Miss Fannie Abrahams, and Alexander Stern.

Man's Body on a Cake of Ice.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., March 5.—A ghastly incident of the storm was witnessed at the Hackensack River this morning. As dawn was breaking, the bridge tender at the Newark Plank Road bridge saw the body of a man lying on a cake of ice as it floated from under the bridge.

He summoned assistance, and an effort was made to secure the body with hooks; but the ice suddenly tilted as it struck a post, and the body slid into the river and disappeared beneath the ice. It was not seen again, and was probably carried into Newark Bay, which begins just below the bridge.

Rescued from the Water, but Died.

John O'Donald, six years old, and his four-year-old sister, Rose, of 410 Fiftieth Street, Brooklyn, were playing on the ice on a pond on Forty-ninth Street, near Seventh Avenue, yesterday afternoon, when the ice gave way and they fell in. They were rescued by James Moore of 415 Fiftieth Street and Thomas Walsh of Fifty-first Street and Seventh Avenue.

The boy died shortly after from exhaustion, and the little girl was taken home suffering from the shock.

Bold Robbery of a Saloon.

Frank, alias "Fog," McDermott was arrested last night, after a fight, by four detectives and locked up

CHEAP TALK IN THE HOUSE

Hartman of Montana Attacks the President.

"REPLY" TO THE MUSIC HALL SPEECH

The Montana Man Did Not Like What Mr. Cleveland Said About Immorality on the Frontier.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—With the aid of the Speaker and the five-minute rule, the much-advertised "reply" to the remarks of Mr. Cleveland at the Carnegie Music Hall meeting Tuesday night, regarding the moral tone of some of the newer Western communities, was made this afternoon by Mr. Hartman of Montana. It was not expected that the Montana man would resort to a practice common in the Senate of making the pending measure the basis of a speech on an entirely different subject, and there was surprise when he took the floor in the midst of a discussion of the Legislative Appropration bill and began an attack upon the President.

Mr. Hartman was excited, which may account for the very ordinary character of his remarks. He had the support of the Speaker, however, and managed to say what he had proposed with but few interruptions. The episode was over before the House knew it. A cool man perhaps might have made some points at the expense of the President. Mr. Hartman was not only warm "underneath his collar," but anxious for notoriety, so that it was not strange that the effect of his onslaught was lost in the exchange of personalities which followed between Messrs. Grosvenor and Sulzer. Barring this incident, the session of the House to-day was uneventful.

The part of Mr. Cleveland's address which Mr. Hartman objected to was as follows:

> In these days the vanguard of occupation in a new settlement is never without its vicious and criminal element. Gambling houses and dramshops are frequently among the first establishments in a new community. It must also be confessed that removal from old homes and associations to a new and more primitive home has a tendency among honest and respectable settlers to smother scruples, and to breed toleration of evil and indifference to Christianizing and elevating agencies.
>
> These conditions, if unchecked and uncorrected, fix upon the new community by their growth and expansion a character and disposition which, while dangerous to peace and order in the early stages of settlement, develop into badly regulated municipalities, corrupt and unsafe Territories, and undesirable States.
>
> These are serious considerations in a country where the people, good or bad, are its rulers, because the conditions to which I have referred would certainly menace, within a circle constantly enlarging, the safety and welfare of the entire body politic, if we could not hope that churches and religious teaching would from the first be on the ground to oppose the evil influences that are apt to pervade the beginning of organized communities.

Referring to these words, Mr. Hartman said:

> Mr. Chairman, whatever may be my individual opinion of the President of the United States matters not, and it would be proper for me to state it here. For the office of President of the United States I have a supreme regard. The legitimate functions of that office are limited to those enumerated in our Constitution and laws. Under the Constitution and laws I deny the right of the Chief Executive to wilfully and wantonly, in public address or otherwise, insult any of the citizens or any State of the Republic over whom he has been called to preside.
>
> He has been advised that a majority of the citizens of certain Territories were antagonistic to his peculiar financial and economic views, and under the cloak of a supposed religious address, before a religious organization, and with gross impropriety, and for the purpose of preventing the achievement of the purposes of School to which they aspire and are entitled, he gave utterance, as Chief Executive, to this unfounded slander against these citizens and States of the Republic, whose interests he is sworn to protect and uphold.
>
> The percentage of crime in those States and Territories will not exceed that found in the State of New-York, where the President seems to think all virtue resides.
>
> On behalf of the citizens of the States and Territories thus slandered and maligned by the Chief Executive I here and now repel the insult, and respectfully suggest that the greatest need in this country for the work of the missionary, the schoolmaster, and the statesman will be found at the White House.

Mr. Hartman had spoken but two or three minutes, when Mr. Powers, (Rep., Vt.,) in a halting, inquiring fashion, looking toward the Democratic side, rose to a point of order, saying: "If there is nobody on this floor that is related to the President by ties of affinity or consanguinity, social, or political—

Mr. Hartman (impatiently)—Mr. Chairman, I want the point of order stated. I do not propose that my time shall be consumed in this way.

Mr. Powers—The point, Mr. Chairman, is that it is not permissible here to reflect upon a co-ordinate branch of the Government. The President is a co-ordinate branch of this Government, and I think the language of the gentleman from Montana is not only—

Mr. Hartman—I am not reflecting upon the President, Mr. Chairman. I am reflecting upon the sentiments which the President utters, and I have a right to do that.

Mr. Powers—I want a ruling on the point of order, Mr. Chairman.

The Chairman—The Chair does not feel that he is called upon to rule on that point; that is to say, that the remarks of the gentleman from Montana come within the rule.

Mr. Powers—I do not propose, however, to be classed as an Administration man.

Mr. Miles, (Dem., Md.)—Mr. Chairman, I make the point that the remarks of the gentleman from Montana are not relevant to the matter pending before this committee, and I call for the reading of the rule on that subject.

The Chairman—The Chair will state to the gentleman from Maryland that in the five-minutes' debate the largest liberty is accorded to gentlemen to discuss questions, and they are not held rigidly to the rule which he invokes.

There was much confusion at this point, Republicans crowding about Mr. Hartman and some of the Democrats sustaining Mr. Miles, who appealed from the decision of the Chair. The question being taken, the decision of the Chair was sustained.

The Chairman—The gentleman from Montana will proceed.

Before Mr. Hartman had finished, the five minutes allowed by the rules expired, but he was continuing nevertheless when the Chairman rapped him to order, and then there was more confusion and disorder. Mr. Hartman asked unanimous consent for one minute more. He did not get it, but it was arranged, after a time, so that he was able to finish his speech. His closing words were absolutely inconsequential.

THE DELAWARE SENATORSHIP.

Mr. Mitchell Makes an Argument in Favor of Henry A. Du Pont.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The Senate today resumed the consideration of the Delaware Senatorial case, and Mr. Mitchell, (Rep., Oregon,) Chairman of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, continued his argument in support of the claim of Henry A. Du Pont to a seat in the Senate from the State of Delaware. In the course of his argument he was asked by Mr. George (Dem., Miss.,) whether by the transference of Mr. Watson from the State Senate to the office of Governor there was a vacancy in the Senate. Mr. Mitchell said that, for himself, he believed there was an absolute vacancy. He admitted however, that there was some doubt as to whether it was a vacancy or a suspension.

Mr. George suggested that Mr. Mitchell wanted to play the game of "heads I win, tails you lose."

That remark seemed to nettle Mr. Mitchell somewhat, and he declared that it made no difference in his argument whether Mr. Watson's seat in the State Senate was vacant or not.

"Then," Mr. Gray put in, "the Senator from Oregon wants to have a double-barreled gun."

"Yes," Mr. Mitchell retorted, "and both barrels loaded."

Mr. Mitchell spent considerable time in establishing the fact (which he did by affidavits of several of the State Senators of Delaware) that from the time of Mr. Watson's beginning to exercise the functions of Governor up to within a minute of the time when the Senate left its chamber on the 9th of May, 1895, to ballot for Senator in joint assembly, he had taken no part in the proceedings of the Senate; so that, Mr. Mitchell said, "there could not have been any constructive adjudication on the part of the State Senate of Mr. Watson's right to exercise the office of Senator."

In conclusion Mr. Mitchell declared that a decision of the Senate against the right of Mr. Du Pont would be a dangerous stab at the vitals of the great doctrine on which the Government of the United States and the Governments of all the States rested—that of the complete independence of the legislative, executive, and judicial departments of the Government.

The matter went over until Monday.

The Newtown Creek Improvements.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—Representative Bennett of Brooklyn arranged to-day for a hearing to be given by the River and Harbor Committee on Thursday next on an appropriation to deepen and widen the channel of Newtown Creek. Representatives of the Manufacturers' Association of Brooklyn, the interests represented on the creek, and a large number of other citizens who are interested in the matter will be present.

RAIDED A CLUB DINNER.

Police Said They Had Been Informed There Was to Be a Cock Fight.

While eighteen correspondents, representing as many newspapers in the large cities, were enjoying a beefsteak dinner as part of their annual entertainment last night the police interrupted. The meeting was held in the carpenter shop of William S. Miller, 141 East Fortieth Street, a retired builder, who is famous for his skill in preparing steaks.

On their way to the place the newspaper men noticed a policeman and four men in plain clothes standing on a near-by corner, who eyed them with marked suspicion. While the dinner was in progress the four strangers entered, and, displaying detective badges, announced to the host that they came from "headquarters" to "stop this thing."

Mr. Miller was puzzled at this announcement. His astonishment increased when he learned that the police of the East Thirty-fifth Street Station had been informed that there was to be a cockfight, and that Inspector Cortright had given orders to prevent it. The officers were informed of their mistake, and were finally induced to leave.

At the dinner, which was a very successful one, the club entertained John L. Ward of the Staffan Bureau, Francis J. Patton of The Sun, John J. Nevin of The World, and Robert Halstead.

The members of the club are C. H. George of The Baltimore American, F. E. Perkins, Boston Globe; L. T. Chapman, Boston Herald; Arthur A. Fisk, Boston Transcript; L. L. Redding, Chicago Times-Herald; L. V. De Foe, Chicago Tribune; J. T. McCarthy, Cincinnati Enquirer; F. Eppelsheimer, Philadelphia Inquirer; S. S. Pratt, Philadelphia Ledger; H. F. Marsh, Philadelphia Ledger; C. C. Johnson, Philadelphia Press; G. A. Madden, Pittsburg Dispatch; E. C. Stickle, San Francisco Chronicle; I. Allen, San Francisco Examiner; H. Hudgins, St. Louis Republic; A. Lawson, St. Louis Post-Dispatch; W. N. Chamberlain, Troy Press, and M. J. Sullivan, Providence Journal.

SPAIN'S ANGER FROM CUBA'S STANDPOINT.

Quixotic Performance of the Mob in Streets of Barcelona and Valencia.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

Old Don Quixote has just awakened from one of his constitutional naps and is making things lively. The bilious temperament of the Iberic Peninsula was made evident by the "windmill fighting" in the streets of Barcelona and Valencia yesterday.

Cervantes knew his people well when he wrote his immortal romance. A more childish performance than that enacted in Spain because of the resolutions presented in the United States Senate in favor of Cuban belligerency could hardly be imagined. Just think of a lot of grown-up people shouting in the streets, stoning the American Consulate, tearing the American flag, and doing a lot of other foolish things simply because the American people, through their representatives in Congress, do a thing that every Spaniard who has any common sense knows was sure to occur, considering that this is a Republic, and as such bound to extend sympathy to any people fighting for the establishment of a republican form of government.

We would not be consistent with our principles if we did otherwise, especially when, as in Cuba, the oppressed is a neighbor with whom commercial and geographical considerations make bonds of fellowship close.

Why do our transatlantic friends object? Can they expect to turn this free Republic into a detective agency, because they have been unable for a year to arrest the sweeping march of the Cuban patriots throughout the island? How can they imagine that the land of Washington and Lincoln may be utilized by Spanish despotism to help them to exterminate a brave people, who are fighting for their homes and their existence?

There are some Republicans in Spain, but scratch a Spaniard of any party, and you find a firm supporter of the representatives of the Inquisition and of human slavery. The creed of Alva, Torquemada, Valmaseda, and Weyler is the national creed. Even the celebrated "tribune," Castelar, after years of "red" republicanism and hatred of political and religious despotism, is rocking the cradle of a Bourbon monarchy and eulogizing sixteenth century ideals.

Yet I enjoy Spanish "madness." The tendency to live in the past, to sleep and dream and wake up in the mood to fight imaginary battles, is a well-known Spanish characteristic. The Spanish people who keep on hammering at the fact that many of the Cuban soldiers are negroes, forget that Africa is nearer to Spain than to Cuba, and that many of Spain's notable men are the descendants of Africans. But the heroes of Cervantes multiply with great rapidity. Some are Quixotes and some are Sancho Panzas.

I do not suppose they think they can affect the action of Congress or of the President; but the politicians and demagogues in Spain tell the simple-minded people that Spain could whip the United States in a month. Less than 25,000 poorly-armed Cubans have been playing "tag" with nearly 150,000 troops properly equipped and led by fifty Generals for over a year, without disturbing the digestion of the patriots in the whole island of Cuba. Not even with Weyler have they scared the brave Cubans or prevented them from doing what they pleased within pistol shot of the City of Havana

Spain claims that we have no right to interfere in her affairs, but we do not propose to run things for her. We simply want to say to the Cubans, keep it up, and expel the tyrants from your home. We sympathize with you, and would like to help you, but international usages forbid.

We are industrious and peaceful. We do not wish to hurt those who may be weaker than we are, but if Spanish statesmen are hot-headed, we can give them coolness. I don't see why Spain is disturbed because we sympathize with the insurgents. The loss of Cuba will be a terrible blow to Spain, but that does not alter the right of the Cubans to manage their own country. The Spaniards may shout and foam and storm our Consulates. The Spanish press may go on threatening us with all kinds of terrible things—Canovas and Dupuy de Lome may keep on telling us what to do. The butcher Weyler may continue killing inoffensive people in the cities of Cuba, and still insist that he is not doing it. But whatever they do, let them keep their hands off things American. The days of Spanish rule in America are numbered, and before long we will not have to deal with a Spanish Minister in Washington on Cuban matters, but with the representative of the Cuban Republic. Let the House of Representatives pass now its own belligerency bill, and let Grover Cleveland have the glory of being the man who, with a stroke of his pen, will blot out the last vestige of Spanish despotism from American soil, and you will see within a week Cuban belligerency acknowledged by all the republics of free America. Let us have no more despotism in America in this century of civilization, liberty, and humanity!

RACONTEUR.

NEW-YORK, March 4, 1896.

Brought in Shipwrecked Sailors.

The Ward Line steamship Yucatan, which arrived from Havana yesterday, had on board ten shipwrecked seamen of the Swedish bark Engelbrekt, which went ashore on the Cuban coast while making a voyage from Marseilles to Havana.

Six distressed seamen of the Norwegian bark Skibladner, which put into Havana Dec. 5 on account of a leak sprung during a gale, were also passengers by the Yucatan.

Headache

Is often a warning that the liver is torpid or inactive. For a prompt, efficient cure take

Hood's Pills

Which rouse the liver and restore full, regular action of the bowels; do not gripe, 25c.

TOLD OF CUBA'S WRONGS

Fidel G. Pierra's Address Before the Baptist Social Union.

CRUELTIES UNDER SPANISH RULE

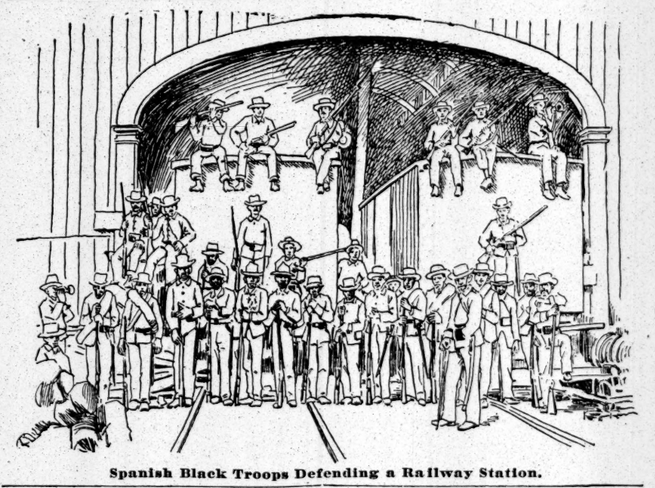
The Rev. Dr. Robert S. MacArthur Also Spoke for the Insurgents in Their Struggle for Freedom.

The Baptist Social Union held one of its receptions and dinners at the Hotel Savoy last evening and heard an address by Fidel G. Pierra of the Cuban Revolutionary Committee. There was an unusually large attendance of members, and they listened with evident interest to the story of Cuba's thralldom and her unflagging and irrepressible fight for freedom.

Mr. Pierra was followed by the Rev. Dr. Robert S. MacArthur of Calvary Baptist Church, who gave to Spain a verbal thrashing calculated to sting back through the ages, before the time of the Inquisition, tracing her characteristics and her acts down to the present day with Cuba for the victim of her insatiable greed and persecution.

George Flint Warren, President of the union, presided, and introduced Mr. Pierra, who was received with cordial applause. Mr. Pierra said:

> Oppression, tyranny, and corruption have been the sad lot of the Cuban people for nearly four centuries; but during the last seventy years they have been so ill treated and trampled upon by the Spanish Government that a state of almost open rebellion has prevailed in the country. Conspiracies, uprisings, and revolutions have succeeded one another almost uninterruptedly. Slaves under military rule, they have dragged a miserable existence, in perpetual dread of that infamous power which has respected no right and disposed, without limitation or restraint, of their property and lives in order to suit its convenience or to gratify its rancor.
>
> The Captain General is paramount and supreme. He is the Commander in Chief of the Army, the Chief of the Civil Administration, the legislator, and the Supreme Judge. He enacts, interprets, applies, and executes the law. His edicts always begin, "I order and command!" and his orders and commands must be obeyed in silence and at once. To remonstrate or even to complain is considered as an act of disloyalty, and the person attempting it is subjected to trial before a military tribunal and punished with exile or with deportation to a penal colony. In addition, his property is confiscated and his family reduced to poverty and destitution. But no trial is necessary in order to exile a person, or a hundred, or to deport them to a penal colony for life.
>
> In 1865 the tremors of an approaching revolution were so distinctly felt all through the island that the home Government consented to and directed the appointment of Commissioners who should proceed to Spain to report about the general condition of the country. Sixteen of the most eminent Cubans were elected, and, together with the Commissioners appointed by the Government, they met at Madrid the following year. Their report and recommendations were considered by the authorities and to the astonishment of the whole proceeding was a prearranged farce. The following year the taxes were increased, and to such an extent that in some parts of the island the land owners, unable to pay them, presented themselves in a body to the authorities for the purpose of surrendering their property.
>
> This new outrage hastened the revolution of 1868. The war lasted ten years; it cost the country some 45,000 lives and over $1,000,000,000 in money. Some districts were left entirely depopulated and in ruins. Spain lost over 190,000 men. In money the war cost her nothing; all the expenses were paid by Cuba. Some of the Spanish military commanders and civil officers made by it fortunes running into the millions. During the ten years about 13,000 estates belonging to Cubans were confiscated, while assassination was carried on on a gigantic scale. Between Dec. 8, 1869, and Nov. 10, 1873, no less than 2,927 political prisoners were executed, while between the two said dates 4,672 persons were reported captured by the Spaniards, and nothing has ever been heard of their fate.
>
> There are now scattered over Europe some two hundred millions of bonds issued by Spain. They are part of her National debt, but the interest on them is paid from the revenue derived from Cuba, and they are distinguished by the appellation of "Cuban bonds." It was the intention of the Spanish Government before the present outbreak, and negotiations had already been opened with European bankers, to float a loan of $300,000,000 for the purpose of redeeming the so-called Cuban bonds now outstanding and of getting some cash into the empty Spanish Treasury. The transaction was to be submitted to the proposed Cuban Council of Administration for approval, and this would have been easily obtained, as the Government could command a majority at any time. The result for Cuba, in case of her becoming independent, would be that she would have been responsible for that debt by having approved it. The Cubans were not long in detecting the situation. Weary of waiting for promised reforms, crushed by taxation, and threatened by universal bankruptcy, they decided to fight for their rights and for their liberties. Again they raised the standard of revolt against their oppressors on Feb. 24 of last year, this time with the firm resolution either to succeed in driving them out of the island or to reduce it to ashes and perish among the ruins.
>
> As to liberties, I will mention a few of those which the people of Cuba do not enjoy. No Cuban, whether man, woman, or child, can venture out of his house unless provided with a Government license, which costs yearly from 25 cents to $50. If he does he is arrested. Even beggars are not exempted. The Cubans do not enjoy personal security. In the midst of the most profound peace, and without any process of law, they may be arrested, cast into prison, or deported. There is no free press. The Cubans do not enjoy the right of holding public meetings. They may ask the authorities for permission to hold them, and it may be granted or denied. It is seldom granted. If a Cuban wishes to hold a reception at his house, he must first obtain a license and pay for it, otherwise there will be trouble for him. The Cubans have no right to elect those who govern them. From the Captain General downward, all the officials are appointed in Spain. The Cubans have neither vote nor voice in the imposition of the taxes or in the expenditure of the revenues. All that is done in Spain. Public education is entirely neglected.
>
> The Spaniards have attempted to persuade the outside world that the Cuban forces are nothing but a conglomeration of bandits, assassins, ignorant negroes, and foreign adventurers. The Cuban Army is organized and distributed as follows:
>
> First Army Corps—About 4,000 men; commanded by Major Gen José Maceo; comprising the military districts of Cambute, Baracoa, Guantanamo, and St. Jago.
>
> Second Army Corps—About 3,000 men; commanded by Major Gen. Jesus Rabi; comprising the military districts of Manzanillo, Bayamo, Jiguani, and Tunas.
>
> Third Army Corps—About 2,000 men; commanded by Major Gen. José Maria Rodriguez; comprising the military districts of North and South Camaguey.
>
> Fourth Army Corps—About 3,000 men; commanded by Major Gen. Serafin Sanchez; comprising the military districts of Remedios, Sancti Spiritus, Cienfuegos, Trinidad, Santa Clara, and Las Villas.
>
> Fifth Army Corps—(The Invading Army)—About 12,000 men; commanded by Major Gen. Maximo Gomez, Commander in Chief of the Cuban Army. This corps is divided into two divisions. First Division—Commanded by Major Gen. Maximo Gomez; Second Division—Commanded by Major Gen. Antonio Maceo; Zone of Matanzas—About 2,000 men; commanded by Gen. Lacret; forces of the Province of Pinar del Rio—Commaned by Perico Delgado.
>
> The army numbers, all told, some 40,000 men; but of them only some 28,000 are more or less armed and equipped; the rest have nothing but the machete.
>
> How far the organization of the army is effective was shown by the extraordinary march of Gomez and Maceo from the Province of Puerto Principe to that of Santa Clara, and thence to those of Matanzas, Havana, and Pinar del Rio. Gomez and Maceo had only about 12,000 men and the Spanish forces in the Provinces of Santa Clara, Matanzas, and Havana numbered about 60,000.
>
> The rank and file of the Cuban Army are composed about one-half of colored men and the other half of whites.
>
> The declaration of independence from Spain was made by the Constituent Assembly at Jimaguayu, in the Province of Puerto Principe, on the 16th of September, 1895, a provisional constitution was adopted, and a Government organized, with a President and Vice President of the republic, a Secretary and Assistant Secretary of War, a Secretary and Assistant Secretary of the Interior, a Secretary and Assistant Secretary of Foreign Affairs, a Secretary and Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, a General in Chief, and a Lieutenant General of the army. The President is Salvador Cisneros Betancourt, ex-Marquis of Santa Lucia, a descendant of two of the most distinguished families of Cuba and a large landed proprietor.
>
> The seat of the general Government is at Cubitas, in the Province of Puerto Principe, not far from the seacoast. The place has been selected because it can be guarded with a very small force.
>
> The whole Province of Santiago and that of Puerto Principe are under the civil administration of the Cubans, with the exception of seven seaports and two interior towns, and not one pound of sugar, a foot of timber, or any other product is exported without the consent of the Cuban Government and the payment of a small export duty. Part of the Province of Santa Clara is also under the Cuban civil administration, while part of those of Matanzas, Havana, and Pinar del Rio are under military occupation. The civil administration extends to about five-eighths of the area of the island, and altogether about three-fourths of it is controlled in some way by the Cubans. There are over 200 ports in the island; of them sixteen are occupied by the Spaniards. Within two or three miles of any of these, whoever lands on the island will come in contact with Cuban officials.
>
> Guerrilla warfare is the system adopted by the Cuban military leaders. It is not spectacular; no great battles are fought, but it is very effective, as results have already shown. The Cubans do not make war on non-combatants, nor do they attack military hospitals. They do not wish to imitate the Spaniards in this respect.
>
> Private property is respected by the Cubans. Nothing is destroyed except as a necessity of war. In order to deprive the Spanish Government of the revenue derived directly and indirectly from the sugar crop, the Cuban Government ordered the planters not to grind any cane this year. Those who persisted in disobeying the order after being twice notified were punished with the destruction of their cane fields. That measure was a necessity of war. The sugar crop represents about 80 per cent. of the whole production of the island, and directly and indirectly yields to the Spanish Government a large amount of revenue. To prevent the taking in of that crop meant to paralyze the whole commerce of the country, and, therefore, to deprive the Spanish Government of about 80 per cent. of the usual yearly revenue.
>
> In regard to the capacity of the Cuban people to govern themselves, I will only remark that the proportion of illiteracy is no greater than in Spain. Spaniards, of course, assert that we are incompetent to govern ourselves. We have not yet had the opportunity of showing what we can do, but of one thing I am sure, and that is that after obtaining our independence, even if we would, we could not, under any circumstances, govern ourselves so badly as the Spaniards have governed us.
>
> While Mr. Pierra was speaking there were frequent manifestations of earnest feeling among his auditors, and at the close of his address he was emphatically applauded.
>
> Dr. MacArthur said: "We are in the midst of stirring times. The present generally seems threadbare of those happenings which lend the halo of romance to the past, and with which we picture the future. Yet I will undertake to say that the no perilous since the day of Adam has there been condensed in the same measure of time events of such transcending importance to man as those which have happened in the past thirty years. The year 1896 promises to fill a no less important place in history."
>
> The doctor then referred to the various political and international complications that have marked the opening of the year—the Transvaal incident, the Armenian atrocities, and the Cuban rebellion. "And finally," said he, "these rumors that war has broken out in the Booth family."
>
> Comparing Spain with Turkey, he said: "Spain is a name synonymous with ignorance, national incapacity, and intensest religious bigotry; blessed by the Pope and condemned by everybody else; a people without the instinct of enlightened progress."
>
> Then the doctor reviewed briefly the history of the people of Spain and the admixture of races and their various less mongrel remnants in certain districts of the peninsula. The Moors alone had infused a strain that had reared the only monuments indicative of civilized advancement, and they had been banished from the country. The spirit of Ferdinand and Philip II. survived today and marked the rule of Spain in Cuba.
>
> Among those present were the Rev. A. W. H. Hodder, J. B. Colgate, J. E. Adams, Jr., J. G. Affleck, William A. Shaw, J. W. Perry, J. C. Foley, William Jones, H. C. Conger, J. W. Stevens, E. H. Paddock, W. D. Murphy, J. G. Baldwin, Jr., D. J. Newland, H. C. Childs, William M. Isaacs, William N. Batchelder, the Rev. J. T. Beckley, A. J. Robinson, J. S. C. Sutton, L. C. King, Frank Dickerson, T. M. Banta, S. D. Stradley, F. H. Cooper, J. T. Pettus, C. B. Canfield, Dr. J. Harris, E. A. Kendrick, Dr. W. A. Hawes.
>
> Dr. J. E. Newcomb, W. S. Morse, A. D. Clinch, W. D. Love, W. T. Corwin, Otis Wilkinson, G. H. Nicholas, I. N. Williams, the Rev. Samuel Alman, W. H. Wheeler, M. Rittenhouse, George Conklin, Charles Andruss, Harry Canfield, C. B. Ford, J. A. Bennett, L. A. Chapin, Dr. H. Purdy, D. L. Wilcox, J. G. Snelling, G. A. Gale, F. A. Towle, C. M. Porcher, W. L. Day, A. C. Dodman, M. J. Ennis, I. M. Grenell, C. W. Holton, S. P. Howard, Dr. D. L. Hubbard, John E. Hollingsworth, F. S. Jordan, D. C. Link, G. H. Link, L. M. Lawson, J. B. Marshall, Dr. V. M. Munier, C. A. Myers, J. Q. Preble, Dr. C. F. Rabell, J. W. Ritchie, Dr. C. F. Scott, C. D. Spencer, and C. J. Townsend.



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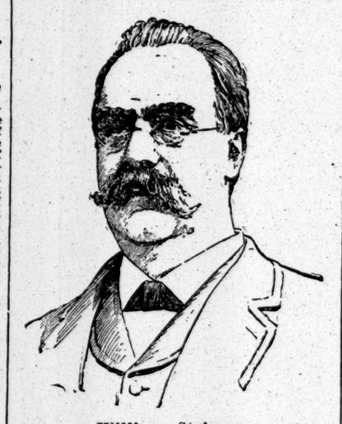
WILLIAM STEINWAY'S BIRTHDAY.

His Sixtieth Anniversary Commemorated by the Liederkranz Club and His Friends Generally.

William Steinway reached the sixtieth mile stone in his active and useful career yesterday, amid the most gratifying surroundings. All day he was the recipient of congratulatory messages from this hemisphere and Europe, and a profusion of presents and floral tributes were showered upon him from early morning until late at night. His office, in Steinway Hall, had been transformed into a beautiful bower of flowers, and many well-known personages of the metropolis visited him and personally offered their congratulations.

The first to offer felicitations was a dele-



William Steinway.
Who Was Sixty Years Old Yesterday.

gation of the employes of the firm, followed by delegations of the Arion, the Liederkranz, and the Eichenkranz Singing Societies, who presented him with engrossed testimonials of esteem from their respective organizations.

The Austrian Consul, Baron Johann von Leonhardi, presented a testimonial from the King of Austria, and Walter Damrosch, Rafael Joseffy, and others personally presented tokens.

A surprise was sprung on Mr. Steinway at the Leiderkronz Clubhouse last night. The regular monthly meeting of the Directors was in session, and Mr. Steinway being a Director, was in attendance. He felt safe from any demonstration then.

Scarcely had the meeting been called to order, however, when a chorus of 100 voices began singing a greeting composed for the occasion by Heinrich Zoellner, the musical director of the society, entitled, "Steinway, William Steinway, Sei Gegrüsst," which was followed by an address by Charles G. Wahle, Jr.

This put an end to the Directors' meeting, and the entire party adjourned to the large hall, where a delightful entertainment was prepared. Mr. Steinway was greeted with cheers when he appeared, and in response to loud calls addressed his friends. He showed plainly that he was pleased and his touching thanks and well-chosen words were frequently interrupted by applause and cheers. His love for the Liederkranz and the veneration of its members for him were never more clearly demonstrated than here. He was overwhelmed with congratulations, and the young as well as the old members rushed to grasp his hands and express their personal felicitation.

His favorite song, Nessler's "Ave Maria," was rendered by a quartet and solo tenor comprising Jacob Graf, Dr. Max Toeplitz, Adam Keller, H. Dornemann, and the solo by E. Reuling.

After the "Serenade" of Kremser, by the chorus, Heinrich Zoellner presented Mr. Steinway with a mammoth floral lyre in behalf of the active members of the Liederkranz, and again there was a tumultuous demonstration.

The party marched to the lower hall, where a general jollification, with a bountiful supply of viands and beverages, ensued.

Mr. Zoellner was informed yesterday morning that Mr. Steinway's sixtieth birthday had arrived, and the Director summoned the entire chorus by telegraphic messages to an impromptu rehearsal for a demonstration to Mr. Steinway at 8 o'clock P. M. All willingly responded, and while the Directors were gathering, a rehearsal of his new composition was conducted in pianissimo.

The general popularity of Mr. Steinway was further demonstrated by more flowers and lots of speeches. A guest, who has traveled around the world several times, explained Mr. Steinway's prominence as follows:

> "It may be possible to find his equal as a prominent American, likewise as a German, but Mr. Steinway has no equal as a cosmopolitan in the civilized world. In Italy, Spain, France, Germany, England, Russia, America, and in all other countries, he has contributed largely to the advancement of art, as he makes no distinction in this branch, claiming rightly that art has no country, but belongs to the world. In charity, although he seldom lets it be known, he has also contributed much in all sections of the globe."

It was midnight before the party dispersed, and then only because Mr. Steinway begged to be allowed to retire, the day having been a taxing one to him.

She Disappeared a Week Ago.

Mary Fox was a servant employed in the family of W. J. McCahill at 716 President Street, Brooklyn. She was twenty-six years old, and single. She was a native of Ireland. She had been employed by Mr. McCahill several months, and had been previously employed at Locust Valley, L. I.

Mr. McCahill said the young woman left Thursday last to have her "day out," but failed to return at night. They did not know what had become of her, and did not know that the body had been identified until last night.

Katie Fox, the sister of the dead girl, who made the identification, lives at 228 Clifton Place, Brooklyn. She was not home last night.

Mr. McCahill could only account for the girl being at Lloyd's Neck by the fact that it is near Locust Valley. It is presumed the woman went to visit her friends at Locust Valley.

A Walnut-Mulberry Tree.

From The Hawesville (Ky.) Plaindealer.

There is an immense tree in the city which bears each year excellent crops of walnuts and mulberries. Once upon a time a mulberry seed fell where a walnut lay, and the sprouts came up side by side, uniting their forces into a solid trunk. One side of this tree has the bark of the walnut and the other side that of the mulberry.

Inspector Cortright Buys a Property.

Moses W. Cortright, who was recently promoted from a Police Captain to an Inspector, has purchased from William J. Nicklas the property on the north side of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, 333 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue. The Inspector paid $14,000 cash for it, and assumes the payment of the lien on the property, amounting to $11,000, which is due to Anna L. Sprague.

Krapotkin Arrested at Dieppe.

PARIS, March 5.—Prince Krapotkin, the Russion revolutionist and author of anarchist books, arrived at Dieppe this afternoon from England. He was immediately arrested under a warrant of expulsion issued Feb. 10, and ordered to return to England on the next steamer.

PORT HUDSON MEDAL QUESTION.

An Officer Was Killed in an Attack, Says a Correspondent.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

In the issue of THE NEW-YORK TIMES of this date appears an article from a Washington correspondent, under the heading "Port Hudson Medal Question." In the article the correspondent says "no storming of Port Hudson ever took place," &c.

There was, however, an attack on Port Hudson ordered, and an assault was actually made on May 27, 1863, in obedience to such order. The officer leading the assault was mortally wounded by a bayonet thrust, and died before he could be removed from the field. The attacking column was repulsed with loss of life.

I am not aware that the heirs of the officer referred to have ever made any claim for medals or other honors on the strength of his services to the Union, which resulted in the sacrifice of his life. But lives were sacrificed in an unsuccessful attempt to capture Port Hudson, notwithstanding the statements of your correspondent. FACT.

BRONXVILLE, N. Y., March 5, 1896.

Quaker Wisdom.

"Don't cry herrings until they are in the net"—nor imagine you have the best breakfast cereal until you have Quaker Oats.

Quaker OATS

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DISCUSS BRONCHO-PNEUMONIA.

Doctors Consider It as a Complication of Diphtheria in Children—Measles as a Dreaded Disease.

A discussion on "Broncho-Pneumonia as a Complication of Diphtheria in Children" was held last evening, by physicians, at the Academy of Medicine, 17 West Forty-third Street. The principal address was delivered by Dr. Henry W. Berg of the Willard Parker Hospital.

Dr. Berg said 54 per cent. of the deaths of children attributed to diphtheria were due to broncho-pneumonia. Since the introduction of antitoxine, the death rate of pneumonia patients had greatly decreased. He believed measles often developed into pneumonia, and he thought cases of measles in hospitals, as well as in houses, should be as much isolated as possible. Children with broncho-pneumonia, he thought, should be isolated from diphtheria patients.

Dr. H. M. Biggs, who took part in the discussion, did not agree that isolation was absolutely necessary. Care should be taken to have the best ventilation, floor space, and air space, and everything about patients should be placed under the best sanitary control. Dr. Biggs denounced poultices as abominations.

Dr. William H. Park said the temperature of sick rooms should be lowered, that the tendency was to keep sick rooms too warm.

Dr. John Brannan, of the Willard Parker Hospital, said the temperature of rooms in that hospital was kept at 70°. It was formerly as high as 84°. The results of lower temperature were good. He also thought the feet of patients should be elevated about sixteen inches above their heads. The idea was first suggested, he said, by Dr. Seymour of Troy. The speaker recommended hot baths and said patients should be wrapped in warm sheets after being bathed.

Dr. William P. Northrup of the Foundling Asylum spoke of the overcrowded condition of that institution and said epidemics of measles were more dreaded there than any other sickness. The sick children, he said, poison each other. He believed many children in houses were literally smothered to death in hot rooms, in which the air was often laden with steam. Dr. Seymour of Troy told of his experiments and the results in elevating the feet of children suffering with broncho-pneumonia.

SMITH HUNG TO A ROPE'S END.

Heavy Scene Dropped and He Was Held Forty Feet in the Air.

Charles Smith, a flyman in the Herald Square Theatre, hung for five minutes last night on a rope's end forty feet above the stage, and in darkness.

In the third act of "The Heart of Maryland" it is Smith's duty to lower the scenery for the vestry wall. The scene is heavy, and its dropping is regulated by clever mechanical devices that failed to work last night. The scene is heavier than Smith is, and when the clutch on the rope failed to work, the canvas fell to the stage and the flyman shot up like the weight of a window raised hurriedly on an unexpectedly beautiful day.

The stage, during this change of scenery, is entirely dark, and it was some time before Smith's plight was discovered. The orchestra had played the same piece three times, and still the stage was dark. Then Maurice Barrymore, athletic and resourceful, came to the rescue. He tied a rope on to the main rope of the scene, and the rope just below the knot, and soon had the almost fainting Mr. Smith on a safe footing.

THE REV. DR. PULLMAN TO BE TRIED.

He Withdraws the Default Filed in the Slander Suit of Jane May.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., March 5.—The Rev. Joseph Pullman of this city, who had been sued for $25,000 damages for slander alleged to have been directed at Mlle. Jane May, the aetress, this morning withdrew the notice of his intention to default, filed with the clerk of the Superior Court here on Tuesday. He now says that he will fight the case to the end. Dr. Pullman claims that the notice to default was filed by his counsel without his knowledge, they believing that it would meet with his approval. But the absolute surrender of the clergyman caused much surprise and dissatisfaction among his friends that he decided not to follow the advice of his counsel in this respect. The case will be tried before a jury.

Tamsen Indictment Dismissed.

There was a gleam of sunshine for Sheriff Tamsen yesterday. Judge Newburger, in Part I. of the Court of General Sessions, dismissed the indictment against the Sheriff consequent on the escape of the Post Office robbers. Assistant District Attorney Vernon M. Davis moved that the indictments be dismissed. The ground was that the jury had stood ten to two for acquittal, and there was no chance of securing a conviction. Another trial, Mr. Davis said

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INDEX TO CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

	Page.		Page.
Amusements	7	Instruction	7
Apartments To Let	15	Legal Sales	15
Apartments Wanted	15	Lost and Found	13
Auction Sales	7	Meetings and Elections	12
Bicycles	6	New-Jersey Property	15
Business Notices	5	Pianos and Organs	7
City Flats To Let	15	Proposals	15
City Houses To Let	15	Public Notices	15
City Real Estate For Sale	15	Real Estate at Auction	15
Copartnership Notices	13	Referees' Notices	15
Country Houses To Let	15	Sheriff's Sales	12
Country Houses Wanted	15	Situations Wanted	13
Deaths	5	Special Notices	5
Dividends	12	Surrogate Notices	13
Financial	13	To Let for Business Purposes	15
Help Wanted	16	Travelers' Guide	12
Hotels	7	Winter Resorts	7

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ABBEY'S—The Goddess of Truth—8:15.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The Scarlet Letter—8:00.
AMERICAN—Burmah—8:00.
BIJOU—Gentleman Joe—8:15.
BROADWAY—Robin Hood—8:15.
CARNEGIE HALL—Philharmonic Society, Fifth Public Rehearsal—2:00.
CASINO—The Lady Slavey—8:00.
CASINO CHAMBERS—Cabaret du Neant—8:00 to 12:00.
DALY'S—Romeo and Juliet—8:15. Stoddard Lecture, Constantinople—3:00.
EDEN MUSEE—World in Wax; Grand Concerts—11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.
EMPIRE—Marriage—8:15.
FIFTH AVENUE—Magda—8:00.
FOURTEENTH STREET—The Minstrel of Clare—8:10.
GARDEN THEATRE—The Two Escutcheons.
GARRICK—The Squire of Dames—8:20.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—Little Christopher—8:00.
HAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA—Marguerite; Rice's Excelsior, Jr.; Vaudeville—8:15.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—The Governor of Kentucky—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—The Heart of Maryland—8:00
HOYT'S—A Black Sheep—8:30.
ICE PALACE—Skating—Day and Night.
IRVING PLACE—Comtesse Guckl—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:00.
LYCEUM—The Prisoner of Zenda—8:15. Miss Kingsley's Lecture—3:00.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—Cat Show—10:00 A. M. to 10:30 P. M.
PALMER'S—For the Crown—8:10.
PASTOR'S—Vaudeville—12:30 to 11:00 P. M.
PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—Noon to 12:00 P. M.
STANDARD—Chimmie Fadden—8:15.
STAR—The War of Wealth—8:00.

See Amusement Advertisements, Page 7.

BULLETIN OF TO-DAY'S NEWS.

Page 1
Italy Like Pandemonium.
Spain's Intended Action.
W. G. Watson Shot by Edward Clifford.
The Raines Bill Advanced.
The Cruiser Cordova Aground.

Page 2
Record of Wild March Winds.
Gen. La Grange Hints at Blackmail.
Ladies' Hebrew Aid Society Ball.
Mayor Wurster After More Patronage.

Page 3
The Story of Cuba's Wrongs.
Doctors Discuss Broncho-Pneumonia.

Page 5
Conversions to Islam.
Sound Money in Alabama.
Florida for McKinley.
Rescued from a Hoboken Slip.

Page 6
Cats That Receive Decorations.
Cyclers' Pool Games.
Gov. Greenhalge Not to Lie in State.

Page 7
The Anti-Nudity Bills.
The New Public Bath.
Want Bushwick Creek Improved.

Page 8
Chamber of Commerce on Sound Money.
Girl Murdered in Paterson.
Sensational "News" for England.
News of Greater New-York.

Page 9
Outcome of Lloyds Investigation.
How Spain Controls Cuba's Trade.
Former Firemen Accused.
Hawaii's Legislative Session.

Page 10
Yale's Baseball Team.
Houses for the Poor.
Westchester Almshouse Inquiry.
More Trouble in Ludlow Street Jail.
Mrs. Gunning Gets a Separation.

Page 11
In the Commercial World.
Plate-Glass Trust to Change.
Dr. Korn Appealed in Vain.
Marine Intelligence.

Page 12
The Financial Markets.

Page 14
News of the Railroads.
Westchester Tramps to Work.
"Boston Charlie's" Case.
Denounced Court and Counsel.
The Courts.

Page 15
In the Real Estate Field.

Page 16
A Naval Fight on Paper.
Big Bargains at a "Bogus" Address.
Local Autonomy in Jamaica.
Hospital Doctors at Fault.
Drowned Woman Identified.

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE.

The following records are taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES's thermometer, which is placed on the face of THE TIMES Building, opposite the Franklin Statue, 6 feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, which is 285 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year:

	Weather Bureau. 1895.	Times. 1896.	Times. 1896.
3 A. M.	22	16	20
6 A. M.	20	16	20
9 A. M.	18	21	23
12 M	23	29	32
4 P. M.	27	38	38
6 P. M.	27	36	33
9 P. M.	26	34	32
12 P. M.	26	32	28

Average temperature in Printing House Square yesterday 28.62
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau yesterday 26.00
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date last year 24.00
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date for last twenty years 35.00

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY.

To-day's weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau report: Fair, Warmer.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 7, Column 4.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 6, 1896.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

THE FALL OF CRISPI.

It is a little more than five years ago that this heading was common in all the newspapers of Christendom. CRISPI was even then over seventy years of age, and it might well seem that his "demission" at that age must be the end of him. He had been the greatest parliamentary statesman of Italy, since that designation is not applicable to a pioneer like CAVOUR, whose energies had been spent as a pioneer in the preliminaries of establishing constitutional government in Italy. He had been one of the chief political figures of Europe. Even now, since the disappearance from the stage of GAMBETTA in France, of GLADSTONE in England, of BISMARCK in Germany, it is difficult to select for any one of those countries a statesman so representative as the Sicilian has been for Italy since his election, in 1861, to represent Palermo in the Chamber of Deputies at Turin in the first Parliament of the Kingdom of Italy. His political conspicuousness long antedates the succession of King HUMBERT. He was already an important person in the troubles that attended the so nearly simultaneous deaths of VICTOR EMMANUEL, the representative of the new Italy, and of PIUS IX., the engaging but impossible representative of the old. Twenty years ago CRISPI was the President of the Italian Chamber of Deputies. Since 1887, when he took the Premiership for the first time, he has been recognized throughout the world, as before that time he had come to be recognized throughout Italy, as the most important Italian. He managed the heterogeneous and mutinous forces under him with great skill—with such a skill as none of his successors has shown. His "demission" in 1891 seemed to be a mere accident; as mere an accident as the vote on the beer tax which overthrew Mr. GLADSTONE'S Ministry. Curiously enough, it was by a vote on the Spirit Tax bill that CRISPI was turned out of office in 1891. He had, in the interval between that expulsion and his return to power, the satisfaction of knowing that not one of his successors had succeeded in making himself a rival to him. CRISPI in retirement was a much more important person than RUDINI in power, and CRISPI's return to power was the recognition that he was the only man who could hope really to command Italy.

His great mistake was made in supposing that the attention of the Italian people could be successfully diverted from domestic scandals by foreign embroilments. He is very warmly hated throughout France as the author of the participation of Italy in the Triple Alliance. Undoubtedly the attribution is just, but it by no means follows that the blame is just. Italy assumed some very grievous burdens by casting in her lot with Austria and Germany, but it does not follow that these burdens would have been lighter if she had cast in her lot with France. An isolated Italy was impossible. Such an Italy would have been the prize and prey of the victor in "the next war." It is not possible to blame CRISPI for the course which he was doubtless responsible for taking, which had for its object to take the side of the party that promised best both to preserve the peace and to prevail in war, and the object of which was to make Italy as much as possible a valuable ally and a formidable enemy. It may indeed be doubted whether this result would not have been better attained by less exhausting means, whether Italy, maintaining, say, half the armament under which she has actually crushed herself, would not have been in fact a more valuable ally and a more formidable enemy.

However this may be, it is not the overloading of Italy that has caused the downfall of CRISPI. That downfall has been brought about by the iniquitous business of engaging in the policy of "excursions and alarums," in picking foreign quarrels to divert attention from domestic scandals. It is a very tempting course for a politician himself tainted by scandals. But, as a matter of fact, CRISPI was a stranger to the scandals for the oblivion of which an Abyssinian expedition was "indicated." When he took office this last time he took it with a free hand. He might have entered upon a policy of retrenchment and reform. He deliberately preferred to continue the policy of "expansion" and "glory." It is not possible to sympathize with a man who is too clear-headed not to have been "sinning against light" in pursuing this policy, which his predecessors originated for much better political reasons. That the Italian indignation over Italian defeat should take the form of an incensed hostility to the French is not wonderful. Apparently the universal Italian belief is that the French Government supplied MENELEK with modern arms and ammunition. But the disappearance of the greatest of living Italians is another matter. That the disappearance is final there can be no question. A statesman "crushed to earth" at seventy-seven does not rise again. The more is the pity that a great man should not have fallen, if he had to fall, in a better cause.

BUSINESS MEN IN POLITICS.

The Chamber of Commerce of New-York, in an honorable, open fashion, is going into politics, and asks all the "commercial bodies and business men of the United States" to go with it. It is high time, since the partisan politicians have for many weary and costly years inflicted untold damage on the business men. It is unnecessary to say that it is not partisan politics on which the Chamber enters, and that it takes no sides for one party or another. What it undertakes, and proposes with all its might and all the aid it can get to carry out, is "to remove from political agitation the question of the permanence of the standard of value upon which all the business of this country is transacted."

For this purpose it "invites co-operation." "The time is past," it says in its circular adopted yesterday, "if it ever existed, for any halting, doubtful phrasing to express the meaning of political parties upon this important subject." And the circular concludes: "Therefore we ask all citizens to unite in a vigorous effort to urge the selection of delegates to the political conventions of both great parties who will advocate clear and distinct platform utterances in favor of the maintenance of the present gold standard of value. The time is short, and action ought, therefore, to be all the more prompt and determined."

There is no room for misunderstanding as to the meaning of this "phrasing"; there is no doubt as to the earnestness and determination of the men who have adopted it.

DU PONT OF DELAWARE.

Upon one point the United States Senate has heretofore adhered to its conservative traditions. It has not been wont to admit anybody to a seat in its chamber without a clear and indisputable title. In the very last Congress two or three seats were held vacant because Legislatures had failed to elect, although appointments to the vacancies had been made by Governors of States in political accord with the majority of the Senate. The fact that Senators are elected by Legislatures makes it easy to determine the merits of any contest for a seat, and about the only question that can be raised now relates to the validity of the vote in a Legislature. As to the qualifications of the members of the Legislature, that is a question to be decided for itself by each branch of that body, not by the United States Senate.

The case of DU PONT of Delaware, in whose favor a majority of the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections has reported, raises a new question, and one peculiar to that State. It looks like a very easy question to decide, if the Senate continues to adhere to its conservative tradition in dealing with contests. The facts are not disputed. The United States law regulating the election of Senators in joint assembly of a Legislature requires that a candidate, in order to be elected, shall receive a majority of the votes cast, a quorum of both houses being present. On May 9, 1895, in the Delaware Legislature 30 votes were cast, of which DU PONT received 15, not a majority, and there was declared to be no election. The contest rests upon a claim that one of these 30 votes was not valid.

This is a question of the meaning and effect of the Constitution and laws of Delaware. That is a small State, and its Constitution is antiquated, framed at a time when its population was less and conditions were simpler than they are now. It provided for no Lieutenant Governor; each branch of the Legislature, one with only nine members and the other with only twenty-one, was to choose a presiding officer from its own number, to be called the "Speaker." In case of vacancy in the office of Governor, the Speaker of the Senate was to "exercise the office until a Governor elected by the people shall be duly qualified."

Until last year such an exigency had not arisen in thirty years, and, according to the apparent intent of the Constitution and such precedent as existed, it was considered that "the Speaker of the Senate," performing the duties of the Executive, did not become actual Governor of the State or cease to be a Senator in the Legislature. There was no provision for filling his seat in the Senate, and it was not regarded as vacant, though a Speaker pro tem. was necessarily chosen to preside. While the Senator exercising the office of Governor in time of a vacancy in that office might be so occupied with its duties as to take no part in the proceedings of the Senate, he had the right to do so, if any exigency required it, so far as appeared from Constitution or law or precedent in that State.

While ADDICKS was making his effort to capture the Senatorship last year and kept the Republican vote so divided as to prevent an election, Acting Governor WATSON took no part in the proceedings of the joint assembly, but when it appeared that fifteen votes were to be cast for a Republican candidate, notwithstanding that four still clung to ADDICKS, he put in an appearance, took the chair as Speaker, and cast his own vote on the other side, making a tie. He declared that there was no election, and the Legislature adjourned sine die.

This is not a question of common law, or the American system, or practice in other States, as contended by Senator MITCHELL, Chairman of the committee, but simply a question whether, under the Constitution and law and practice in the State of Delaware, Acting Governor WATSON was still a member of the Senate of that State from the County of Kent and its "Speaker," by virtue of which office alone he was authorized to "exercise the office" of Governor during a vacancy therein. There really seems to be no doubt about it.

A CHANCE OF SCHOOL LEGISLATION.

It is now reported that a sub-committee of the Senate Committee on Cities, to which the Page and Pavey bills relating to the public-school system of this city was referred by the full committee, has agreed upon a compromise measure. Of course, it is not possible to consider the merits of this until its provisions are more fully made known, but it is said to provide for the abolition of the Trustees and to include some features of the Page bill in relation to the public-school administration. This is so far encouraging, and there appears to be a disposition in the committee to deal with the subject with a view to accomplishing some actual reform.

We have regretted that the Pavey bill was practically confined to abolishing the Trustees and transferring their powers and duties to the Board of Education, with authority to provide for Assistant Superintendents, through whom the duties could be performed. But as getting rid of the Trustees was an essential preliminary to effecting any reform in school management, it seemed wise to be content with that as a first step when it seemed doubtful whether anything more could be got from this Legislature. If more can be got, so much the better, provided it is an advance in the right direction.

So long as the committee's compromise bill abolishes the Ward Trustees, it must provide for the concentration of power and responsibility in the Board of Education, to be exercised through officers having a direct relation to the school system as a whole. This is necessary to any substantial improvement in the system. So far as the care of buildings is concerned, it should be in charge of the Superintendent of School Buildings, with a sufficient number of assistants for a proper performance of his duties, and so far as the management and direction of the schools is concerned, it should be in the hands of the Superintendent of Schools, with a sufficient number of assistants, or of a Board of Superintendents.

This unifying and harmonizing of the system in the control of men trained to their work, devoted to the business of the department, and officially responsible for results is obviously what is needed. It should be accomplished in the wisest way, but until it is accomplished in some way there will be little hope of raising the standard of the New-York schools. It is gratifying to see any indication that the Legislature is likely to deal with the subject in a proper spirit.

THE SANGER CIVIL SERVICE BILL.

We have pointed out that the recent very important decision by the Court of Appeals need give no uneasiness as to its scope, and that the theory that it invalidates the appointments of the heads of departments in the City Governments here and in Brooklyn is in the nature of a mare's nest. But what the decision does do beyond all question is to confirm and establish a principle which the Legislature is bound to carry out by proper legislation. If new laws be not enacted, the old law will be interpreted by the courts in the light of the new provision of the Constitution. The principle will be applied, however clumsily and with whatever difficulty, delay, and cost. But that does not change the duty of the Legislature to enact a law that shall carefully and fully cover the ground and provide an efficient system for the complete application of the principle.

This is precisely what is done by the Civil Service bill introduced in the Assembly by the Hon. HENRY CARY SANGER, of which we have already described the provisions. The object of the bill is, first, to provide a Civil Service Commission at the State capital, in whose hands primarily shall lie the administration of the law, and who shall have sufficient authority and be able to employ a sufficient subordinate force to perform its duties thoroughly. The bill makes the term of the Commissioners six years, the salary $5,000, and requires them to devote their time to their official duties. Heretofore the Commissioners have been of two classes, either gentlemen willing to make a sacrifice of time, money, and labor to do service in the cause of reform, or gentlemen who have regarded their places from the point of view of partisan advantage. And all the Commissioners, serving an indefinite term, have necessarily been looked upon as working out an experiment which might succeed and might fail. The new law recognizes that the Constitution definitively closes the experimental period and requires administrative machinery of an adequate and permanent character suited to the important work it has to do.

The Sanger bill embodies in the form of law many requirements which have heretofore been included only in the rules, but which by long and severe experience have been thoroughly tested and found to be essentially practical, and which, therefore, ought to be made obligatory. The bill also defines and extends the authority of the Commissioners with reference to municipal service, giving them closer supervision regarding it and power to remedy neglect and correct errors or deliberate evasion of the law. At the same time, so long as the local authorities shall in good faith endeavor to apply the principle of the law, they are left with ample power to do so, and every safeguard required is thrown around the principle of home rule. This is a most important part of the law, because, in the past, while three or four cities of the State have enjoyed the advantages of a sound municipal administration of the civil service law, in most of the cities the law has been practically a dead letter, and the State commission, even if so disposed—which it has not always been—could not remedy the evil.

What is perhaps the most valuable part of the new law is the distinct provision that persons appointed or employed in the service of the State or in any subdivision thereof without strict compliance with the requirements of the law cannot legally be paid. If they be paid unlawfully, the sums so paid may be recovered from the officer signing or countersigning the warrants for such payment or from his sureties, in an action in the Supreme Court of the State, by any taxpayer. Moreover, the officer making an appointment contrary to the provisions of the law is made guilty of a misdemeanor. In order to make these provisions at once just and effective, the State commission and the various municipal commissions are required to preserve accurate records of all appointments, of which the financial officers are to be kept duly informed.

The bill, in short, provides a careful, clear, and practical system for the complete enforcement of the principles of sound administration, which, to use the phrase of the Court of Appeals, are now "imbedded in the Constitution."

THE TELLER-JONES PLATFORM.

The debate which followed Chairman CARTER'S speech in the Senate uncovered the history of the curious currency plank in the Republican platform of four years ago. It now appears, and is admitted, that the main part of the resolution was written by Senator TELLER of Colorado (Silver Republican) and Senator JONES of Nevada, (Silver Republican Populist,) who believed, as Mr. TELLER says, that it was an utterance in favor of free coinage. This was brought out in a colloquy between Senator GEAR and Mr. CARTER. A few minutes later Mr. TELLER himself said:

"The Senator from Iowa has referred to the method in which the Republican platform was adopted. The provision in the platform which has been quoted started out with the words:

"'The American people, from tradition and interest, favor bimetallism, and the Republican Party demands the use of both gold and silver as standard money.'

"That clause was drafted by me, and the adoption of that clause was secured in the platform, I think, largely by my efforts, assisted by the Senator from Nevada, [Mr. JONES.] I did not favor, and was not responsible for, the qualification which was added, because I thought then that it would probably be made the excuse for a violation of the declaration which I had introduced. I knew what it meant, to say that silver and gold should be used as standard money; I supposed that the committee knew what it meant, and I supposed the nearly 1,000 men who voted for and adopted that platform knew what it meant. I did not myself approve of the limitations or restrictions for the simple reason that I knew they would enable skillful politicians to evade the plain declaration, as they have done since. * * * What I find fault about is that, while we declared for both metals for standard money, the policy of the Republican Party, as foreshadowed in this Chamber by its majority, as shown by the votes that are given here by more than half of this side of the Chamber, has repudiated that provision even upon the liberal construction which I give it.

"The people in many sections of the country believed that it meant free coinage, because, they said, if you have bimetallism you are bound to have free coinage; you cannot have bimetallism without free coinage. And that is true. What I arraign the Republican Party here for is that it has never taken a step to carry out that platform. The only men who have ever attempted to live up to that platform are the men who are called silver men. And now we are slandered and traduced, and are to be turned out of the party because we believe in maintaining all the provisions of the platform, and not merely a part of it."

The man who wrote the main declaration of the currency resolution in 1892 certainly ought to know what he meant by it. Any one who will read the official reports of the recent speeches made in the Senate by Mr. CARTER and other Silver Republicans can see that all of them make this assertion—that the platform did favor and was intended to favor the free coinage of silver, and that the Republican Party has violated it. "The party platform," says the Chairman of the Republican National Committee, "on the silver question in this Eastern country is absolutely ignored." And he asserts that this platform, "honestly carried out," would give the country free coinage of silver.

Republican journals and politicians are by no means of one mind as to what kind of a currency platform the party should adopt at St. Louis. The construction of the old one was turned over to the Senators from Nevada and Colorado, who believed that they had framed an utterance in favor of free silver and now complain that the party has not honestly supported its own declaration. Some Eastern men urge that this platform should be adopted again. Senator PLATT of Connecticut is one of them. He says the old resolution is an "honest" one and should be reaffirmed. The division of opinion is shown by the protest of Senator HAWLEY'S paper, The Hartford Courant, which tells Mr. PLATT that it "differs with him, radically and with emphasis," and also says:

"The sound-money Republicans will not be content this year with an ingenious form of words which they acquiesced in, and made the best of, four years ago. What they want this year is a currency plank that shall interpret itself—a declaration so simple, plain, frank, straightforward, and emphatic that the dullest voter cannot help understanding it, and the most casuistic compromiser, harmony-monger, and cottoner to the free-silverites cannot explain it away."

The Boston Journal, after remarking that "Mr. TELLER and Mr. JONES framed the plank to satisfy themselves, and the convention adopted it," says that it "ought to be impossible to bunko the party twice with the same game." The Philadelphia Ledger says "the platform must no longer juggle with words as it did in 1892, but must declare for sound money, meaning gold"; The Philadelphia Press asserts that "the platform of 1892 was clear, unmistakable, and sound," and that the party "can stand on it to-day." That paper would add, however, an "explicit declaration against free and unlimited coinage by the United States alone."

We suggest that the eminent Republican authorities which disagree about what ought to be done should obtain the opinion of Mr. WILLIAM MCKINLEY, the party's leading candidate, who is supported by Silver Senators and whose record is in many respects quite satisfactory to them. We presume he would like to be nominated upon the Teller-Jones platform of 1892.

One of the London papers declares that the threatened disruption of the Salvation Army, due to the disinclination of the American branch to submit any longer to the rule of English leaders and English ideas, will be but another illustration of the fact that, although the United States have always been ready to accept religious systems from Europe, yet they have invariably proceeded to change every one of those systems so materially that either complete independence has become the only remedy for the resulting friction or else the parent body has been forced to preserve a nominal union with its American offspring by tolerating innovations and granting liberties it would never dream of according at home. The writer says that the Church of Rome is here virtually another and a different Church from the one which exists in the Continental capitals. Its methods and its point of views are American, and every attempt by the Vatican to exert restraint in matters not purely religious is met by instant and effective resistance. So, too, American Episcopalianism is not English Episcopalianism, and the same divergence appears in the other denominations, including even the Quakers and the Theosophists. In short, we have a "Monroe doctrine" even as regards evangelization and philosophy, to say nothing of science and art. The theory is an interesting one, and facts seem to bear it out more or less.

French medical students are angrily complaining that they are crowded out of their own schools by youths from abroad, and French doctors are even more indignant because these foreigners, instead of going home after acquiring a knowledge of physics and surgery, settle down in France and compete with the native practitioners. Of the six thousand students in the Paris Medical School, it seems that one thousand are aliens, and the proportion is almost as large in provincial institutions, notably at Montpellier, where the students have just held a mass meeting and adopted resolutions in which they declare that "the invasion of foreigners constitutes an obstacle to our studies and a threat for the future." To prove the latter assertion, they point to the fact that already, of every five doctors in France, one is foreign born. As a remedy for these evils, Dr. BROUARDEL, the senior member of the Paris Medical Faculty, has seriously advised the Minister of Public Instruction to create a new and special medical diploma, which shall not confer upon its owner the right to practice as a doctor in France. This is certainly a most curious condition of affairs. Unfortunately, the statistics at hand do not reveal how many of these interlopers are American.

As compared with the other people who are enraged because a statue of Father MARQUETTE has been placed in the Capitol at Washington, the woman who referred the matter to the spirit of LINCOLN showed a remarkable amount of wisdom. She, at least, did not take it for granted that "Dear Uncle ABRAHAM" would protest against having a Jesuit in his neighborhood, but went to the trouble of asking his views before proceeding to action. If, now, the rest of the A. P. A. gang would be equally modest, and suspend their hysterical screams until they hear from the greatest of all protectors of true Americanism, what a long, sweet silence would ensue!

THE CHURCH AND SOCIAL REFORM.

Addresses by Dr. C. A. Briggs, Father Ducey, and Others.

The place of the Church in social reform was discussed by the Rev. Dr. C. A. Briggs of the Union Theological Seminary, the Rev. George D. Herron of Iowa, and the Rev. Father Ducey before a large meeting, held in Cooper Union last night, under the auspices of the Social Reform Club.

Ernest H. Crosby presided, and made a short speech, in which he said men ought not to labor from twelve to fifteen hours a day.

Dr. Briggs declared that the prophets were the greatest of social reformers, and that the Christian Church had in the main been faithful to the cause of social reform.

Mr. Herron said the race for money has almost destroyed good government in this country. He declared that Christ did not clear out the Temple at Jerusalem with any more reason than the people in this country have to clear out the United States Senate at the present time.

Father Ducey declared that the present social system is radically wrong, and blamed Wall Street for Tammany's power.

Resolutions calling upon the churches to condemn selfish laws which discriminate against the poor were unanimously adopted.

The Dannreuther Quartet.

The third concert of the Dannreuther Quartet's current season was given at Chamber Music Hall, in the Carnegie Hall Building, last night. There was a large audience present, and every evidence was given of general and sincere enjoyment of the performance. The programme was very interesting. It consisted of Mozart's D major quartet, Beethoven's serenade, Opus 25, for flute, violin, and viola, and Brahms's A major piano quartet. The most charming feature of this list was the unfamiliar Beethoven serenade. This little work is naturally not often heard, and its slightness would naturally make it incapable of bearing heavy pressure. But it is one of the most genial, happy-minded, and cheering compositions that can be imagined, and the amount of variety of treatment which Beethoven gives the simple themes with the three instruments is almost bewildering. After all, the classic masters had a good deal less trouble with their work than the recent writers who make so much fuss.

Ernest Wagner played the flute part excellently. In the Brahms quartet the piano part was performed with taste and discretion by Arthur Whiting. It is a pity that one or two of the instruments in this quartet are not better. They impart a muddy color to the tone at times and mar an otherwise excellent ensemble.

The New Empire Theatre Play.

"Bohemia," the new play to be produced at the Empire Theatre next Monday night, is a new adaptation by Clyde Fitch of those sentimental passages in Henri Murger's "La Vie de Bohème," which were the foundation of Dion Boucicault's play called "Mimi," which was first produced at Wallack's Theatre, July 1, 1873, and survived seven hot weeks. The cast of "Mimi" included Boucicault as Maurice Durosel, (whose patronymic was changed early in the run of the play to one obviously Hibernian, as befitted the actor's brogue;) W. D. Bradley as his worldly uncle, Harry Crisp as the painter, John Howson as the musician, B. T. Ringgold as the medical student, Katharine Rogers as the grisette, Fanny Foster as the young widow, betrothed to Maurice, and Effie Germon as the frivolous modiste.

In the new version of Mimi's sad romance at the Empire, Henry Miller will be the young hero, Rudolph; Viola Allen, Mimi, and J. E. Dodson, W. H. Crompton, Elsie De Wolfe, W. A. Faversham, and May Robson will have important rôles. The scene has not been transferred from Paris.

ART NOTES.

—The Philadelphia Times says: "Ancient as is the origin of etching by fire, the collection of burnt-wood designs by J. William Fosdick, which will accompany the exhibition of pictures by the Glasgow School of Artists, to open at the Academy of the Fine Arts about the middle of this month, will be a revelation of the development of a crude practice into a beautiful and serious art. Mr. Fosdick is a native of Boston. He studied drawing and painting in Paris under Boulanger, Lefevre, and Collin, and since his return to this country has devoted his entire time to the development of burnt wood as a means of decoration. The exhibition will illustrate in a successful degree the range and resources of the fire etcher's art. Mr. Fosdick's first panels were burned when a schoolboy, and the present development of the art as an auxiliary of decoration is his own unaided creation. The largest and most ambitious panel, 'The Adoration of Jeanne d'Arc,' with an extensive collection of portraits, screens, panels, friezes, and chimney pieces, of an elaborate and varied character, which are to be shown at the Academy, represent the artistic results of study and investigation extending over a period of twenty years. During the exhibition Mr. Fosdick will lecture upon 'Etching with Fire as a Means of Artistic Expression,' involving a discussion of the history and practice of the art of wood burning and illustrating his lecture with the hot iron." The Jeanne d'Arc panel is now at the Architectural League exhibition, where it is attracting much attention.

—Apropos of the recent election at the Royal Academy the Saturday Review (London) says: "For over a hundred years no President of the Royal Academy has been chosen on the ground of his paramount excellence as a painter. Reynolds was elected, as it were, by acclamation on that ground, and on Thursday Sir John Millais's election took place on that ground, too. During the long interval between these two a series of business agents, or masters of ceremonies, have succeeded, in spite of remarkable advantages, in extinguishing the genuine artistic enthusiasm with which connoisseurs and artists at first hailed the advent of the Academy. We doubt whether it can be revived. If it can, nothing will do it so quickly as the sight of a man whose master-passion is the art he practices at the head of a body of men who themselves practice that art. The selection of Sir John Millais may do much to restore prestige to the Academy. Another 'business' or 'man of the world' President would have been fatal to it."

—Boston's loan exhibition of portraits in aid of the Associated Charities and the North End Union opened March 2 in Copley Hall with a reception. The rooms were crowded by a company representing all that is prominent in Boston society. The collection is said to be very good, possibly the most notable shown in that city. Copley is particularly well represented. There are no less than fifty portraits by Gilbert Stuart. Of early American artists there are works by West, Sully, Allston, Newton, Rembrandt Peale, Smibert, Blackburn, Francis Alexander, and others. Of the "old masters" there are canvases attributed to Bassano, Bronzino, Franz Hals, Greuze, Holbein, Largillière, Rembrandt, Van den Helst, Kneller, Lely, Vandyck, Moroni, and Velasquez, while of modern native artists of note there is a very large showing. Early Englishmen include Reynolds, Romney, Lawrence, Beechy, Sir Francis Cotes, Hogarth, and Moreland. The exhibition will remain open until March 23.

—There will be sold in the American Art Galleries on March 19 and 20 a collection of portraits dating from Revolutionary times, and ascribed largely to Trumbull. Among the lot are portraits of Revolutionary officers and a number of portraits of George Washington. These were included in the collection belonging to Edward Frossard, and the most remarkable thing about them is the large number of Washington portraits. They are said, however, to be well authenticated.

—A new picture has been added to the Wilstach collection in Memorial Hall, Fairmount Park, Philadelphia. It is Jan Van Gayen's "View of Dort, Holland," which was purchased some time since in Europe by the Park Commissioners, and received from abroad during the last week. The price paid for the painting was $4,000.

—A collection of drawings by William H. Hyde, is now on exhibition in Earle's galleries, Philadelphia. The most of them are pen-and-inks that have appeared as illustrations in various periodicals. The catalogue contains eighty numbers, and the exhibition is an interesting one.

PERSONALS.

—The Grand Duke Michel Michailovitch, who has been banished from Russia for several years, has received a pardon from the Czar, and he will be forthwith restored to his military rank, Court precedence, and other privileges. The Grand Duke incurred the indignation of his first cousin, the late Czar, by contracting a morganatic marriage with the daughter of Prince Nicholas of Nassau, whose wife (morganatic) is the Countess Merenberg. The Grand Duke and his wife, who is known as the Countess Torby, have lived since their marriage on the Riviera during the Winter and Spring, and in Germany during the Summer and Autumn. The Grand Duke has suffered no material inconvenience from his banishment, as his father, the Grand Duke Michel Nicolaievitch, is the richest member of the imperial family.

—Count Tolstoi has been giving his views on dramatic art generally, and on the relations that ought to exist between the dramatist and the public. In his opinion, the latter ought to be more "direct and sustained." The true dramatist should address the public as if they were his questioners, and should not seek to conceal his personality beneath his work. His aim should be to force his audience to think and see as he does himself. On the question of dramatic aesthetics, Tolstoi was even less explicit. He was fain to admit that he was less a dramatist than a moralist. With regard to Ibsen, he professed admiration for the dramatist's morality and earnestness, and admitted him to be a writer of striking individuality. Tolstoi confessed however, that Ibsen's plays impressed him as being confusing, that their foundation and form are to him unsympathetic, and that their purpose is anything but clear.

—The Rev. John Watson, M. A., Minister of Sefton Park Presbyterian Church, Liverpool, more widely known as "Ian Maclaren," has received from the University of St. Andrews the degree of Doctor of Divinity. "The most ancient university," as the late Lord Selborne once said, "in a land whose citizens are distinguished in every sphere in which distinction can be gained," has a happy way of anticipating the larger degree-granting institutions in its recognition of merit. Dean Stanley and James Anthony Froude, both of whom in later days filled the Lord Rector's chair at St. Andrews, were early recipients of honorary degrees at this university.

—The man whose proud privilege it is occasionally to photograph Queen Victoria, attributes his success with royalty to "being perfectly natural, and avoiding all fuss." That, he added, is what her Majesty likes best. "When she honors me with a sitting, she tells me at once how many minutes she has to spare, and, although the time is generally brief, the sitting is always successful. On one occasion I remember the Queen had just five minutes to spare, and in that time I had to take her alone, and also with two of the Princesses of Hesse. The result was perfectly satisfactory."

—The name of Mr. Crookes has been so often before the public of late in connection with the new photography that people are asking why he has been silent on the matter. The reason probably is that Mr. Crookes is in South Africa, and was at Johannesburg when Röntgen's discovery was announced. He will be sorry that he happened to be so far away from his laboratory when the news came to him.

CONVERSIONS TO ISLAM

By Torture, Threats, False Reports, Massacre, and Starvation.

FORTY THOUSAND WERE INTIMIDATED

Extreme Necessity and Varied Difficulties of Relief Work in the Destitute Districts.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—The United Press correspondent at Constantinople sends the following:

"Some anxiety is felt in regard to renewed threats of massacre made at Aintab, in the Province of Aleppo. A Mohammedan outbreak against the Christians occurred there in November. The shops and some houses also of the Armenians were pillaged, and about 250 people were killed by the mob, but a considerable number of houses escaped pillage entirely. Since this outbreak the specially pious among the Moslems have felt it a duty to pillage the houses then untouched. They are now openly declaring their intention to do this and to kill the Armenians left alive in the city. Leading Moslems of Aintab, and even the Kaimakam, have assured the Armenians that the Government cannot protect them unless they become Mohammedans.

"The number of Armenians who have nominally accepted Mohammedanism in various provinces of Turkey since the massacres is now estimated at somewhat over 40,000. These people were 'converted,' some in the heat of massacre, to save their lives; some in cold blood, to save their wives and daughters from dishonor; some in hunger, to secure food offered by officials on this condition, and some on receiving assurances recently that Christianity will no longer be tolerated in the empire, and that security can be restored in no other way. In some districts the Government has allowed these forced converts to return to their own faith. In other districts the Turks have informed them that they will all be killed if they attempt to return to Christianity, and that they will all be killed if they admit, on being questioned, that they were converted by force. In some districts, notably in the mountainous parts of the Province of Aleppo, these forced convicts are daily flogged if they do not go to mosque, and if, at mosque, they make errors in the liturgy. The following letter from Harpoot has been received in Constantinople by the Relief Commission:

"We are spending a good deal of money here for relief work, as you already know. Mr. Gates, the treasurer, sends an occasional financial statement, but you have a right to demand from us something more general which shall set forth the needs in this district in justification of these large expenditures. I intended to send such a statement last week, but this work so crowds and overwhelms us that it is difficult to find time for any adequate presentation.

"To say nothing of Diarbekr and its villages, a part of which constitutes a portion of our mission field, there are in the seven other districts 200 villages inhabited by Christians, some of them large, which have been ravaged, and which look to us for relief. We roughly estimate that there are 100,000 persons in the towns and villages for which we have special care, and which are cared for from no other point, who are actually needy and suffering. Official relief is without system and a farce, as is also the restoration of stolen property. Nobody who is not actually in the midst of it can have any comprehension of the extent of the desolation about us and of the degree of the suffering endured. Even we ourselves are bewildered by it. We cannot take it in.

"We, however, do not attempt to care for this great multitude. Every place is required to prepare a careful list of the most needy, giving the number of adults and of children under ten years of age in each family. This list is submitted to a central committee of nine or ten of our most reliable and sharpest business men, Protestant and Gregorian, under the presidency of the Armenian Bishop, for their careful scrutiny. Any person whom they find upon this list who is able to squeeze through the Winter without starving is stricken from the list.

"To the remainder we give on the average, at present, 10 piasters to adults and 5 to children. To as many as possible of the needy work is furnished both to men and women in the city, in order that they may provide themselves with bread. Daily rations of bread, amounting to twenty paras for adults and ten paras for children, are given to more than 1,000 in the city, mostly refugees.

"The Misses Seymour and Bush give their whole time to a labor department for women. Some 330 in the city are sewing and ten more are knitting. Other hundreds would be glad to secure work for the 2 piasters a day, which is what is paid, but here, as in every other department, only those who are in absolute need are employed. Over 14,000 suits, consisting of shirt and drawers, and 183 pairs of stockings have been made and distributed, while there are other thousands who have not had a change of underclothing since the time of the massacre; also 281 mattresses and 395 voghrans, some of them newly made and some bought second hand, have been given out. The need for bedding is very great, but cannot be met. Many would be glad of a piece of matting or carpet to lie upon, or a piece of bagging to put over them.

"In the villages the cotton industry has been a very important one in the Winter. The massacre took place just at the time of the cotton harvest. Where it had been gathered it was carried away with the rest of the plunder. In many cases it was taken from the field even. Spinning wheels and looms were carried off or broken up. Still there are some of these domestics utensils, and our ladies have sent out about 2,000 pounds of cotton to be worked up into thread and cloth for which the women are paid. Wool is also sent out and made into stockings for which they recive pay, and the stockings are given to the needy poor. The whole expense of this industrial branch is 1,039 Turkish pounds. It would be greatly enlarged if there were more money.

"It will be seen from what has already been said that as compared with the demand the supply is very meagre. And yet there has been great difficulty in securing the money which we have already distributed, as it comes mostly by post, and we also encounter great difficulty in distributing in some of the most needy districts, those most remote from us. We have had no assistance from the Government, and, fortunately, no active opposition. The Government has urged that the work should be done through a mixed commission—two Moslems and two Christians—but this, besides being very unsafe and wasteful, would tie our hands and delay the work in every direction. We have appointed good committees in every place, Protestants and Gregorians—but in some places, like Palu, Choonkoosh, and Malatia, they have been afraid to touch the money.

"The committee in Malatia are beginning to work in a quiet way, for we sent them money despite their protest. Nearly 100 lire has been distributed in the city of Malatia, but nothing has gone to its villages, twenty, perhaps, in number. Chemlsgazek was not plundered, but the most of its seventeen villages have suffered badly. The Gregorian Council reported the other day that there were 2,500 refugees and destitute in that district. We have sent recently to our committee there fifty lire, and have asked them for more definite particulars. More money is imperatively demanded there.

Desperate Needs at Choonkoosh.

"Choonkoosh is a town of 1,000 Christian houses, of which more than 100 were burned, and the neighboring village of Adish, with 310 houses, has scarcely anything left. These are just beyond the Taurus. Their needs are desperate, and for nealy two months we have been trying to get money into the place. A couple of weeks ago we sent 50 lire, but whether it reached the place and has been distributed we have not yet learned. The Chareanjak region, north of us, with sixty-three plundered vilages and Peri as its centre, has always been an oppressed region, under the dominion of several feudal chiefs and surrounded by wild Kurds.

"We have sent to Peri nearly 150 lire for the town itself and its neighboring villages, but we have scarcely touched the fringe of their necessities, while there are many villages which it is impossible to reach from Peri, and where, on account of strictness at the Euphrates ferry—for the district lies just north of the Euphrates—it has been impossible to send relief from here, so the people come here in person for the little which we can give them.

"A strong appeal came to us from Kgin for four villages which had been badly sacked and plundered in its vicinity—villages which have relations with Constantinople, and which had the finest village houses to be found in this part of the country. A letter from the village of Lidjo received this week says that forty of its ninety houses have been burned and the rest sacked, and the inhabitants, 500 in number, were living in the remaining houses; that until the snows came they were able to procure a part of their subsistence from the green herbage of the fields, but now that is cut off, so they appeal piteously to us for help. The large, fine village of Bingen has suffered, I believe, even worse. So this week we have sent 100 lire to a good committee in Egin, under the Presidency of the Armenian Bishop, to distribute to these four villages and send us a report. Egin itself, although not plundered, paid a heavy sum as a ransom.

"Arabkir, like Malatia, suffered much worse than Harpoot. We could not send anything there by post or otherwise for several weeks, and no committee was willing to handle the money, through fear. We have, however, succeeded in getting about a hundred and twenty liras distributed in the city, and have sent them word to draw on us for a hundred more. But not a piastre of this has gone to the fifteen sorely stricken villages in that district, many of which were plundered three or four times, and some as many as six times.

"One of the most difficult problems which we have had to consider has been Palu, with its forty-three villages, many of them large. They have had the most awful treatment from Turks and Kurds, and our committee, even now, are not willing to receive and distribute funds, because they felt that it would imperil their lives. As in many other places, to save their lives, and to save their families from a fate worse than death the most of the surviving Christians have made a formal profession of Mohammedanism, so they are closely watched by the Turks; and the Turks, hearing that money was to come for relief, said: 'So it seems that the Armenians still have political relations with England.' All who can are leaving the place and coming with their families, and every day a large number of villagers appear here with their village lists of the needy, after a two-days' walk, and after these lists are verified, and the money is paid to them, they go back to their homes with a sum of money scarcely larger than in prosperous times they could have earned in the same number of days.

"As Palu belongs to the Diarbekr vilayet, though much nearer to Harpoot than to Diarbekr, I have written a letter to Mr. Hallward, the British Consul, to await his arrival at Diarbekr, begging him to give early attention to securing an order for Palu and Choonkoosh to facilitate distribution. This has been an unusually mild and open Winter, otherwise many of these people who have come to us from Palu, and other distant places, would have perished in their homes, or on the way. It is a great grief to us to send them home with such small sums of money, after a Winter's journey, which including their stay here takes nearly a week.

"This work, which has been providentially thrown upon us, is very laborious and very exhausting. The money which is sent to us we regard as a sacred trust, and we use great care in its administration. I can say that our Treasurer is more careful, I think, in its use than he is of his own money. What wears upon us most and is the greatest tax upon our strength is the sight of the appalling wretchedness and misery which we can do so little to alleviate. The majority of the, perhaps, 15,000 who were killed, were men with women and children dependent upon them. Here are penniless, half-naked women and children, many of them from houses that have been burned, many of whom have been in comfortable circumstances, and some of the better class, now wandering about in search of food. With them, as with many others, it is not simply a question of surviving the Winter, but there is a dark and hopeless future before them.

"This report is already too long, although it does not express one-thousandth part of the dreadful reality. There is, however, another point which I must mention in closing. The knowledge that we are distributing money has evidently stimulated the Government in the gathering of taxes. In some cases the collectors are on the watch for the villagers when they return with their money. In the village of Shehaji, for example, every piastre taken by fourteen houses, amounting to 420 piastres, was taken by the tax collectors.

"I had already written to the Vali upon this matter, and he promised to prevent it, so, at my suggestion, they gave a petition which was refused, to the chiefs of this department, but they were called 'Pis Glaours,' and were driven away, as has been done in other cases, so you must know that some of the money which you send goes into the Government Treasury. Is that one of the paupers whose distress you wish to relieve? This district is doubtless by far the most needy of all. Give us all the money you can, and with the money send your prayers. We shall of course make a second and third distribution of money, and in larger sums, and also give more bedding and clothing, if we can get the money. We have made our appropriations as large and fast as possible, as the people are starving."

MISS CLARA BARTON'S RECEPTION.

In a Letter She Tells of a Call on the Foreign Minister.

A letter just received in this city by a member of the American National Red Cross from Miss Clara Barton, dated Pera, Constantinople, Feb. 19, tells of the journey of the Red Cross party which sailed from here Jan. 22, and also contains the following:

The cablegram sent by Minister Terrell yesterday afternoon to Secretary Olney was the outcome of a call in the morning upon the Sublime Porte in the person of its Minister of Foreign Affairs, which was in every way as agreeable, cordial, and satisfactory as it could have been made in any country. Not only was the fullest permission given for our entrance into Armenia, but an active and generous effort was displayed toward making our endeavors, our journeys, &c., safe, pleasant, and as easy as possible, and also as productive of beneficial results as could be wished for. Mr. Terrell was very much gratified, and seems very happy over our success, to which the State Department and he contributed so largely.

As soon as an outfit can be made and passage secured, our men will start for the desolated regions. It will be cold and terribly hard for them, but that is what they came for. I have met several of the leading missionaries and other American gentlemen here. It is hoped that the massacres are over, but it is, of course, uncertain. The general feeling is that Russia has said "Enough!" The distress and suffering through want and sickness are described as being both enormous and terrible.

Our stops on the journey at London, Paris, Geneva, and Baden-Baden were short, but very pleasant, and so full of good feeling, cordiality, and usefulness.

Miss Barton refers in the beginning of her letter to the message cabled by Minister Terrell on Feb. 18, saying the Red Cross had been admitted and guaranteed protection and that the gates of charity were now open. Since then, dispatches have announced that some of the Red Cross party had left for Zeitoun, where relief is most urgent by reason of its recent capture by the Turkish army.

Miss Barton took with her many letters of influence addressed to the Turkish authorities and other persons in close contact with them.

COLOMBIA MAY HAVE TROUBLE.

Steamer Foxhall Takes a Detachment of Troops to Bocas del Toro.

COLON, March 5.—The steamer Foxhall has taken a detachment of troops to Bocas del Toro, State of Panama. Trouble is feared there.

A quantity of cargo destined for Corinto, Nicaragua, is detained on the Isthmus in consequence of the state of siege at Corinto.

JOHN HAYS HAMMOND'S DEFENSE.

He Is Innocent of Attempting to Overthrow the Government.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—Secretary Olney has received a cablegram from John Hays Hammond, the California mining engineer, who was arrested at Johannesburg, and subsequently released on bail on the charge of treasonable designs against the Transvaal Government. Mr. Hammond says:

"Please record my appreciation of Consul Munion's efforts in my behalf. He has shown zeal and good judgment, rendering me great service. Am well treated by Government. Preliminary trial next week. I have no fear of ultimate result, as I am innocent of attempting to overthrow Government, though participating in reform movement."

AMERICAN ACCUSED BY BOERS.

Gardner Williams Charged with Supplying Arms to the Uitlanders.

LONDON, March 5.—A dispatch from Kimberley says that Gardner Williams, an American manager of the De Beers Mines, was arrested there to-day at the instance of the Government of Cape Colony on the charge of having supplied arms to the Uitlanders of the Rand to be used in their threatened revolt against the Government of the Transvaal.

It is said that Williams sent supplies of arms to Johannesburg in trucks, the weapons being placed in the bottom of the trucks and then covered with coke.

Williams was admitted to bail in the sum of $5,000.

PRINCE BISMARCK DISAPPOINTED.

Another Grandchild Who May Not Perpetuate His Name and Lands.

BERLIN, March 5.—Countess Bismarck, wife of Count Herbert Bismarck, has given birth to a daughter. Prince Bismarck is keenly disappointed because the infant is not a boy.

Countess Marguerite Bismarck was formerly Countess Hoyos. She was married to Count Herbert at Vienna in June, 1892, and in November, 1893, gave birth to a daughter, who was named Jeanne.

Count William Bismarck, the Prince's second son, has three daughters. This accounts for the Prince's disappointment, for as yet there is no male of the third generation to inherit the Bismarck name and properties.

ASPEREN ALMOST DESTROYED.

Conflagration in a Strong Wind in South Holland Continues.

AMSTERDAM, March 5.—A conflagration started last night in the small town of Asperen, South Holland. A strong wind was blowing, which aided greatly in the spread of the flames and rendered fruitless the efforts made to extinguish the fire.

The greater part of the town has been destroyed, nd it is probable that the fire will not be extinguished until the whole place is destroyed. A large number of cattle have been burned to death. So far as is known at present, no human beings have lost their lives.

LUEGER'S RE-ELECTION ASSURED.

Anti-Semites Have a Large Majority of the Municipal Council.

VIENNA, March 5.—The third day's polling for members of the Municipal Council resulted in the election of twenty-eight Liberals and eighteen anti-Semites, making a total of ninety-six anti-Semites and forty-two Liberals that have been returned.

This makes the re-election of Dr. Lueger, the anti-Semite leader, as Burgomaster, almost certain, if he is again elected, it is believed that the Government will again dissolve the Council and take the appointment of Burgomaster into its own hands.

GERMANY'S GRAVE SUGAR BILL.

Three New Cruisers Are Approved by the Budget Commission.

BERLIN, March 5.—In the Reichstag today the Government's Sugar bill was referred to a commission of twenty-one.

The Budget Commission granted the Government's demand for a vote for the construction of three new cruisers after a long speech by Freiherr Marschall von Bieberstein, comparing the growth of the German Navy with the increase of the navies of the other powers.

No General Massacre for Two Months.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—A cable dispatch to Secretary Olney from Mr. Alexander W. Terrell, United States Minister at Constantinople, states that no general massacre has occurred in the Sultan's possessions for two months, and that much confidence is felt that they have ceased.

First Levee by Prince of Wales.

LONDON, March 5.—The Prince of Wales held the first levee of the season at St. James's Palace this afternoon. All of the foreign diplomats and the whole of United States Ambassador Bayard's staff were present. Edwin Marshal Fox of California was the only other American present.

Goluchowski Expected in Berlin.

BERLIN, March 5.—Count Goluchowski, Austrian Minister of Foreign Affairs, is expected to arrive in Berlin next Monday for the purpose of conferring with Prince Hohenlohe, the Imperial Chancellor, in regard to the Dreibund.

Death of a German Statesman.

BERLIN, March 5.—The Cologne Gazette and the Berlin Volkszeitung announce the death of Herr von Buhl, a member of the Imperial Council and formerly a Vice President of the Reichstag, at Esheim, this morning.

Li Hung Chang Starts for Russia.

PEKIN, March 5.—Li Hung Chang and his fellow-envoys to Moscow, where they will represent the Emperor at the ceremonies of the coronation of Czar Nicholas II., have started for Russia.

ROBBED BY THEIR YOUNGER BROTHER.

Roy Parson of Brooklyn Stole to Get Money for Pool Playing.

Roy Parson, fifteen years old, the son of Albert F. Parson of 136 McDonough Street, Brooklyn, was arrested yesterday on complaint of his brother, Charles F. Parson of the same address, charged with larceny.

Mr. Parson and his wife are in California. He is ill. During his absence his two older sons are managing his condensed milk business at 17 Hudson Street, this city.

The elder brothers have been losing clothing and other articles, and having reason to suspect Roy, they caused his arrest. He acknowledged taking the articles, and said he had pawned them. The money he received he lost playing pool. He was nicely dressed. It is estimated that he has stolen articles worth $400.

Investigating the Dunham Estate.

JAMAICA, L. I., March 5.—Surrogate Weller heard further testimony in the matter of accounting for the estate of Henry R. Dunham, who owned considerable property in New-York and Long Island. A contest of the account of Daniel J. Noyes, one of the trustees, is being made by the heirs. The only witness to-day was William Hoyt, a New-York real estate man, who said a house in Eighth Street, owned by Dunham, is worth from $15,000 to $20,000. The case was adjourned two weeks. The proceedings are hampered by the fact that Noyes is in Europe.

Suggest Dr. M. M. Smith for Coroner.

Dr. Max M. Smith, Vice President of the Republican Club of the Twenty-eighth Assembly District, of which John H. Gunner is President, is a candidate for appointment as Coroner to succeed the late Dr. O'Meagher. A numerously signed petition has been sent to Gov. Morton in his behalf.

The Republican Club of the Ninth Ward has indorsed Dr. Theodore K. Tuthill for the same appointment.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

RAHWAY, N. J., March 5.—The Church of the Holy Comforter caught fire at midnight last night, and the high wind prevented the firemen from doing effective work. The building was destroyed. A new twelve-hundred-dollar organ in the course of construction was among the property burned. The fire was caused by an overheated stove. The loss will amount to $8,000.

SCRANTON, Penn., March 5.—Fire this morning destroyed two large frame buildings in the Hyde Park section, occupied for business and residences. King's second-hand furniture store, The Courier printing office, and Doyle's shoe store were among the places burned out. The loss will reach $15,000.

BRANCHVILLE, N. J., March 5.—D. S. Fowler's boarding house at Culver's Lake was destroyed by fire this morning. The building was 140 feet long by 50 feet wide, with an extension. The loss is between $6,000 and $7,000.

OLEAN, N. Y., March 5.—Fire at 3 o'clock this morning destroyed the building at Lamens and Union Streets, occupied by J. B. Smith's drug store, F. & R. Stillman, and the Olean Floral Headquarters. The loss is $15,000.

MOUNT VERNON, March 5.—The house of Maurice E. Sullivan, 247 Sydney Avenue, Chester Hill, caught fire late last night from the furnace flue. The damage to house and furniture amounted to $1,000.

RALEIGH, N. C., March 5.—The extensive saw mills of the Roanoke Railway and Lumber Company, near Plymouth, have been destroyed by fire. The loss is $25,000.

POTTSTOWN, Penn., March 5.—The Enterprise Hosiery Mill at Royersford was burned last night. The loss is about $48,000.

LATEST ARRIVAL.

SS Spree, (Ger.,) Meissel, Bremen Feb. 25, via Southampton, with mdse and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8:25 P. M.

SOUND MONEY IN ALABAMA

Silver Seems to be Losing in the Democratic Campaign.

ENCOURAGING SIGNS OF THE TIMES

A Review of the Political History of the State Since the Contest Between Sound Money and Silver Began.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., March 5.—An interesting contest between sound money and silver is going on in this State, and the probability is that sound money will win. It is a Democratic contest, and the prize is the Democratic nomination for Governor. If the sound-money Democrats shall win Congressman R. H. Clarke will be the Gubernatorial candidate of their party; if the silver men shall win, Capt. Joseph F. Johnston will be the candidate.

In order to understand thoroughly the political situation in this State it is necessary to know something of the history of the Democratic Party in Alabama for the last six years. The Farmers' Alliance was strong in Alabama in 1889. When that organization first entered into politics, at its annual meeting at St. Louis in the early part of December of that year, there was a strong delegation of representative members from this State in attendance. The financial scheme embodied in the platform adopted jointly by the alliance and the Knights of Labor at that meeting was at once vigorously assailed by leading Democrats in this State. The result was that Capt. Reuben F. Kolb, who was then the Democratic Commissioner of Agriculture for this State and a leader in the Farmers' Alliance, became a candidate upon this platform for the nomination by the Democratic Party as its candidate for Governor. There were four other candidates, of whom Capt. Joseph F. Johnston was the leading one in the Democratic State Convention.

The contest for the nomination in that convention was the bitterest one that has ever been known in the history of the Democratic Party in this State. It required the combined strength of the four other candidates to defeat Capt. Kolb's nomination. A combination was finally effected through which Col. Thomas G. Jones was nominated and subsequently elected.

In 1892 Capt. Kolb contested with Gov. Jones for the nomination, but after the most hotly fought campaign, in which Gov. Jones proved himself to be one of the ablest speakers upon the hustings ever known in the State, his friends carried the convention. Capt. Kolb refused to abide by the result, organized a separate convention, and became the candidate of what was styled the "Jeffersonian Democracy." Gov. Jones was re-elected by 11,000 majority, but the campaign of that year will always be a memorable one in the politics of this State for the wonderful vigor and ability with which it was prosecuted by Gov. Jones.

Many Democrats who had been led off through the Farmers' Alliance voted for Capt. Kolb. The election for State officers occurs in August in this State. So that year a thorough canvas for Presidential Electors and members of Congress immediately succeeded the State election. Many of the Democrats who had voted for Capt. Kolb in August, being unwilling to abandon their party, voted the Democratic ticket in November, and the Democratic majority was increased to 44,000.

The strength which Capt. Joseph F. Johnston had shown in his contest for the Democratic nomination for Governor in 1890 had made him a favorite candidate for the succession upon the expiration of Gov. Jones's second term, and it was generally expected that he would be nominated. But when President Cleveland sent his message to the extra session of Congress, in August, 1893, urging the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman law, Capt. Johnston, in an interview which appeared a day or two thereafter in his home paper, severely criticised the message. He strongly emphasized his advocacy of the free, unlimited, and independent coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 by this Government, although he was then the President of a leading National bank. He said "the people had asked the President for bread—he had given them a stone; that he did not believe there was a member from Alabama who would take the President's advice, but if there was, it would not take him twelve months to feel and forever remember the deserved scourge that the Democrats of his district would lay on his back."

The Democrats who advocated sound money and supported the Democratic National Administration when the campaign of 1894 was approaching, turned with one accord to Col. William C. Oates, who was then a member of Congress and in general accord with Mr. Cleveland's Administration, to lead them as their candidate for Governor. After much pressure Col. Oates consented to run. He made a remarkably strong sound-money campaign for the nomination, which he secured over Capt. Johnston, who had become the free-silver candidate, by a majority of 49 in a convention composed of 504 delegates. He then entered upon a campaign against Capt. Kolb, who had left the Democratic Party and had been made the candidate of the Populists and Republicans by a fusion of the two parties upon one ticket, both State and Congressional. The campaign was fought with great vigor by both sides, but Col. Oates was elected in August by a majority of 27,582 votes.

Capt. Johnston has constantly kept up the agitation of free coinage ever since 1894. He announced himself early in last November as a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor this year, as an advocate of the free coinage of silver.

Gov. Oates announced in one of the first speeches he made in the campaign in 1894 that he would not be a candidate for a second term as Governor, but would be a candidate for United States Senator, to succeed Mr. Pugh. Hence, notwithstanding many Democrats urged him to become a candidate for Governor this year, he steadily refused to do so, except at one time immediately after the general elections last November he did go so far as to authorize the statement that, in the interest of harmony, if the nomination should be tendered to him without any opposition he would not decline it. When Capt. Johnston, two or three days after this authorized statement of Gov. Oates, denounced his candidacy, the Governor withdrew his name entirely from consideration. It did not take the sound-money administration Democrats throughout the State long, however, very long to select a candidate, for, instinctively, they turned to R. H. Clarke of Mobile, the present Representative in Congress of the Mobile district. Mr. Clarke was not desirous of holding the office of Governor. He preferred to succeed Mr. Pugh in the Senate. He is, nevertheless, a candidate for the nomination, and has been actively engaged in canvassing the State.

It is well known that the two United States Senators from Alabama, Messrs. Morgan and Pugh, are very pronounced free-silver advocates. So are all the members of the House, except Messrs. Clarke and Harrison. Messrs. Morgan and Pugh came into the State early in November last and were present at a conference of free-silver Democrats held at Birmingham, at which it was resolved to make an active free-silver campaign in this State. Congressmen Bankhead and Stallings were also present at the conference. Immediately upon the adjournment of that conference Capt. Johnston announced his candidacy for Governor, and Messrs. Morgan and Pugh entered upon a stumping canvass of the State. The Senators did not meet with much encouragement in their canvass, for, although they spoke in several of the more populous counties and towns of the State, they had but one audience that could be regarded as at all large-sized. They soon abandoned the State and have not returned.

The State Committee has fixed the date for holding the primaries in the several counties, the 11th day of April; the day for holding the several county conventions, the 15th day of April, and the day for holding the State Convention, the 21st day of April, which is from five to seven weeks earlier than usual and it is regarded as being in the interest of Capt. Johnston. Where a County Committee had already fixed a day for the primaries and convention, the State Committee did not change the date. Hence, Geneva County, situated in the southern part of the State, voted in its primaries last Saturday. The result was that a solid delegation for Mr. Clarke will come from that county to the State Convention. The primaries will be held next Saturday in Morgan County, in which are situated the two Decaturs. Morgan County was supposed to be a Johnston county, but the result is now considered doubtful. The two candidates are there now, giving their personal attention to the canvass.

The primaries for two members to the Legislature and county offices in Jackson County, in the Tennessee Valley, were also held last Saturday. The sound-money Democrats were not sufficiently encouraged in the opening of the canvass to put a full ticket in the field, but Mr. Virgil Bouldin, an able young lawyer, entered the campaign as a sound-money Democrat and vigorously canvassed the county, making strong speeches in support of the financial policy of the Democratic National Administration. He was nominated last Saturday, and the vote, which was large, showed that had there been another sound-money Democrat in the field for the Legislature he, too, would have been easily nominated. These results are encouraging to the supporters of Mr. Clarke, and indicate pretty clearly that his strength in the State will be quite equal to, if not greater than, that of Gov. Oates two years ago.

RESCUED FROM A HOBOKEN SLIP.

A Man Said to Be Arnold Kohn, a New-York Millionaire, Found Unconscious in the Water.

HOBOKEN, N. J., March 5—The Hoboken police shortly after noon to-day were notified by the Fourteenth Street Ferry officials that a man who had attempted suicide in the icy river off Fourteenth Street had been picked up by a passing tug and landed at the ferry slips.

An ambulance was sent from the Second Precinct, and the man, who was found unconscious, was taken to the police station, where City Physician Simon worked over him for three-quarters of an hour before he revived. He had swallowed considerable water, and was chilled. He had been drinking.

The police at first reported the case as one of attempted suicide, to which all the circumstances still seem to point. After the man had recovered, he gave his name as Arnold Kohn, sixty-seven years old, silk merchant, of 56 Mercer Street, New-York. It was stated that Mr. Kohn had fallen overboard, accidently, but how or from what vessel, he refused to say. It was said that he is several times a millionaire.

Inquiry at the Fourteenth Street Ferry slips and aboard the boats of that line failed to afford any explanation. The deckhands knew nothing of anybody falling or jumping overboard from any of the boats of the line.

No one seemed to know even the name of the tug whose crew rescued Mr. Kohn, but one of the ferrymen finally recalled that it was one of the New-York Central fleet.

Mr. Kohn had sufficiently recovered this evening to go home. He was called for by members of his family, who declined to be interviewed, and drove away in a private carriage which crossed the Fourteenth Street ferry.

There is no Arnold Kohn in the New-York Directory. Aaron Kohn is a silk merchant at 35 Mercer Street, and lives at 10 East Sixtieth Street.

OBITUARY RECORD.

Christian Hachemeister.

Christian Hachemeister, Manager of the George Ringler Brewing Company, died yesterday at his residence, 149 East Ninety-Second Street, after an illness of three weeks.

He was born in Grebenstein, Germany, in 1834, and came to America in 1854. He embarked in the butcher business, in which he was successful. George Ringler and he entered into partnership in 1872, and started a brewery under the firm name of George Ringler & Co., Mr. Hachemeister assuming the business management and Mr. Ringler devoting himself to the supervision of the brewery. Mr. Hachemeister remained manager of the brewery until his death. A widow and two children, Henry Hachemeister, Treasurer of the George Ringler Company, and Mrs. Edward Jetter, survive him.

Mr. Hachemeister was well known in German social circles. He was a member of the Arion, Liederkranz, Trinity Lodge, F. and A. M., and many other organizations. The funeral will take place next Sunday.

Obituary Notes.

—Mrs. Bedlow, wife of Henry Bedlow, of Newport, R. I., died early last evening, after a long illness. She was a Miss Pegram of Providence, and was prominent in society. Malbone, the Bedlows' place here, is one of Newport's famous residences. Mrs. Bedlow leaves two daughters—Mrs. Morris, widow of Commander Morris, and Mrs. William H. Mayer.

—Dr. Elihu Vedder died at his residence in St. Augustine, Fla., yesterday, of old age. He was born in Schenectady, N. Y., Nov. 18, 1802. He went to St. Augustine twenty-five years ago from Cuba, where he had practiced dentistry for thirty years. He was the father of Elihu Vedder, the famous artist.

—Griswold A. Chappell, aged seventy-one, one of the best-known residents of Waterford, Conn., died yesterday. He was for a time in the wholesale fish business in Fulton Market, New-York, member of the firm Wallace & Chappell.

—James Couper Kerr, a Chaplain in the United States Army, is dead in Philadelphia. He was appointed a Chaplain April 8, 1890.

AT THE NEW-YORK HOTELS.

—HOLLAND—Frederick S. Winston of Chicago.

—EVERETT—Prof. Thomas Craig of Baltimore.

—BUCKINGHAM—Major Gen. O. O. Howard and family.

—PARK AVENUE—Judge Charles S. Lester of Saratoga.

—FIFTH AVENUE—Senator George F. Hoar of Massachusetts.

—WINDSOR—H. B. Ledyard, President of the Michigan Central Railway Company.

—WALDORF—Gen. Edmund Hayes, Gen. George S. Field, and George Bleistein of Buffalo.

—SAVOY—Roswell Miller, President of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company.

—HOFFMAN—Ex-Senator Daniel H. McMillan of Buffalo and Daniel G. Griffin of Watertown, N. Y.

—MURRAY HILL—Ex-Senator Amasa J. Parker of Albany and Paymaster George H. Read, United States Navy.

AT THE WASHINGTON HOTELS.

—NORMANDIE—Stephen Watts, W. W. Champagne, New-York.

—COCHRAN—T. Manning and wife and P. K. Cunningham, New-York.

—PAGE'S—A. K. Bates, New-York City; G. H. Marsdan and wife, Brooklyn.

—RIGGS—I. Sherman, D. C. Pinney, G. Canysanari, George W. Catt, James Ressler, R. Newman, Miss Rodney, Alexander Biedel, and Max Hirsch, New-York City.

—WILLARD'S—W. F. Bussilano and wife, Mr. and Mrs. Viviani Van Canteren, L. B. Sherman, James L. Feeley, S. L. Tabry, D. A. Acer, E. E. Mapes, and Mrs. A. L. Hoyt, New-York City.

—EBBITT—Mr. and Mrs. Rudolf Dolze, Mrs. Marie Schuller, Mrs. Wright and child, Miss E. A. Burgess, W. O. Marsh, and Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Putnam, New-York; A. Anderson, and Mr. and Mrs. A. McClellnan, Brooklyn.

—SHOREHAM—Mr. and Mrs. George S. Adams, Brooklyn; S. Beeth, Miss Beeth, Frances Saville, D. Minan, M. Victor Maurel, Gen. Wager Swayne, Miss Brown-Sequard, Miss E. A. Pleace, Baptiste Balmore, New-York City.

—ARLINGTON—James L. Bennett, N. G. Gates, Brooklyn; Maxwell Evarts, Joseph G. Jennings, Mrs. J. F. Stone, Miss Stone, Miss R. Schieffelin, G. R. D. Schieffelin, Mr. and Mrs. M. Grace, Miss Louise Grace, F. Rushman, Pol Plancon, Albert Crosby and wife, H. E. Sherwood, Mr. and Mrs. Seymour, Isaac M. Dykeman and wife, Miss E. Brown, H. R. De Milt, G. I. Herbert, Mrs. Howard, Mrs. O'Brien, Miss Fusiler, William Wilson and wife, W. B. Emmons and wife, W. J. Ceasar, New-York.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Wednesday night to 12 o'clock Thursday night.)

—12:30 A. M.—379 Bowery; Anton Salnon; coal and wood; damage slight.

—1:15 A. M.—159 Ridge Street; Henry Froochtun; grocery; damage, $50.

—6:05 A. M.—619 West Forty-seventh Street; Thomas Smith; fish-smoking establishment; extended to 621; Thomas Smith's stable; also to 620 West Forty-eighth Street; Henry Hains's stable, and to 622 and 624 West Forty-eighth Street; stable of Henry Schiderberg; total damage, $3,000.

—11:40 A. M.—786 and 788 Broadway; William Bridge; damage, $25.

—12:20 P. M.—209 Elm Street; Gussie Kohler; damage, $150.

—3:40 P. M.—142 West Forty-fourth Street; William Jennings; boarding house; damage, $500.

—7:00 P. M.—150 East Twenty-third Street; Jacob Suttner; dwelling; damage, $10.

—7:40 P. M.—209 West Sixty-eighth Street; John Richards; no damage.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

ELIZABETHTOWN, N. Y., March 5.—William Howard Davis, who has been on trial for a week for killing George Tankard in September, 1895, was last night found guilty of murder in the second degree and sentenced to Dannemora Prison for life.

PHILADELPHIA, March 5.—William Jackson, a manufacturer of children's shoes at 44 North Fourth Street, committed suicide this morning by inhaling illuminating gas. Business reverses are given as his motive.

AKRON, Ohio, March 5.—Dr. Orello Cone, President of Buchtel College, resigned to-day.

FLORIDA FOR M'KINLEY

Republican Convention Instructs Delegates for Him.

BOLTERS ELECT OTHER DELEGATES

They Will Go to St. Louis Instructed to Do All in Their Power to Beat the Ohio Candidate.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., March 5.—The anti-McKinley element in the Republican Convention, made up of friends of Morton, Allison, and other candidates, at 4:30 this morning, after an all-night session, bolted and held a convention of their own. The bolt had been arranged carefully, and a hall had been provided.

The bolters carried with them only 70 of the 230 delegates in the convention.

The regular convention, made up of friends of the Ohioan, then selected the following delegates at large to St. Louis: J. E. Lee, J. G. Long, E. T. Skinner, and L. W. Livingston. Resolutions were adopted in favor of the Government aiding in the construction of the Nicaragua Canal. A resolution of sympathy for Cuba also was adopted.

The bolters selected the following delegates at large to St. Louis, who are for anybody to beat McKinley: E. R. Gunby, H. W. Chandler, H. S. Chubb, and S. H. Coleman.

The fight for McKinley was led by National Committeeman John G. Long and Chairman Dennis Eagan and Secretary Joseph Lee of the State Committee. E. R. Gunby and H. S. Chubb led the fight for Morton, and were aided by the friends of Reed, Allison, Quay, and other candidates.

MORTON MANAGERS CONFIDENT.

Making Extraordinary Claims as to Florida in View of the Facts.

Charles W. Hackett, Chairman of the Republican State Committee and the chief manager of Gov. Morton's Presidential boom, and his co-workers do not agree with those who are saying that the boom is becoming wobbly, and that the results of the convention in Florida did not warrant the work that had been done in that State.

On the contrary, the Morton managers at the Fifth Avenue Hotel are claiming about everything in sight. They are claiming not only the delegates at large from Florida, but also the four delegates from the two Congressional districts of the State. The Florida convention split after the Committee on Credentials had made its report, and one of the Morton agents telegraphed to Mr. Hackett yesterday to make no mistake about that State, that the Morton side of the controversy would go to St. Louis with the stamp of regularity upon it.

The Morton managers are also claiming that they will have "regularity" on their side in the contest that will result from the split in the convention in the Fourth Congressional District of Alabama, where ex-Postmaster Cornelius Van Cott has been at work.

They are very optimistic, these Morton managers. They even find comfort in the reports from the Mississippi convention, although Mr. McKinley seems to have the best of it. They say that he will not have a majority of the delegates from that State, but that the "field" will be stronger than McKinley. There was a split in this Mississippi convention also, so there will be contests at the St. Louis convention from the three conventions held on Wednesday.

The following was given out at the Morton Headquarters, in the Fifth Avenue Hotel, last night, as an official statement of the result

CATS WITH DECORATIONS

Floral Tributes for Prize Winners at Madison Square Garden.

NICODEMUS THE JOKE OF THE SHOW

A Bigger Crowd to See the Tabbies Yesterday—Meeting of the Cat Club.

There was a much better attendance at the cat show in Madison Square Garden yesterday than at any previous day of the exhibition. The change in the weather had much to do with this, and throughout the afternoon and evening there was a procession passing in and out of the big doors on Madison Avenue. This change in attendance was most gratifying to the managers, who had feared that there was going to be for them something in the nature of a frost.

The sunlight which streamed down through the glass roof of the big structure seemed to warm up the tabbies a bit, and most of them evinced some disposition to move about at other times than when their owners brought in to them their regular rations of chopped meat and liver. At the same time, the cats are showing the effects of their long confinement. At intervals, when being tickled with straws the cats now take offense, and resent this undue familiarity by a tiger-like snap at the would-be caressers.

Nicodemus continues to occupy his cage at the extreme southwest corner of the lines of benches, and rather revels in the fact that he, she, or it, is the biggest joke of the show, and is rather tending to make a huge joke of the pedigree cat business.

Nicodemus is decidedly the unknown quantity among cats, and Dr. Huidekoper and T. Farrar Rackham, the judges, now have to submit to a deal of chafing, all because of a mistake they have made about this "Chimmie Fadden" cat.

A year ago Nicodemus was also given a prize, and it now appears that the feline in question has been sailing under false colors ever since it flashed on the horizon of catdom with a fairy story about being royally bred and with a pedigree as long as one's arm. Nicodemus, so far as is known, never had a pedigree, and how the animal came to be made famous is a part of the gigantic joke which the owner has played on the judges and the alleged cat experts,

Nicodemus had been a common every-day Bowery cat until one day, when Brian G. Hughes was getting his shoes shined at the stand of an Italian. Hughes took a fancy to the cat and the Italian owner of the boot-blacking stand was very ready to part with him for a few small coins. This was just before the last cat show, and Mr. Hughes decided to have some fun with the cat.

So this midnight prowler of the Bowery was brushed up, that pedigree, long and wondrous, and scintillating, was constructed for the animal—and so it was sent to the show labelled Nicodemus, when it should have been labelled Fanny, or some such feminine name. To carry out the joke the price of the cat was put at $2,500, and that sum still figures in the official catalogues as the price at which the owner holds the common Bowery feline. Mr. Hughes was astonished that the cat should be able to capture a prize, but he kept his own counsel and entered the cat under about the same conditions again this year. Once more the mis-named feline captured a prize as a Thomas cat when it should have been hustling about among the Marias.

That the cat should have gone through two campaigns without its sex being discovered was a bit too good a joke to be kept by the owner for another year, and so he gave the facts away. Those facts had not generally leaked out yesterday, or Nicodemus would have been more of a lion than she now is.

Dr. Huidekoper is a large man and a powerful one. Those who are discreet will refrain from saying "Nicodemus" in his presence, unless they are very much larger and more powerful than the doctor.

The fact of the discovered change in the sex of Nicodemus was made a part of the official records of the show yesterday, when a prize that had been awarded to Nicodemus was declared to be withheld.

Grover Cleveland was taken out of his cage and subjected to the inspection and handling of the judges yesterday afternoon when they were passing on the special prizes offered by the management. The fact would not seem to strike one as being anything out of the ordinary, yet it caused the fussy English caretaker who has charge of the big cat to come close to the verge of hysteria. A man dressed much like one of Col. Waring's street sweepers came to the cage and took the cat up to the cage near the stage, where the judges were examining the animals previous to the awards.

"I want that cat for the judges," said he.

"That cat cannot go away from its cage," answered the frightened maid who has charge of it. "Who are you, anyway?" she asked in her broad cockney accent.

On being informed that he was an "official" of the show, and that he had been ordered to take the cat to the stage, Grover Cleveland's nurse finally allowed the petted puss to be carried off, but not before in a state bordering on hysteria until the cat came back safe and sound. Before it was allowed to leave the cage, however, the maid insisted on taking off the collar of imitation pearls and rhinestones with which it was decorated. She watched every motion of the attendants and judges until Grover Cleveland was landed back in his cage underneath the oil painting which is supposed to represent his catship.

Grover didn't seem to mind it a bit, but his maid had another attack when the cat got back and she did not see the collar about its neck. She had forgotten the removal of the bauble and barely escaped a crying spell through the fortunate discovery of the trinket by a lady who had been watching the performance. When cat and collar had been properly united there was a sigh of relief from the maid, who sank wearily into a near-by chair, hid her face in her hands, and broke out in a half sob with:

"What shall I do? If his mistress knew that Grover had been taken from the cage by those horrid people and allowed to go near a lot of those common cats, she would go crazy; that's what she would do. What shall I do? What shall I do?"

It was the single tragedy of the show.

Razzle and Dazzle, even though they did not win any first prizes for their owners, had a new lot of floral decorations on their cage yesterday. The jack roses and the English violets that had faded were supplemented with a lot of richly colored tulips and yellow daffodils in the early afternoon, and thus the cats vied with their neighbors who had been successful as prize winners. Miss Ryan also redecorated the cage occupied by her especial pet, Jim, who has the honor of being the only cat in the show that rests underneath a bower of La France roses. Jim seems satisfied with the roses as a substitute for the blue card which denotes the winner of a first prize.

Siegfreid, a huge white cat of the short-haired variety, was made proud yesterday by a decoration of unusual brilliancy. It was a wide collar of pink ribbon, tied with a huge bow, the latter held in place by the use of a huge six-pointed star of rhinestones.

The much-talked-of kangaroo cat made its appearance at the show yesterday. It was stuffed, and badly stuffed and mounted at that, so that a little boy who saw it remarked: "Pshaw! I've got a better-looking cat than that in my Noah's ark."

The first regular meeting of the American Cat Club was held in the committee room at Madison Square Garden yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock, the temporary President, Dr. Huidekoper, in the chair.

The members of the club present were: R. S. Huidekoper, New-York; W. D. Mann, New-York; Mrs. F. M. Clarke, New-York; Mrs. Munoz, Crawford, N. J.; Miss Millhau, Brooklyn; Mrs. A. J. Wheeler, New-York; Mrs. Turnbull, Roxbury, Mass.; Mrs. H. C. Higginson, Newburg, N. Y.; Mrs. Dr. Clock, Mrs. E. N. Barker, Newburg, and Mr. E. N. Barker; Mr. T. Farrar Rackham, East Orange, N. J.; Mr. C. R. Pratt, New-York; Mr. James T. Hyde, New-York; Mr. Bruce Glasgow, New-York, and Mrs. Leland Norton, Chicago, Ill.

The object of the club is for the purpose of investigating, ascertaining, and keeping a record of the pedigrees of cats, and of instituting, maintaining, controlling, and publishing a stud book or book of registry of cats in the United States and Canada, and of promoting and holding exhibitions of such animals, and generally for the purpose of improving the breed thereof and educating the public in its knowledge of the various breeds and varieties of cats.

The Directors elected were: Dr. R. S. Huidekoper, Mrs. H. C. Clarke, Mrs. E. N. Barker, Mr. E. N. Barker, Mr. T. Farrar Rackham, Mr. C. R. Pratt, Miss Edith Newbold, and Mr. James T. Hyde. The officers elected from the Board of Directors were: President—Dr. Rush S. Huidekoper; Vice Presidents—Mrs. E. N. Barker, and Mr. W. D. Mann; Secretary Treasurer—Mr. James T. Hyde.

The temporary Secretary reported that there were ample funds in the treasury, and the Treasurer was authorized to pay all bills contracted for incorporation and all prizes offered by the club at the National Cat Show. The Board of Directors was empowered to draft by-laws, regulations of exhibitions, scale of points, and all conduct of business, the same to be reported at the next meeting of the club. The stud book is ready for registration of cats, and can be found in the office of the Secretary; and it was voted that all cats exhibited either at the show last year or at the present show be entitled to free registration, and that a fee of $1 be charged for registration to non-members of the club.

There will be a special exhibition by the performing cats Saturday at 12 o'clock for the amusement of the children.

Prizes awarded:

MANX CATS.

Class 46—He Cat, Any Color.—F. W. Pierce's Bob, first prize, $8; Mrs. R. S. McCreery's The Deemster, second prize, $4; Mrs. R. S. McCreery's The Manxman, third prize, $2.

Class 47—She Cat, Any Color.—Master J. L. Draper's Molly, first prize, $8; F. W. Pierce's Sweet, second prize, $4; Mrs. R. S. McCreery's The Deemstress, third prize, $2; Richard F. Jenkins's Monkey, very highly commended.

Class 48—Gelded Cat, Any Color.—Mrs. Lucy E. Newcombe's Charlie, first prize, $8; Miss Sarah J. Smith's Max Smith, second prize, $4.

SPECIAL PRIZES.

Class 53—Offered by Mrs. Richard F. Carman, a Silver Collar for the Best Long-Haired He Cat in Classes 25 to 30.—Awarded to Mrs. E. N. Barker's King Humbert; reserve, (in case winner is disqualified,) Miss Georgiana Usher's Uncle Bob.

Class 56—Offered by Charles F. Bates, $10 in Plate for the Best Short-Haired He Cat in Classes 1 to 8.—Mrs. V. Platz's Bismarck; reserve, Mrs. A. Draper's Little Sassy.

Class 57—Offered by American Cat Club, $10 in Plate for the Best Short-Haired Cat Entered in Classes 9 to 24, (18 to 24 excepted.)—Mrs. H. Burnett's Dick; reserve, Samuel Rosenthal's Old Man.

Class 58—Offered by American Cat Club.—$10 in plate for the largest and best exhibit of cats made by any one exhibitor, to Mrs. A. Draper.

DOINGS OF THE NEW-YORK A. C.

Much Activity in the Departments—The Long Distance Fisherman.

The coming season promises to be one of the busiest in the history of the New-York Athletic Club. Of course, all the members that visit the gymnasium, fencing, boxing, and wrestling rooms, swimming tank, and bowling alleys will not enter public competitions, but the men who avail themselves of such exercises find them highly beneficial.

A reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES visited the clubhouse yesterday afternoon and staid for half an hour in the gymnasium. During that time about fifty members went through their particular specialty, each one indulging in what he thought best, but the entire body was under the supervision of E. J. Giannini, the physical culture expert. Some amused themselves with the pulley weights, others whiled away the time bounding backward and forward over the vaulting horse, while a great many waited their turn to get astride the dumb bicycles to induce perspiration by a quarter of an hour's pedaling.

A game of hand tennis for the club championship was in progress, and this attracted the majority of the health seekers.

Prominent among the habitués of the gymnasium are James Lowerre, J. H. Haslin, Charles Howard, E. Weinnacht, C. A. Knoblauch, C. J. Kintner, J. H. Bell, Cecil Lyons, Burdette Lyons, D. E. Dickey, F. M. Howard, T. D. Lewis, J. G. Gilpatrick, C. H. Enos, Jr., A. Moore, D. B. French, C. H. Wainwright, J. T. Wainwright, Dr. Howard, T. D. Sturgis, Dr. Taylor, J. M. Harley, Dr. Tenny, Dr. Guiteras, C. Y. Turner, F. S. Church, E. Cary, J. Miller, J. A. Spalding, J. H. Booth, A. Booth, L. R. Sharp, Frank Roe, Dr. T. P. Berens, F. Kellogg, C. C. Turner, F. Gurrish, P. Dobbins, A. Manrara, R. Stoll.

Mr. Lowerre, who heads this list, is the champion long-distance fisherman of the club. He spends the Summer at Travers Island and has been known to sit twenty-three out of the twenty-four hours on the boathouse float "bobbing" for fish, and in the end caught nothing but a cold. He is partially fond of wrestling, and it is the only known form of exercise touching on hard work he is known to take part in. The other hard workers of this ilk are W. Leonard May, J. H. Booth, and Frank Roe.

On the Sixth Avenue side of the gymnasium are situated the rowing machines, and candidates for a junior eight and senior four have commenced to train on them. The junior aspirants for aquatic fame are Crawford, Murray, Fry, Bissell, Bogert, Griffin, Cary, Tomlinson, Leech, Taylor, and Lee. They are a scraggy lot, and as yet show very poor form, but Giannini says they have lots of strength and by-and-by will turn out all right. The oarsmen trying for the senior four are not entirely unknown to fame in the rowing world, as four of them were members of the once famous "chipple crew." Their names are D. H. Pinckney, E. J. Keane, J. R. Crawford, and T. W. Howard, with A. Kolestede and R. Walden as substitutes. Both crews will go to Travers Island as soon as the ice has thawed away.

The fencing department has been well patronized, and the fencers are the most exclusive set in the "winged foot" club. They began the season with great dash, and their several meetings with the Fencers' Club show them to be hot favorites for more than one championship title when the time comes. Dr. B. F. O'Connor and Dr. W. G. Hammond are the shining lights, and they have a rare coterie around them, with such timber in the rapier as C. G. Bothner, R. O. Haubold, W. T. Heintz, Dr. Emory Chapin, C. E. Goodhue, H. Disbecker, S. T. Shaw, W. T. Lawson, and A. R. Pope. Prof. Jacoby is the instructor, and he has developed a "dark horse" in the person of S. Cavanagh, who, he says, is a natural fencer.

The boxing and wrestling classes are well attended, and Profs. Donovan and Leonard have their hands full instructing the pupils in their respective branches. George Schwegler, or, to use his more popular pseudonym, "Body," first in his class, but is closely pressed for first honors by Dr. Dixon and Dr. Berens, who are in their turn pressed hard by a youngster named Bickerton. Simon Ford, W. H. Page, Frederick Winfield, D. Newcomb, and F. M. Howard are among the most assiduous students of the manly art, and here a word might be said as to the status of these gentlemen. They are the representative embodiment of the amateur boxer. They never show the least symptoms of viciousness, though at times the exchanges are full of force. No blood is ever seen, and the outside world has never known a New-York Athletic Club boxer to enter a contest for the sake of lucre.

The wrestling class is often a fund for amusement, and it is always interesting to watch the strange gestures and crucial efforts of the novice to down his man.

A formidable water-polo team practice in the swimming tank, in the hope that some club will have the courage to throw down the gauntlet and tackle them for the National championship. The team is under the guidance of C. J. Kintner and Frederick Wells. Percy Dickey, the quarter-mile champion swimmer, is training hard for the coming indoor championships of the Amateur Athletic Union, to be held at the New Manhattan Athletic Club. Normandie Murray will also represent the "winged foot," and feels confident of carrying off some of the honors.

Down stairs, underneath the street, the bowlers have their quarters, and they are the jolliest band in the club. Foremost among this gay crowd are Maxy More, J. H. Bell, J. W. Carter, F. M. Clute, M. Cowperthwaite, H. P. Brown, H. E. Toussaint, and E. C. Carter.

But the strangest thing in connection with the New-York Athletic Club is that none of the star track athletes are seen in the clubhouse during the Winter months. But they come with the sunshine in Summer, and, like the birds of passage, are only seen between the equinoctial changes. However, in the interval they accomplish one great deed—they help to spend the $25,000 appropriated by the New-York Athletic Club for the promotion of amateur sport, and that is an achievement entirely worthy of those birds of passage.

MANY CURLING MATCHES.

Results of the Games at the Hoboken Covered Rink.

If Candlemas Day be fair,
The half o' Winter's to come and mair;
If Candlemas Day be foul,
The half o' Winter's gane at Yule.

So says the old rhyming Scottish proverb, so often quoted by those interested in out-of-door Winter sports, and never even in the recollection of the "oldest inhabitant" has it been better verified than in this current year of Candlemas Day. Feb. 2 was one of the clearest, brightest days to be found in this latitude, where clear, bright weather is the rule not the exception, and John Frost has been very assiduous in his attentions since Candlemas Day, and seems to be waiting for a visit from St. Patrick before he takes leave for this season of the northern hemisphere.

The ides of March, as a general rule, are far more propitious to the curlers than they were to Julius Caesar, who had to "dree his weird" before drawing to his last tee head that fatal day in the Forum at Rome, for the curlers are now favored with weather just suited to their tastes, and are thrang inwicking, outwicking, guarding or clipping the winner wherever a sheet of good ice can be found.

The advantages of a covered rink were again well exmplified at the Hoboken rink Wednesday, for, though "the storm without micht roar and rustle," the curlers could go on with their games with comfort to themselves and to the large number of interested onlookers, who went to see the various prizes competed for.

Play began in the afternoon with the family rink match, Archibald brothers against the Edwards brothers, assisted by J. and J. M. Stevens.

ARCHIBALDS.		EDWARDS.	
William Archibald,		C. E. Edwards,	
Harry Archibald,		E. A. Edwards,	
Robert Archibald,		James Stevens,	
T. T. Archibald, (skip).	21	J. W. Stevens, (skip).	14

In the afternoon the Yonkers club played John o' Groat, New-York, for a district medal, the result being as follows:

RINK 1.

JOHN o' GROAT, N. Y.		YONKERS, N. Y.	
George Waters,		Thomas Wigley,	
David Weir,		Robert Ellin,	
Donald McKeskill,		James Kellock,	
George Bain, (skip).	19	J. S. Stewart, (skip).	18
	RINK 2.		
Thomas Wat,		Thomas Watt,	
John Mitchell,		Thomas McVicker,	
James Waters,		Joseph Brown,	
George Oag, (skip).	22	R. Kellock, (skip).	9
Total	41	Total	27

The John o' Groats won the medal by 14 shots. John Gray of the Thistles was umpire.

The St. Andrew's, New-York, played the point game for the Maitland Medal and an interesting book on curling. John McMillan with a score of 22 points, won both medal and book. George Telfer was second, with a score of 22 points.

The Empire City Club played also in the afternoon the point game for the Conley Gold Medal and the Smiley pair of curling stones. Nine competed, and Adam Manwell won both, with a score of 25 points. The Conley Medal is held for one year, and the Smalley curling stones must be won three times before becoming personal property.

The Empire City and Yonkers Curling Clubs began at 6 P. M. to play their annual match. As these two clubs have been the most successful on the ice in late years, a keen match was looked for. The ice was in the best possible condition for the game. The result:

RINK 1.

YONKERS.		EMPIRE CITY.	
Alexander Wilson,		Thomas Wigley,	
W. Manwell,		Robert Ellin,	
George Lothian,		James Kellock,	
J. Connell, (skip).	14	J. Stewart, (skip).	15
	RINK 2.		
J. B. Suffern,		J. Cochran,	
Edward Hughes,		Thomas McVicker,	
Adam Manwell,		Joseph Brown,	
J. F. Conley, (skip).	10	R. Kellock, (skip).	13
Total	24	Total	28

Yonkers won by four shots.

In the evening the Empire City and Long Island City teams play a club match, two rinks a side, with the following results:

RINK 1.

EMPIRE CITY.		LONG ISLAND CITY.	
John B. Suffern,		Richard Schultz,	
E. Hughes,		William Meiklejohn,	
Adam Manwell,		John Rathjen,	
J. F. Conley, (skip).	11	John Bissett, (skip).	7
	RINK 2.		
Alexander Wilson,		John McGregor,	
William Manwell,		John Morrison,	
George Lothian,		Alexander Morris,	
J. Connell, (skip).	21	David Wright, (skip).	5
Total	32	Total	12

The New-York Caledonian Club (Highlanders) played its annual point game for three prizes, twenty-five clansmen competing at the finish. Umpire David Foulis found three had tied at 18 for the honors, and in the play-off at outwicking, Chief J. H. Cockburn took first prize, Clansman George Telfer second, and Clansman J. P. Muir third.

ST. NICHOLAS CLUB'S SKATING.

The Members Expect to Try the Ice in the New Rink To-morrow.

It is probable that the members of the St. Nicholas Skating Club will have a chance to skate at the new rink, in West Sixty-sixth Street, near Columbus Avenue, to-morrow evening. The rink is to be flooded and frozen to-day, and if there is no hitch the members will have an opportunity to put their skates on to-morrow.

It was expected that the rink would have been ready for the members at the beginning of the year, but a series of unlooked-for mishaps hindered the builders, and even now the building is far from complete. The freezing plant has been put in, but there are some leaks in the pipes, which will have to be stopped before the water can be frozen. In the rink building the electric light plant has been in working order for several days, but it is not completed in the clubhouse yet.

The building itself is far from finished. The walls have been plastered, but not decorated at all, and no painting has been done yet on any of the woodwork. The members of the club, however, are so anxious to skate in their own building that they are willing to put up with a few inconveniences. C. M. Pope, the Secretary of the club, said yesterday that he hoped there would be no more delays, and that the members could try the ice to-morrow.

The St. Nicholas Rink will be the largest and handsomest in the world when completed. The building is 225 feet long by 100 feet deep. Of this 25 feet at one end is the clubhouse, a three-story building, which is to be fitted up for the members. The roof is 70 feet above the level of the ice, and is supported by steel trusses arched from wall to wall. The structure is built of brick, and limestone, and is to be very beautifully decorated.

Among the members of the club are Cornelius Vanderbilt, John Jacob Astor, August Belmont, George J. Gould, William C. Whitney, Joseph H. Choate, Ogden Mills, W. Seward Webb, Theodore A. Havemeyer, R. T. Wilson, H. McK. Twombly, William A. Drew, W. D. Sloane, John D. Archbold, and Edward Cooper.

CLOSE OF THE GRAND SALE.

Good Prices Were Obtained for Well-Bred Stock.

W. D. Grand ended the very successful sale at the American Horse Exchange yesterday afternoon. There were no record-breaking prices such as the $1,100 paid for the pony Wonder, Tuesday, but the market proved brisk to the end. The Arnheim Live Stock Exchange of Pittsburg had a few left from the consignment offered on Wednesday, but none of these were good enough to get into four figures. There was a small lot from the Chestnut Hill Stock Farm, and then a number of odds and ends concluded the business. Pierrot and Babette, a serviceable-looking pair of blacks, proved the most attractive, and Frank Seely of this city gave $500 for them.

There will be another special sale toward the last of this month, when W. H. Tichenor and other high-class dealers will again tempt the metropolitan palate for clever and speedy all around goers Next Thursday the regular weekly auction will take place, and Mr. Grand announced from his pulpit yesterday that the books are now open for that sale:

Following is a partial summary of yesterday's business:

CONSIGNED BY THE CHESTNUT HILL STOCK FARM, CHESTNUT HILL, PENN.

Brown gelding, 1891, 16 hands, by imported Knight of St. George, dam by McKinney, John Doyle, New-York City.....$200

Bay gelding, 1891, 14.1 hands, breeding not given; H. Stevens, New-York City..... 170

Bay gelding, 1891, 15.2 hands, by Cloverbrook, dam three-quarter bred Virginia mare; Jersey City Police Department..... 140

Bay gelding, 1890, 15.2 hands, by Sandford, dam half bred Virginia mare; J. Ellice, New-York City..... 125

CONSIGNED BY VARIOUS OWNERS.

Pierrot, black gelding, 1889, 15.2½ hands, and Babette, black mare, 1888, 15.2½ hands, breeding not given; Frank Seely, New-York City $500

Nottat, black gelding, 15.3 hands, 1891, breeding not given; Frank Seely..... 190

Bodwell, chestnut gelding, 1891, 15.2½ hands, by Milo C., Juniata, by Stentor; R. Guggenheimer, New-York City..... 130

THE TURF AND FIELD CLUB.

Leased the Clubhouse at Morris Park and Will Open April 4.

The annual meeting of the Turf and Field Club was held yesterday afternoon at the Metropolitan Club, Sixtieth Street and Fifth Avenue. The following members were present: Frederick Hallen, F. R. Appleton, C. S. Abercrombie, Joseph S. Auerbach, F. D. Beard, Perry Belmont, James H. Beekman, Mitchell J. Clark, H. W. De Forest, Amos T. French, Robert Goelet. Gerald L. Hoyt, Center Hitchcock, E. D. Hunter, G. G. Haven, F. R. Hitchcock, John Hone, Brayton Ives, Edward Keilly, F. T. Moorhead, Theodore W. Myers, Stephen Peabody, Trenor L. Park, Samuel T. Peters, Sidney Dillon Ripley, S. Howland Robbins, W. H. Sands, W. Watts Sherman, F. K. Sturgis, W. D. Sloane, T. Suffern Taller, Talbot J. Taylor, Buchanan Winthrop, and Robert Dudley Winthrop. Mr. Perry Belmont presided.

It was announced that an agreement had been entered into with the Westchester Racing Association to lease the clubhouse at Morris Park, and that the clubhouse and stables would be opened April 4, fully equipped, and that in the meantime the existing Winter arrangements would be continued for members' accommodation.

The Governors elected to serve for the ensuing year are as follows: H. J. Alexandre, F. R. Appleton, J. J. Astor, August Belmont, Perry Belmont, J. H. Beekman, Frederick Bronson, Royal Phelps Carroll, A. J. Cassatt, William Astor Chanler, J. E. Cowdin, S. V. R. Cruger, H. W. De Forrest, Amos T. French, T. A. Havemeyer, G. G. Haven, Center Hitchcock, A. Iselin, Jr., E. C. La Montagne, Ogden Mills, E. D. Morgan, J. P. Morgan, E. C. Potter, S. Howland Robbins, W. H. Sands, W. Watts Sherman, F. K. Sturgis, Nathaniel Thayer, William C. Whitney, and R. D. Winthrop.

MAN WAS MADE TO MOURN,

Perhaps, but rheumatism need not add to the calamities to which we are more or less subject, when there is such an efficient means of counteracting the dire complaint as Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. When the liver, bowels, or stomach are out of order, or the kidneys or nerves troublesome, the Bitters is also an efficient remedy. It prevents and remedies all malarial disorders.

CYCLISTS PLAYING POOL

Annual Team Match Between Two of Brooklyn's Clubs in Progress.

"B. B. C." MEN WON THE FIRST SERIES

The Record of Past Victories Now Stands One in Favor of the Kings County Wheelmen.

By far the most interesting competition of the many devised to amuse the members of the Kings County Wheelmen and Brooklyn Bicycle Club during the indoor season is the annual pool match between teams of four, representing each side. The tournament is now on, and it promises to hold the close attention of the clubmen until the last game is ended.

The present match is the sixth that these clubs have played, the record of victories standing one in favor of the Kings County boys. The rivalry existing between the clubs has always been keen, but of the very friendliest nature, and the present tourney bids fair to be more sharply contested than the previous ones. The playing opened on Wednesday evening at the clubhouse of the Kings Countys, the result being a score of 286 to 283 points in favor of the Brooklyns.

The scores of games were as follows:

FIRST GAME, (BY FRAMES.)

D. C. Sexton, K. C. W.—8 12 18 22 31 45 55 60 68 72 75. Average—6 9-11.
J. Dunne, B. B. C.—5 13 19 30 36 37 42 52 58 65 67. Average—6 1-11.

SECOND GAME.

M. Skinner, B. B. C.—8 13 16 22 34 38 50 58 65 75. Average—7½.
C. O'Hanlon, K. C. W.—7 16 28 35 38 49 50 55 61 62. Average—6 2-10.

THIRD GAME.

D. C. Sexton, K. C. W.—9 11 20 23 26 37 46 47 60 75. Average—7½.
M. Skinner, B. B. C.—6 8 24 35 45 49 55 69 69 69. Average—6 9-10.

FOURTH GAME.

J. Dunne, B. B. C.—7 13 20 27 35 40 51 58 60 65 75. Average—6 9-11.
C. O'Hanlon, K. C. W.—5 12 20 28 34 42 47 54 64 71 71. Average—6 5-11.

TEAM SCORES.

	K.C.W.	B.B.C.
First game	75	67
Second game	62	75
Third game	75	69
Fourth game	71	75
Total	283	286

Scorers—H. Windram and C. Burt. Umpire—J. Beckwith. Time of Games—4:20.

The next series of games will be played to-morrow evening at the home of the Brooklyn Bicycle Club, 80 Hanson Place, Brooklyn. The details of the schedule of future games follow:

Dates.	At Home.	B. B. C. vs. K. C. W. —Team Nos.—
Saturday, March 7	B. B. C.	6 and 8 5 and 7
Wednesday, March 11	K. C. W.	2 and 4 5 and 7
Saturday, March 14	K. C. W.	6 and 8 1 and 3
Tuesday, March 17	K. C. W.	6 and 8 1 and 3
Friday, March 20	B. B. C.	2 and 4 5 and 7
Tuesday, March 24	K. C. W.	6 and 8 5 and 7
Friday, March 27	B. B. C.	2 and 4 1 and 3

Brooklyn Bicycle Club Team—No. 2, Dunne; No. 4, Skinner; No. 6, Hobby; No. 8, Fuller.

Kings County Wheelmen—No. 1, Sexton; No. 3, O. Hanlon; No. 5, McLaren; No. 7, Beckwith.

Substitutes.—Brooklyn Bicycle Club—Messrs. Howard and French; Kings County Wheelmen—Messrs. Biershank and Ben.

Each game is of seventy-five points, the largest number at the end of the tourney to win the interclub championship. As will be noted by the schedule, the games are played alternately at the Kings County and Brooklyn Clubhouses, special arrangements having been made for the tourney in each house. Each club has its best team in the field, and an exciting match is anticipated.

CALLS ATTENTION TO RULES.

Gideon Refers to the Changes Made at the National Assembly.

PHILADELPHIA, March 5.—The following, aside from declaring J. T. Cox of Mobile, Ala., and W. H. Bowen of this city professionals, is the first bulletin issued by Chairman Gideon since his reappointment:

In assuming charge of the racing interests of the country the League of American Wheelmen Racing Board of 1896 asks the co-operation and assistance of every cyclist in the country. We promise absolute impartiality in the enforcement of the rules, both for and against the racing man and the race promoter. Every honest racer, be he amateur or professional, is entitled to our protection and friendship. We shall enforce the rules to the best of our ability and hope for an active season of clean, honest sport.

The new rules for the government of cycle racing are being prepared as rapidly as possible; the principal changes are the abolition of Class B, riders formerly in that class having been reinstated by the action of the National assembly. In the amateur class the acts that formerly transferred to Class B will hereafter professionalize. No rider may compete for a prize valued at more than $35, or more than 100 miles from home, except within the limits of his own division. Professionals may not compete for a prize greater than $100 except by special permit. Both classes are required to see that every meet at which they ride is sanctioned by the League of American Wheelmen. Changes have been made in the fees for sanctions, $25 being the amount for National Circuit meets, $10 for open meetings, $2 for athletic meetings scheduling but two events; no fee is charged for closed club or school meets, although it is necessary that same shall be duly sanctioned as heretofore. League of American Wheelmen clubs are exempt from all sanction fees.

Chief Consuls are requested to send in recommendations for handicappers for their respective States.

The sanctions granted this week are as follows:

July 4, Press Cycling Club, Buffalo, N. Y.
March 26, Pastime Athletic Club, New-York.
May 30, Ithaca Cycle Club, Ithaca, N. Y.
July 4, Uniontown Athletic Association, Uniontown, Penn.
July 3 and 4, West End Wheelmen, Wilkesbarre, Penn.
March 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, indoor bicycle tournament, San Francisco, Cal.

ROADSTERS WON EASILY.

Took Two Games from the Castle Point Cycling Bowlers.

HOBOKEN, March 5.—The Castle Point Cycle Club of Hoboken and the Union Roadsters of Rahway bowled their final games last night in the annual bowling tournament of the Association Cycle Clubs of New-Jersey.

The games were played on the alleys of the Castle Point Club, in the latter's clubhouse, Park Avenue, Hoboken, and resulted in a decided victory for the Union County Roadsters, who won each game, notwithstanding the Castle Pointers gained the highest individual score of the night. There are several games yet to be played between other teams before the tournament is ended. The scores last night were:

FIRST GAME.

UNION COUNTY R.			CASTLE POINT C. C.		
Name.	Str.	Spr. Score.	Name.	Str.	Spr. Score.
Howard	3	4 159	Curtis	5	5 219
Martin	4	5 192	Frautwein	1	3 128
Chamberlain	6	2 214	Willig	2	6 172
Mooney	4	6 122	Heymer	0	7 155
Black	4	4 178	Buck	3	3 138
Total	21	21 865	Total	11	24 812

SECOND GAME.

UNION COUNTY R.			CASTLE POINT C. C.		
Name.	Str.	Spr. Score.	Name.	Str.	Spr. Score.
Howard	4	6 141	Curtis	2	4 148
Martin	5	5 164	Frautwein	1	5 144
Chamb'n	4	4 184	Willig	3	3 154
Mooney	3	5 175	Heymer	2	6 174
Black	2	6 169	Buck	3	2 152
Total	18	-26 833	Total	11	20 772

Local Consuls for New-Jersey.

NEWARK, N. J., March 5.—The following local Consuls have been appointed by Chief Consul Gentle of the New-Jersey Division of the League of American Wheelmen:

Newark—Edward O. Chase, Lawrence and Mechanic Streets; Carl Ammann, 252 Market Street; William C. Ward, 1,204 Broad Street; Charles Dennison, Prudential Building; H. Freeman Neefus, 115 Orchard Street; Herbert L. Thowless, 255 Fourth Street; Frederick W. Potter, 37 Howard Street, and William B. Kinney, Prudential Building.

East Orange—A. L. Starkweather, 104 Hollywood Avenue.

Orange—Dr. William P. Richards, Masonic Hall.

South Orange—A. R. Robertson.

A bulletin calling upon wheelmen to use their influence to defeat House Bill No. 126 and Senate Bill No. 196, now pending in the Legislature, on account of harmful changes they may make in the road improvement statutes, has been issued by the Consuls. The wheelmen are also asked to support House Bill No. 171, which compels railroads to carry bicycles as baggage.

Johnson-Eck Party Sails Away.

The Johnson-Eck combination of racing cyclists sailed away yesterday on the Columbia of the Hamburg-American Line. At the last moment "Pat" O'Connor decided to postpone his departure until the second week in April. Busing Johnson and Manager Eck, the party included Antone Johnson, J. Weinig, Ray Macdonald, and a handball player of the name of Florence, from Minneapolis. The latter goes along as trainer. The party goes first to Carlsbad Springs and then to Milan. No definite arrangements have yet been made by Manager Eck for the Continental tour. Eck went to Philadelphia early this week to secure credentials of amateurism for Ray Macdonald and Antone Johnson, they desiring to race at the Olympian games in Athens and represent the United States. Chairman Gideon of the Racing Board, to whom Eck applied, gave the veteran trainer little satisfaction, other than to say he would look into the matter and cable him.

Essex Wheelmen's Run Schedule.

NEWARK, N. J., March 5.—The Essex County Wheelmen have just completed their schedule of runs for the season of 1896, as follows:

April 12, Mount Bethel; start at 8 A. M.
May 3, New-Brunswick; start at 8 A. M.
June 7, Tarrytown, and dinner at Nyack; start at 7 A. M.
July 19, Coney Island; start at 8 A. M.
Aug. 9, South Beach; start at 8 A. M.
Sept. 6, Rye Beach; start at 7 A. M.
Oct. 6, Morristown; start at 8 A. M.

There will also be "one-night" runs each week of the riding season, which will be called out by Capt. E. C. Eaton. All runs will start from Military Park.

"Zim" and Wheeler to Race Here.

The professional ranks in cycling will be augmented this season by Harry Wheeler, who decided yesterday not to go abroad. Within a fortnight Wheeler will go to Savanah to train for the early races. It was stated yesterday on very good authority that the great "Zim" would very likely be seen on the path in this country during the coming season.

A Bicycle Picnic Suggested.

President Bridgman of the Cyclists' Federation suggests a "bicycle picnic." The plan is for the members to assemble some fine Saturday morning in June and wheel to one of the new parks, probably Bronx or Pelham Bay Park. A caterer could be sent ahead with the necessary eatables. The return would be made early enough to reach home before dark.

Promoter Troy Has Backing.

Promoter Willis B. Troy says his scheme for a bicycle track in this city is more than likely to go through. "I have the necessary backing," he said, "and if Manhattan Field is not available, then there are other places, not quite so quickly reached, perhaps, but just as attractive otherwise."

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished with application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

—"Tom" Winder, who made the famous ride of over 20,000 miles around the borders of the United States, on an Eclipse wheel, has taken a position with the Eclipse Bicycle Company of Elmira, N. Y., as advertising manager and editor of The Arrow and Crescent, the company's weekly paper. "Tom" is an old newspaper man, having grown up in the business, knows the value of printers' ink, and will let no opportunity pass to keep his wheel before the public.

—Cycling is enjoying great popularity in Spain at the present time. Touring is the chief object to which the governing body of cyclists pays attention. The Union Velocipedica Espanola is the name of this society, and it is very much like the League of American Wheelmen, being divided into divisions, which are presided over by officials corresponding to our Chief Consuls. The Consul General is D. Manuel del Campo of Madrid.

—O. S. Bunnell, the Quaker City race-meet promoter, intends to press a suit against "Bob" Fitzsimmons, the boxer, for breach of contract. Mr. Bunnell engaged "Fitz" to ride a mile exhibition at a bicycle race meet, held at Tioga, last Summer, and while Maher's conqueror did ride, he failed to go

A HUSTED BILL HEARING

Living Pictures and the Ballet Discussed in Albany.

A. COMSTOCK ONE OF THE TALKERS

Mrs. Pritchard of Brooklyn Tells About Magic Lantern Art—Mr. Van Rensselaer's Argument.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 5.—The Husted Anti-Nudity and Living Picture bill had a hearing before the Judiciary Committee of the Assembly this afternoon. Anthony Comstock was present long before the session of the committee was called to order. He offered some amendments when the bill was called. These were intended to make the bill not quite so severe in defining what was intended to be remedied under the terms of the bill.

The argument in opposition to the bill was made by Harry D. Williams of Buffalo. The measure was too broad, he said. He had no objection to the bill so far as it was intended to prevent vice, but in its present shape it was decidedly objectionable to the business interests of the State, which were entitled to some protection. The title of the measure was alone repulsive, and too much so for a place upon the statute books of the State. It was particularly special legislation, and unnecessary. It did not relate to any particular vice, but was of the "scatter-gun" order, intending to cover everything bad. So far as Mr. Williams was concerned he could see nothing particularly repulsive in a living picture, which the bill sought to do away with. All of them were not of the lewd order.

Mrs. E. C. Martin, representing the State Woman's Christian Temperance Union, pleaded with the committee for a favorable report upon the bill. It was one in the interest of the better order of things, she said.

Anthony Comstock said it was time that the Legislature called a halt with reference to the vice which stalked about in the land. In the schools the children, he declared, were gaining possession of and poisoning their minds with lewd pictures, which were sold to them for a small amount of money. Particularly was vice rampant since the World's Fair at Chicago. Since then, he said, it seemed as though it had taken a new lease upon life, and now women prostituted themselves by allowing pictures of themselves to be taken in nude figures. Mr. Comstock then reached down into the recesses of a leather bag and took out a package of cigarette pictures.

"Under the provisions of this bill, we are trying to stop the dissemination of this matter," said Mr. Comstock. He showed circular advertisements of cures which, he said, had been distributed broadcast among homes. He mentioned publications which, he said, were filled with advertisements the titles to which are too abominable to be read before ladies."

Assemblyman Green asked him if he had been at the Madison Square Garden and Koster & Bial's and seen the living pictures presented there. Under this bill the managers of these theatres would be made felons, the Assemblyman said, subject to being imprisoned for five years. Mr. Comstock admitted that he had seen the pictures at the Garden, and had heard vulgar men comment on the form chosen there in lewd terms, which he characterized as a "mental assault on the purity of those women." The suppression of such exhibitions was exactly what those behind the bill desired to accomplish.

Mrs. Pritchard of Brooklyn appeared in behalf of the Wilson bill, which aims at a similar purpose to that of the Husted bill. She pointed to many instances where the morals of girls had been assaulted in public schools. She related the instance when a magic lantern picture had been exhibited in one of the public schools of Brooklyn, and the girls had risen from their seats and protested, only to be informed that the pictures represented "high art."

Killiaen Van Rensselaer said he was the Treasurer of the Society for the Suppression of Vice, and pays Mr. Comstock his salary every month. He protested against Mr. Comstock being charged with blackmailing. He said that his own salary consisted of hard work and meeting the deficiency.

The argument of the society, he declared, is that not one in the society had ever been sued for false imprisonment. In the name of decency and purity and in the name of God, he said, give us some protection. Don't let these bills be buried in the committee.

Mrs. Pritchard of Brooklyn in reply to Mr. Green, who had referred to the living pictures in first-class theatres, directed the attention of the committee to the Casino, which had exhibited bronze pictures. That was about a year ago. She related the circumstances which led up to the attention of the authorities being called to these pictures. She said that the managers of the Casino had been notified that they would be prosecuted unless the bills and prints placed upon the billboards be taken down. The managers, she said, had paid no attention to such requests.

The case of the bronze figures had been carried into court. The managers subsequently advertised the posing of three young women without bronze paint. Certain parties had gone to the Mayor, and the result was the suppression of the exhibition of nudity in the Casino. That was due, Mrs. Pritchard declared, to the fact that one man had the courage of his convictions.

No action was taken on the bill.

PAVEY BILL WILL PASS.

Its Author, However, Will Not Get Credit for His Idea.

ALBANY, March 5.—The Senate Cities Committee has been considering the New-York School bills, and will report a bill which will be a combination of the two over which such a bitter struggle has developed.

The feature of greatest interest is that the essential part of the Pavey bill is to be put into the Strauss or Page bill, and the combination is to be reported as the committee's new measure.

The Pavey bill proposed to abolish the Trustee system, and the Cities Committee had decided upon that course.

There was a considerable struggle in the Cities Committee, and when it was ascertained that a majority favored the Pavey idea a sub-committee was selected to take charge of the changes. This committee consisted of Stranahan, Lexow, and Ahearn. The decision of the committee to follow the course outlined looks as if the members were willing to take from Mr. Pavey whatever glory might follow an indorsement of his measure, as against the other one, which was presented by Mr. Page, who stands in much higher repute with the machine. Finding that the idea of the Pavey bill was likely to carry, it seemed better to the committee to take the idea out of that, put it into the Page bill, and label it as coming from a portion of the "machine."

The bill would probably have been formally acted on in the Cities Committee today had not an all-day session of the Senate interfered with the committee meeting.

OPPOSED TO THE BUILDING BILL.

Richard Deeves Thinks It Would Work Great Injustice.

ALBANY, March 5.—Great interest is manifested by real estate owners in New-York City and architects and builders in the fate of the measure to regulate the height of buildings in New-York City.

The Cities Committees of the two houses will give a hearing on the bill next Tuesday, and Messrs. Pavey and Austin, who introduced it, have received scores of letters and telegrams for and against the measure. Richard Deeves, a builder of New-York City, has written a letter to Mr. Austin in opposition to the bill, in which he says:

There should be a limit to the height of buildings, but as a precedent has already been established in buildings of this character, to allow the sky-scrapers already erected to remain, while prohibiting other people, whose property is overshadowed by their neighbors' tall buildings, from erecting similar structures, and so get the benefit of the light and air at some distance from the earth, would be doing these unfortunate owners a great and lasting injustice.

Property in the vicinity of tall buildings, especially on the line of Broadway, has been enhanced very much in value in consequence of the height to which they are at present allowed to go with buildings, and the largest portion of this property has changed hands within a few years. You will readily see what a gross injustice it would be to those people who have purchased property under the possibilities of the present law to find that there is a law that will prohibit them from doing what their neighbors have done. The value of their property would fall at least 50 per cent., while the tax valuation would continue the same.

It appears to me as if a good deal of the opposition to high buildings was inspired by people who have already erected or who are now erecting tall buildings, and who want to use the Legislature to give them a monopoly in this line.

You know that Broadway has been noted the world over for the fine class of buildings on it, and the height of them, beyond anything of the kind in any other city of the world; and where there is such stability of foundation as on Manhattan Island there is no reason why Broadway and the streets adjacent thereto should not continue to be noted for magnificent office buildings and the appointments of the same.

There would be some justice in this measure if it were to prohibit the erection in the future of any building higher than the structures now standing or for which plans have already been approved; but let us stop there, and not give a monopoly to one class of owners and prohibit another class of owners from doing what their neighbors have been allowed to do.

Far more equitable would it be if our Legislature were to pass a law, as they have in different European cities, making an owner responsible for the loss of light and air to his neighbor.

It is expected that a large number of architects and builders will be present at the hearing to-day.

WOULD CLOSE ALL BARBERS' SHOPS.

Favorable Report on the Bill to Amend Existing Law.

ALBANY, March 5.—The barbers of the State won a decided victory to-day. Various bills have been introduced to change the closing law, under which only barbers' shops in New-York City and Saratoga may conduct business on Sunday. These bills have had many hearings, and the bills have been hung up in the Assembly Committee on General Laws for many weeks. The committee to-day agreed to report the McGraw bill for the consideration of the Assembly. It provides that barbers' shops shall be closed in New-York and Saratoga on Sundays as well as in the rest of the State.

The committee also decided to report favorably the Carlisle bill, providing for the protection of the firemen of the State by requiring the erection of railings around openings in the roofs of buildings; and also the revision of the poor law, prepared by the Statutory Revision Commission.

Bills Introduced.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 5.—The following bills were introduced in the Assembly today:

Mr Storm—Exempting from levy and sale real property purchased by an officer, musician, or private in the military service of the United States Army, with pay, bounty, or pension granted to him by the Government, and occupied by himself or family.

Mr. McKeown—Providing that the Trustees of the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge place an additional conductor on each train of two or more cars, to be stationed on the front platforms, with the view of preventing collisions.

Mr. Horton—Providing that ten years must elapse from the docketing of the judgment before the original parties to it can begin another action for the recovery of money covered by the judgment.

A number of minor bills were also introduced.

Town Elections Bill Beaten.

ALBANY, March 5.—In the House to-day the bill to change from Spring to Fall the time for holding town elections in Albany, Rensselaer, and Onondaga Counties was defeated.

The Hobbie bill, providing for the employment of county prisoners on State roads, was also defeated, after debate.

Bills were passed prohibiting railroads on Floyd and Ellery Streets and Saratoga Avenue, Brooklyn, without property owners' consent.

Mr. Finn of the sub-committee to investigate the management of the State Geologist's Office by James Hall reported that there was no mismanagement. The accompanying resolution of exoneration was laid over for future action.

Sitting Members Favored.

ALBANY, March 5.—The announcement is semi-officially made that the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections will report in favor of the sitting members in the Brooklyn and Long Island contests. The sitting members are Senators Koehler and McNulty. The contestants are John Lewis Childs and James Taylor.

Museum Bill Favorably Reported.

ALBANY, March 5.—The Senate Cities Committee to-day decided to report favorably Senator Page's bill authorizing New-York City to expend $500,000 to construct an additional building for the American Museum of Natural History.

BREEN DENIES EMBEZZLEMENT CHARGE.

A Witness Testifies that He Left Ireland for Political Reasons.

The case in which the British Consul General, Percy Sanderson, is seeking the extradition of David Breen, who is accused of having embezzled £175 while he was Superintendent of the fruit market in Dublin, Ireland, was again before United States Commissioner Shields yesterday.

James P. Archibald, ex-Warden of Ludlow Street Jail, called by the defense, testified that he knew Breen for twenty years, and that his character was of the highest. Archibald said he left Dublin for political reasons, and that Breen had done likewise.

Breen himself was then called and stoutly denied the charge. He had been suspended by the Market Committee, who said there was something wrong about the accounts. Three weeks after he was suspended he had come to America under the name of Michael Chapin. Breen explained this by saying that he had got a ticket at a discount which had been purchased by Michael Chapin, and had consequently sailed under that name.

Breen said he did not keep the books, nor did he receive all the money collected in the market. He had an auditor been sent to go over the books up to the time of his leaving. No legal papers had been served upon him before he sailed, he said. Both sides will sum up the case next Tuesday.

More Iron Workers May Strike To-day

Strikes may be ordered on several buildings where out-of-town iron building materials are used. Delegate William A. Perrine of the Iron Molders' Conference Board told the Building Trades Section of the Central Labor Union yesterday that the Bethlehem Iron Works was sending iron work for buildings in this city. This firm, said Delegate Perrine, paid their men starvation wages, and, besides, much of its work was of inferior quality. He said that he had been instrumental in getting some of the castings condemned. One of the Superintendents of the firm, Perrine said, had told him that they would put a private mark on their castings, and that whenever he saw that mark it would be for his benefit not to interfere.

The Building Trades Section passed a resolution directing all affiliated unions not to handle any of the iron work of that company.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

—Court-Martial at the Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.—Detail: Major Tully McCrea, Fifth Artillery; Capts. Frank Thorne and Henry J. Reilly, Fifth Artillery; Lieut. William G. Haas, Fifth Artillery; Lieut. Milton F. Davis, Fourth Cavalry; Lieut. Samuel McP. Rutherford, Fourth Cavalry; Lieut. Thomas G. Carson, Fourth Cavalry; Lieut. Conway H. Arnold, Jr., Fifth Artillery; additional, Second Lieut. Adrian S. Fleming, Fifth Artillery; Lieut. George G. Gatler, Fifth Artillery, Judge Advocate.

—Court-Martial at Fort Schuyler, N. Y.—Detail: Major Timothy E. Wilcox, Surgeon; Capts. Frank C. Grugan and James E. Eastman, and Lieuts. Medorem Crawford, Jr., Henry A. Reed, Victor H. Bridgman, and Morris K. Barroll, Second Artillery; Lieut. Ernest Hinds, Second Artillery, Judge Advocate.

—A board to examine the physical condition of an enlisted man has been appointed at Vancouver Barracks, Washington. Detail: Lieut. Col. William D. Wolverton, Deputy Surgeon General; Capt. Rudolph G. Ebert, Assistant Surgeon; Capt. William Stephenson, Assistant Surgeon.

—Court-Martial at Fort Niagara, N. Y.—Detail: Capts. William Auman, Jesse C. Chance, and John S. Bishop, and Lieuts. Munroe McFarland, Joseph C. Fox, Paul B. Malone, and Charles C. Paine, Thirteenth Infantry; Lieut. Louis H. Bash, Thirteenth Infantry, Judge Advocate.

—Court-Martial at Angel Island, Cal.—Detail: Capts. John J. O'Connell, Charles G. Starr, George A. Detchmendy, Sydney A. Clomar, Frank A. Wilcox, Joseph R. Binns, and Dara W. Kilburn, First Infantry; Lieut. Leon S. Roudiez, First Infantry, Judge Advocate.

—Leaves of Absence.—Col. Richard Loder, Second Artillery, seven days; Lieut. Henry G. Lyon, Seventeenth Infantry, fifteen days.

—Capt. Gilbert P. Cotton, First Artillery, has been detailed a member of the court-martial at David's Island, N. Y.

Navy.

—Lieut. J. H. Hetherington has been ordered to the branch hydrographic office at Port Townsend, Washington, March 18.

—Lieut. Commander S. M. Ackley has been ordered to ordnance instruction at Washington Navy Yard.

THE NEW PUBLIC BATH

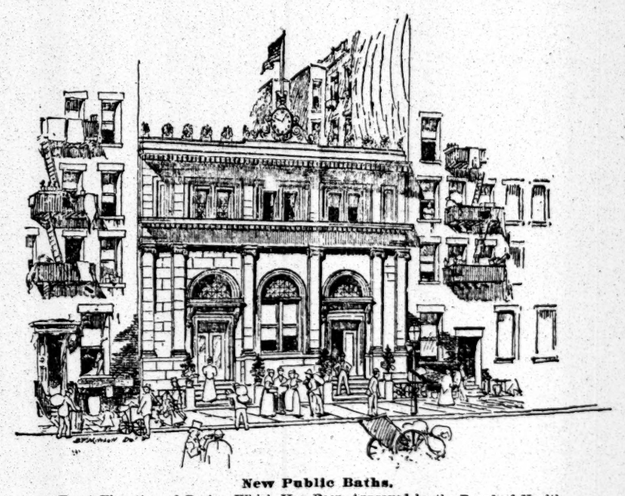
To be Erected in the Neighborhood of Tompkins Square.

W. H. TOLMAN TALKS OF THE PLANS

Will Be a Beautiful Building, Probably of White Marble, After the Design of the People's Baths.

The work on the new public baths in the city, for which money has just been appropriated at Albany, can be begun at once. The plans for the baths are now ready. They were made by the architects who designed the building for the successful People's Baths at 9 Centre Market Place, controlled by the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor.

They were designed at the instance of the Mayor's Committee on Public Baths, and approved by the Board of Health at a meeting held last August, the result of which, the Secretary of the committee, Dr. William Howe Tolman, was officially notified by Emmons Clark, Secretary of the board.



New Public Baths.
Front Elevation of Design Which Has Been Approved by the Board of Health.

"The plan of the building is very similar to that of the People's Baths," said Dr. Tolman, in speaking of the matter to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES yesterday.

"There can be no improvement, for the baths now in use are entirely satisfactory. The plan for the building, designed at the instance of the Mayor's committee, provides for a greater number of baths, and it was thought well to make arrangements in it for different methods of turning on the water. This was as a matter of experiment.

"In the plan now standing there are in the men's bathing hall 30 baths, in the boy's bathing hall 15 baths, in the men's basement bathing hall 9 baths, and in the men's (Mezzanine) private bathrooms 3. There will be 23 baths for women, and usually 15 for boys and 42 for men. The conditions may easily be reversed at hours when men are at work by letting the men use the boy's baths temporarily and the boys occupy the men's quarters.

"The baths of the rear compartments will have either rain or ring showers. The latter are arranged not to strike the head. They are preferred generally by the women. Each set of compartments is drained separately. The partitions are of heavy rolled glass, with wire bedded into it. Where metal appears it is veneered with enamel paint. At the foot of the glass partitions is wirework in slate frames to promote ventilation. The tops of the baths are covered with heavy enameled wire, to prevent depredations of any kind. Seats and similar parts are made movable, to promote cleanliness.

"Floors of the baths throughout are to be of solid masonry, to avoid cracking from expansion and contraction of iron beams. With such masonry vitrified tile may be used for flooring without danger of cracking or opening at the joints. Separate bathrooms, with tubs, are provided for men who cannot stand shower baths. Baths in the basements are for the men whose condition is such that is is not thought best to put them in the regular baths. All baths, except those with bathtubs, will have dressing rooms in front, so arranged that the clothing cannot be dampened from the spray of the bath.

"It is thought that it would be advisable in a first building to try several systems. In a certain number of baths the bather can control the temperature of the water, and that is character was of the highest. Archibald said he left Dublin for political reasons, and that Breen had done likewise. another method will be to allow the bather to control the temperature of the water, but the quantity of hot water will be limited. It will all be arranged so that the bather cannot possibly scald himself. The architects recommend that the Gegenstrom system be used for heating the water.

"The heating and ventilation of the building will be done with the most improved methods of supply and exhaust fans. The fresh air shaft in the rear will be built up high above any neighboring buildings. The masonry foundation will furnish a series of brick passages which can be used for plumbing pipes and for ventilation.

"In the front basement a lavatory furnished with all the conveniences, will be accessible from the street. The engine and boiler rooms will be in the basement, and by means of brick passages the engineers can readily control all main lines of plumbing. The laundry is on the scond floor to obtain light and air. The office in the main hall will be circular, in connection with the partition dividing the waiting rooms of men and women. The office and partition will be similar to those enclosing banking rooms, 7 feet 6 inches high, of glass and iron. One person can control both main entrances, and all entrances to baths as well as the staircases. No one can enter or leave the building without being seen, except the people leaving from the public lavatory. There is no connection between the sections of the building for men and women, even for the employes.

"The interior designs of the waiting rooms and main halls will be attractive. The exterior, in pleasing style, will ornamentation which will be at once pleasing and dignified. There will be a suggestion of massiveness, which will prevent apparent insignificance in comparison with adjoining buildings. The material will be preferably of marble. The design could, however, be carried out with limestone or with part limestone. The color should be light."

Of the $200,000 appropriated for city conveniences, $150,000 is for the first new bath. The figures shown at the People's Baths prove conclusively that such institutions are needed. In the year ending with September, 1895, 88,735 baths were taken.

"We broke the record in August," said R. E. Taylor, who is in charge of the baths, yesterday. "There were 14,288 baths taken in that month. Turn people away? Yes, indeed. I suppose I have turned as many people away as I have registered for baths. When we are crowded and people are waiting inside, there is no need for a crowd of people to stand outside and wait. We have a great many people in the Winter, as well as in Summer. In February we gave 4,119 baths. We gave 48 baths on that cold day in the month when the temperature stood at 6° below zero. There were 376 baths taken on one Saturday. Friday, Saturday, and Monday are the busy days."

The whole place is delightfully clean and attractive. The most fastidious could not object to a bath in such a place. Soap, towel, and use of the bath are given for 5 cents. The women have towels a little lighter in quality than those of the men. All the towels are put in disinfectants as soon as soiled, and later are carefully washed by steam power.

The new public bath is to be under the direction of the Superintendent of Public Works. The plans described will undoubtedly be used. Should the department decide not to use them, there would be an extra expense to the city of several thousand dollars. The new bath is to be situated in the neighborhood of Tompkins Square.

New Badges for Street Vendors.

Mayor's Marshal Healey has prepared a new badge for street vendors. There is a place at the bottom of it for the name and number of the vendor. It is designed to prevent vendors from using the badges and numbers of others. The new badge is about the size of the policeman's badge, and is made of white metal.

LONG ISLAND CITY'S BIG FIRE.

The Loss Is Placed at $200,000—Flames Were Not Subdued Until After Daylight Yesterday.

LONG ISLAND CITY, March 5.—Smoking ashes and charred timbers are all that remain to-night of the bagging factory of Peter Young, which burned to the ground at midnight last night. Quantities of bags, the edges of which have been frayed by the flames, denote the fate of the huge storehouse connected with the factory. Three engines of the City Fire Department and the tugs Runyan, Mischief, Golden Rule, and Peter Young have been pouring streams of water all day to drench out any concealed fire that might remain under the mass of timbers and bags.

The Peter Young Company has placed its total loss at $250,000. The insurance amounts to $150,000. It is also expected that considerable salvage money may be realized from the bags and jute that were not entirely destroyed.

There has not been so spectacular a fire in this city for years. The buildings were situated in the Ravenswood section of the city, upon the East River, and directly opposite Blackwell's Island. The flames could be seen for miles. When the huge storehouse became enveloped in flames it looked from a distance as though a large section of the city was burning. This building extended 585 feet from Vernon Avenue to the river, and was sixty feet wide. It was built of brick, but the strong wind and the inflammable contents made it an easy prey for the flames.

It was some time after daylight this morning before the flames were effectually subdued. Slight damage had been done to the cottage of L. Lankow, at Vernon and Harris Avenues. The building caught fire and burned several minutes before the firemen could put out the flames. The electric light wires and the trolley wires were also damaged in the immediate neighborhood. The cars on the Ravenswood Line were blocked while the fire was in progress.

Nothing is known yet as to the cause of the fire, although it is supposed to have originated from spontaneous combustion. It started in the engine room. The entire building, which was a huge brick structure, 100 by 200 feet, was in flames in a very few minutes.

Among the buildings in the neighborhood that were threatened are the Ravenswood Art Glass Works, and the old Bodine Castle. The latter is a historical old building which figured in the Revolutionary war. It has underground passages, secret panels, and mysterious closets.

Four firemen had a narrow escape to-day. Chief Delehanty ordered them upon the ruins of the warehouse. Seeing the walls tottering, he hurriedly ordered them down. They obeyed promptly, and had scarcely reached the ground when a wall crashed down at their feet.

While all except two of the city fire companies were in Ravenswood this morning, the remaining two were called out to extinguish a fire in the Bilissville section. The cottage of ex-Alderman Patrick White, on Pearsall Avenue, had caught fire, and was badly damaged.

Thieves Took Advantage of the Fire.

LONG ISLAND CITY, March 5.—While nearly all the police in the Second Precinct were at the fire in Ravenswood early this morning, burglars broke into the hardware store of William Brodie, on Vernon Avenue, near Borden. Knives and razors valued at $75 were stolen.

Bought a Mexican Road.

CITY OF MEXICO, March 5.—C. F. Meek of 387 Broadway, New-York, this afternoon purchased the Mexico City street railway lines, comprising about 160 miles, and resold the same to Henry Butters of San Francisco. The price is understood to be $7,500,000 (Mexican.) Butters is backed by London capitalists. The lines are to be equipped with electricity and other improvements involving an amount that will be equal to the purchase money. The transaction is exciting great interest here, as it is believed to foreshadow a large introduction of foreign capital in other directions.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, March 5—8 P. M.—Forecast for Friday:

NEW-ENGLAND and EASTERN NEW-YORK, fair and warmer, northerly winds, becoming variable.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, NEW-JERSEY, DELAWARE, and MARYLAND, fair and warmer, variable winds, becoming southerly. VIRGINIA, NORTH CAROLINA, and SOUTH CAROLINA, fair and warmer, southerly winds. GEORGIA, increasing cloudiness, with showers in extreme northwestern portion, warmer, southerly winds. EASTERN FLORIDA and WESTERN FLORIDA, fair, light southerly winds. ALABAMA, cloudy, with showers in northern and western portions, southeasterly winds. MISSISSIPPI and LOUISIANA, cloudy, with light showers, southerly winds. EASTERN TEXAS and WESTERN TEXAS, fair, southwesterly winds.

OKLAHOMA and INDIAN TERRITORY, fair and slightly cooler, westerly winds. ARKANSAS, fair in the northwest, light showers in southeast portion, southwesterly winds. TENNESSEE and KENTUCKY, cloudy, with showers, warmer in eastern portion, southerly winds.

WEST VIRGINIA and OHIO, increasing cloudiness, with showers, warmer, winds becoming southerly. WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA and WESTERN NEW-YORK, increasing cloudiness, warmer, winds becoming southeasterly. INDIANA and LOWER MICHIGAN, cloudy and threatening, with light rain, warmer, southeasterly winds. UPPER MICHIGAN, light snow, easterly winds. ILLINOIS, light rain, probably clearing in western portion by night, variable winds. WISCONSIN, light rain or snow, colder in northwest portion, variable winds. MINNESOTA, NORTH DAKOTA, and SOUTH DAKOTA, light snow, colder, northerly winds.

IOWA, rain, probably turning to snow in northeast, fair in southwest portion, colder in northern and western portions, winds becoming northerly. MISSOURI, fair, except showers in extreme southeastern portion, colder in extreme northwest portion, variable winds, becoming northerly. NEBRASKA, KANSAS, and COLORADO, fair and colder, northerly winds. WYOMING, fair, variable winds. MONTANA, fair, warmer in western portion, variable winds, becoming southeasterly.

Signals are displayed on the Atlantic coast from Sandy Hook to Eastport.

A large irregular depression extends from Minnesota to Arkansas. The pressure has fallen in the central valleys and lake regions. The area of high pressure has dwindled to a belt stretching from the lower lake region to the South Atlantic coast, with pressure little above the normal.

The eastern storm is slowly receding from the Nova Scotia coast, but the pressure is very low in this section. The weather is generally clear in the Atlantic coast districts and cloudy throughout the Mississippi Valley, the lake region, and the Northwest. It is clear in the Southwest. There has been no rain on the Atlantic coast, but a light rainfall has occurred throughout the Lower and snow in the Upper Mississippi Valley and the Northwest.

The temperature is higher in all parts of the country except the Northwest. The weather will continue fair, with rising temperature Friday in New-England, the Middle States, and on the immediate coast to the southward. There will be an increasing cloudiness in the lower lake region and the Ohio Valley, probably accompanied by rain. Cloudy and unsettled conditions will continue throughout the Mississippi Valley, the upper lake region, and the Northwest. Fair weather will continue in the Southwest.

The temperature will continue stationary in the lake region and the Lower Mississippi Valley. In the Upper Mississippi Valley and the West there will be a general fall.

Jocularity on the Street Car.

From Vanity.

Jocular Passenger (to trolley car conductor)—How's trade to-day?

Conductor (as he hands Miss Mayblossom aboard)—Pretty fare, thank you.

WANT BUSHWICK CREEK IMPROVED.

Grand Street Brooklyn Board of Trade Objects to the Smells—Congressman Howe Makes Suggestions.

The question of dredging the upper portion of Bushwick Creek in the Eastern District of Brooklyn, or at least the filling in of the swamp land around the upper part of the inlet which stretches above the Kent Avenue Bridge, was taken up by the Grand Street Board of Trade last night.

President Edwin S. Piper said he had recently made a tour of the creek, and it was nothing but providential interference that saved the Fourteenth and Seventeenth Wards from a pestilence every Summer, so terrible are the smells from the deposits of this inlet. If the inlet is filled in the advantage to be gained by the addition that will be made to the city's water front in a section that is rapidly becoming one of the great manufacturing centres of the metropolitan district would be an ample return for the cost.

The Fourteenth and Seventeenth Wards are now separated by this creek, which, if filled in or dredged, will make room for another ward in the Eastern District, and be an improvement which would enhance the sanitary conditions of the neighborhood and add a large tract of valuable land to the city.

Congressman James R. How, who came from Washington to attend the meeting, characterized the creek as a wretched pollution which comes under the jurisdiction of the Board of Health. The Congressman suggested that a petition signed by the residents along the creek asking for its improvement be sent to him at Washington, and he would introduce a resolution looking to the filling in or the dredging of the creek. He also suggested that the city authorities should be asked to purchase the territory around the creek for park purposes.

Ex-Assessor Thomas J. Patterson, I. S. Remsen, and other members asked Congressman How to call upon Secretary Lamont and ascertain whether the War Department claims suzerainty over the creek, as if it does nothing can be done in the way of improving it without the consent of the War Department engineers. The Congressman promised to do so. He was elected an honorary member of the Board of Trade.

T. Doyle, Secretary of the board, read a letter from Assemblyman O'Grady notifying the board that a hearing in regard to the Telephone bill introduced in the Legislature by Senator Brush and Assemblyman Audett would be held before the Ways and Means Committee in Albany March 11, and asking the board to be represented at the hearing.

THREATENED MURDER IN COURT.

A Disturbance in the Court of Sessions of Passaic, Which Might Have Ended Disastrously.

PASSAIC, N. J., March 5.—There was a lively fracas in the Court of Sessions this morning, when Simon Slaff, who resides on Second Street, Dundee, and is the proprietor of a grocery store in that place, got into a scuffle with Justice White, and made a murderous assault upon the person of the Justice.

A case was being tried before Judge White in which the brother-in-law of Slaff was required to show cause why he should not be compelled to support his father. The old man had come from Russia on the request of the brother-in-law of Slaff, and when he arrived in this country the younger man refused to support the father.

The witnesses in the case had been repeatedly threatened by Slaff, and when the Judge heard of this fact he ordered Slaff to leave the courtroom. Instead of leaving, Slaff threatened to assult the Judge, and began to make a disturbance in the place. Judge White adjourned the court, and coming down from the bench, took Slaff by the collar and tried to put him out of the room. In the fight which followed Slaff struck the Judge twice upon the head, and would have done further mischief had not certain spectators interfered and aided in the ejection of Slaff.

When the court reconvened Slaff appeared at the door, carrying a concealed hatchet, with which he said he would make short work of the Justice. He was not permitted to go far, however, for policemen were summoned, and arrested the miscreant, but not before he had broken a heavy plate-glass window.

ELOPED WITH GIRL AND MONEY.

A Man Named Race Took His Choice of Sisters and Escaped from Ridgefield Park.

RIDGEFIELD PARK, N. J., March 5.—The people of Ridgefield Park were informed to-day of an elopement with some "side plays." The elopement occurred Monday, but all the facts in the case did not come out until to-day.

Frank W. Race for some time had been making love to Miss Frances Percival, and every one looked upon the affair as a match. Frances had a sister Maggie. Although Race had been most devoted to Frances, it was with Maggie he went away.

The couple were fairly well supplied with money. The men who furnished the money for the elopement have appealed to the law to find Race and bring him back a prisoner. As near as can be ascertained, Race had about $300. Capt. John Engle of Hackensack cashed a check for Race Saturday. It was for $40, and was on the Hudson National Bank. It was worthless. F. W. Hille and Shields & Sons of Hasbrouck Heights each cashed similar checks for $40, and have the worthless paper. E. R. Stevens of Hackensack has only $21 to mourn. Several checks are held by others, who would like to have private interviews with Race. They will forego these if the officers can locate him.

The checks were cashed one after another last Saturday. After Race obtained the money the holders of the checks allege he did, he went to the Percival home. Miss Frances says he asked her to elope with him. She refused to do so. It would appear he later asked Maggie and she consented. Mrs. Percival has asked the authorities to try and recover her daughter for her.

Close of Architectural Exhibition.

The Architectural League Exhibition, which has been open to the public for nearly three weeks, in the galleries of the Fine Arts Building, 215 West Fifty-seventh Street, will close to-morrow evening. It is expected that the attendance on Friday and Saturday will be unusually large. The exhibition this year has been far more successful than in previous years. There has been no admission fee charged, except on Tuesdays and Thursdays, and the result has been that every afternoon and evening the galleries have been crowded. The exhibits have been pronounced of a more artistic character than in previous years. They will be carefully boxed and returned to the hundreds of artists who furnished them, on Saturday night.

Estate Seeks a Quit Claim.

The city in 1794 condemned and took a certain strip of land on Grove Street, 100 feet in width for the purpose of laying out the street.

The street was made but sixty feet wide, and for the remaining forty feet the abutting property owners have been taxed ever since, the city thus waiving its rights to the strip, without, however, giving any quit claim deeds.

The Aspinwall estate that now owns 60 Grove Street wants to secure a clear title, and yesterday it applied to the Sinking Fund Commission for a quit claim. The matter was referred to the Corporation Counsel.

Flint's Fine Furniture.

A GRAND PANORAMA.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

1.—CLUB OR BACHELOR QUARTERS; PARLOR and upper rooms; convenient principal hotels, clubs. 12 East 29th St.

14 WEST 38d ST.—Bachelor apartments; handsomely furnished suites; two or four rooms; private bath; breakfast optional.

319 EAST 17th ST., OPPOSITE Stuyvesant Park.—Nicely furnished room; well heated; reasonable rent; gentlemen only.

MADISON AV., 120—Handsomely furnished or unfurnished suites; two, three, or four rooms; private baths; breakfast if desired; convenient to clubs and theatres; references.

AUCTION SALES.

COOKE'S ROOMS.
JEFFERSON WILMURT, AUCTIONEER.
JUSTUS COOKE.
(ESTABLISHED 1869.)
AN IMPORTANT SALE.

Rich Household Furniture and Appointments, Antiques, choice modern and old Paintings, Oriental Rugs, Bric-a-Brac, &c., &c.

THURSDAY, FRIDAY, AND SATURDAY, 10:30 A. M. EACH DAY.

COOKE'S ROOMS,
125th ST. AND 3d AVE., GALLERY SALESROOM.

A fine collection of modern Oil Paintings by eminent artists,

A number of Valuable Historical Plates,

Rich Parlor Suits in expensive coverings, Oriental Rugs, superb Plush and Lace Hangings and Draperies, Clock Sets, Sevres, Dresden, Bonn, Delft, and Hungarian Pottery.

Finely carved Chamber Suits, in various woods.

Expensive Sideboards, Dining Tables and Chairs, China Closets, Side Tables, &c.

Turkish Couches, Rockers, Screens, Rugs, Bookcases, Armoires, Desks, Lamps, Vases, Cabinets, Divans, Odd Pieces.

Desirable Marble Statuary.
A valuable collection of Oil Paintings.
A grand old Dutch Marqueterie Secretary.

Antique Mahogany Furniture of the Chippendale, Sheraton, and Colonial Periods.

Elegant English Brass Bedsteads, Coal Hods, and Fire Sets.

A most select and magnificent collection of PERSIAN AND TURKISH RUGS AND CARPETS, Comprising
Royal Antique Ivan, Samarcand, Daghestan, Anatolian, Derben, Bokhara, Cazac, Carabar Beloochistan, Korassan, and other gems.

HAND EMBROIDERIES,
Royal Persian Bed Spreads, Table and Bureau Covers.

Folding Beds, Bedding, Gilt Chairs, Music Cabinets, Mirrors, Dinner Sets, Toilet Crockery, Chiffoniers, Parlor Tables, Pedestals, Jardinieres, &c.

UPRIGHT PIANOS.
These goods came to us from the Lincoln Safe Deposit Co., the Manhattan Storage Co., and a West End Avenue mansion, and form a very interesting sale.
On exhibition all day and evening Tuesday and Wednesday.

CATALOGUES AT SALE.

WINTER RESORTS.

WHY GO SOUTH?
There is within 58 miles of New-York
AN IDEAL WINTER RESORT.
Finest Winter Hotel in the North.
"AMONG THE PINES."
THE LAKEWOOD HOTEL.
Piazzas one-third of a mile in extent inclosed in glass, and filled with tropical plants.
MUSIC DAILY IN SUN PARLORS.
"SPECIAL RATES BY THE WEEK."
Late of Oriental Hotel, Manhattan Beach. T. F. SILLECK, Lessee, LAKEWOOD, N. J.

The Laurel House of Lakewood
NOW OPEN.
DAVID B. PLUMER, Manager.
Lakewood, New-Jersey.

THE DE SOTO,
SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.
Accommodations for 500 guests. Occupying an entire square in the most fashionable part of the city. Cost one million dollars. Modernly appointed. Luxuriously furnished. Tourists will find Savannah one of the most interesting and beautiful cities in the entire South. No place that can be named is more healthful or desirable as a place of Winter resort. A dry, average temperature, 65°. Write for illustrated descriptive booklet.
WATSON & POWERS, Prop's.

LAKEWOOD, N. J. PALMER HOUSE.
NOW OPEN. 10th SEASON.
Tel. No. Lakewood 8A. J. R. PALMER, Mgr.

Atlantic City.

THE RUDOLF,
Ocean end of New-Jersey Av., Atlantic City, N. J., reopens Feb. 29. Steam heat. Open grate fires. Hot and cold sea water baths. Late dinners. Orchestra. Rooms en suite and single.
J. W. CALLAWAY.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
The celebrated Fall and Winter resort by the sea,
HOTEL TRAYMORE.
Appointments and service first-class.
D. S. WHITE, Jr., Proprietor.

THE SHELBURNE,
Atlantic City, N. J.
Remains open throughout the entire year.
J. D. SOUTHWICK, Manager.
Through Pullman cars, via Penna. R. R.

THE CLARENDON.
Virginia Av., near the beach, Atlantic City, N. J. Steam heat. Col. J. M. CLARK.

INSTRUCTION—CITY SCHOOLS.

The Jacotot School,
11 West 86th St.
A boarding and day school for girls; kindergarten for boys and girls; conducted in French. Mlle. Froment and Mrs. C. L. Morgan, Principals.

The Misses Ely's School for Girls.
RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
85th and 86th Streets, New-York.

Miss Peebles and Miss Thompson's
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
30, 32, 34 East 57th St.

INSTRUCTION—COUNTRY SCHOOLS.

The Cambridge School,
a select private school for girls. Best preparation for college, many courses not leading to college. Comforts of home. The Director is Mr. ARTHUR GILMAN, Cambridge, Mass.

The Farmer
Finds THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES almost indispensable. Its unequaled Agricultural Department is edited by Henry Stewart, the eminent authority on all agricultural matters, and author of
The Shepherd's Manual,
Irrigation for the Farm,
Garden and Orchard,
The Dairyman's Manual,
The Culture of Farm Crops.
The

WORK FOR SOUND MONEY

Chamber of Commerce's Circular to Commercial Bodies.

TO GUARD THE NATIONAL CONVENTIONS

Memorial to be Sent to Congress Favoring New Custom House on Present Site.

WOULD LIMIT HEIGHT OF BUILDINGS

Resolution Recommending Postponement of Greater New-York Measure to be Specially Considered.

The prospect that sound money, high buildings, a new Custom House, and Greater New-York would be considered drew a large attendance to the monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce yesterday.

A circular letter to commercial bodies was authorized, appealing to them to use their influence toward sending sound money delegates to the two National conventions. The letter was so well framed that it disarmed criticism, and nothing was heard from those who were said to be primed to oppose an incursion of the Chamber into National politics.

Interesting discussion attended the presentation of the other important matters, but the reports of the committees which had handled them prevailed.

In Behalf of Sound Money.

Henry Hentz, Chairman of the Special Committee on Sound Financial Legislation, reported the appeal to commercial bodies and business men throughout the United States to use their influence to secure the selection only of such delegates to both National conventions as are in favor of the present gold standard. It was as follows:

To the Commercial Bodies and Business Men of the United States:

The Chamber of Commerce of the State of New-York believes that the time has now come for a movement on the part of the commercial bodies and all men, whether engaged in farming, manufacture, or trade, who are interested in commercial prosperity in the United States, to remove from political agitation the question of the permanence of the standard of value upon which all of the business of this country is transacted. It invites co-operation to this end, in an effort to create a strong public opinion in behalf of an unequivocal declaration by the political conventions of the great parties in favor of the maintenance of our existing standard and of the elimination of all doubtful expressions in respect to the reopening of the mints of the United States to the free coinage of silver.

The time is past, if it ever existed, for any halting, doubtful phrasing to express the meaning of political parties upon this important subject. We must have no platforms that can be interpreted to mean one thing in one part of the land and another thing in another part of the land.

It is important to every business man, producer, and wage earner to put a stop to the enormous cost to the Government and to all of our people of unsettling conditions and the continuance of the agitation in favor of the free coinage of silver, which stands in the way of a revival of confidence and National business prosperity.

Therefore, we ask all citizens to unite in a vigorous effort to urge the selection of delegates to the political conventions of both great parties who will advocate clear and distinct platform utterances in favor of the maintenance of the present gold standard of value. The time is short, and action ought to be before, to be all the more prompt and determined.

Members listened closely to the reading of the appeal, and manifested their approval of nearly every sentence. When the reading was finished, opinion favored the circular unanimously.

For Academy of Medicine Library.

Then Mr. Hentz, as Chairman of the Executive Committee, read a letter from Abram S. Hewitt, suggesting subscriptions by members of the Chamber to a fund for the library of the Academy of Medicine. Mr. Hewitt wrote:

The committee of the academy seems to think that the members of the Chamber of Commerce ought to be willing to aid them in the accomplishment of the important work in which they are engaged. They found their opinion upon the fact that whenever the health of the city has been in danger the academy has responded to the request of the City Government, as well as to the Chamber of Commerce, for investigation, recommendation, and reformation of the quarantine and health systems of this city. Certainly when I was Mayor they made, at my request, a most exhaustive investigation of the Quarantine establishment, and the report which they rendered at that time was so conclusive that the Legislature appropriated $200,000 for the reconstruction of Swinburne Island and its hospital, whereby the visitation of the cholera was then averted. Subsequently, under the administration of Mayor Grant, a similar appeal was made to them by the Chamber of Commerce, which also resulted in action by the State, and by Gov. Flower particularly, of the very greatest importance in warding off the impending danger of cholera invasion.

For such labors they have received no compensation, nor did they at that time intimate that any pecuniary reward could be made or tendered to them. It seems to me proper, therefore, that the chamber shall, in this case, as they have done in other instances, authorize circulars to be sent to the members of the chamber setting forth the claims of the academy, and recommending subscriptions toward the library fund. Already one subscription of $10,000 has been made, but it is not expected that the members of the chamber will do more than make moderate contributions, which, in the aggregate, will constitute a considerable addition to the fund.

I may add that other members of the Honorary Committee agree with me in the propriety of the appeal to be made to the members of the Chamber of Commerce.

On motion of Mr. Hentz, it was ordered that a circular embodying the facts contained in the letter of Mr. Hewitt be sent to each member of the Chamber, and they be urged to contribute to the fund.

The Proposed New Custom House.

F. B. Thurber, for the Committee on Foreign Commerce and the Revenue Laws, presented a report in favor of the bill for a new Custom House on the present site. The report took the form of a memorial to Congress. It read:

The Chamber of Commerce of the State of New-York respectfully represents that the need of a new Custom House at New-York has long been recognized. The present building was not constructed for a Custom House, and its appointments and facilities are entirely inadequate for the requirements of a port at which are collected 66 per cent. of the entire import duties of the United States. The location of the present site is admirable, and it is owned in fee simple by the Nation, but the building is entirely inadequate. It is not only unsanitary but positively dangerous in its architectural features. Portions of the masonry have recently fallen, imperiling the safety of employes, and a recent examination by expert architects has demonstrated that the foundation will not bear additional stories needed for the growing business of the chief commercial port of the Nation.

Some years ago a proposition was made to construct a new Custom House at Bowling Green, near the Battery, some distance from the present structure, and that the present site should be sold and the proceeds used to build a modern structure at the Battery. In the opinion of your memorialists this would be most unwise. Not only would the delay and cost of condemnation proceedings be excessive, but the Custom House should be situated near the Sub-Treasury in Wall Street, where its collections are deposited, and where the chief commercial institutions are situated from which the funds are drawn to pay duties. Vast sums are thus transferred daily, and it is most important that the risks and time of such transfers should be reduced to a minimum. The question of insurance is also closely identified with that of location, for the difference of a few minutes in the covering of risks on imported merchandise in bonded warehouses is often an important consideration, and the principal insurance companies are clustered around the present site.

Buildings are now available in the immediate vicinity in which, if prompt action be taken, temporary quarters can be secured pending the construction of a new Custom House on the present site, and your memorialists therefore earnestly recommend that a new building, adapted to the requirements of commerce, be constructed on the present site without delay.

Mr. Thurber had invited Collector Kilbreth to the meeting, and permission was given him to speak on the subject. The Collector said it seemed safe to assume that the need of a new Custom House was generally recognized. There were differences only in regard to the site. He was so profoundly impressed with the necessity for a new Custom House that he was prepared to take what he could get, irrespective of the site. Years ago, before he was connected with the Customs Service, he favored the Bowling Green site, but since he had become an official he had changed his mind. He thought the reason stated in the memorial conclusive and convincing.

In his opinion the present site was large enough for the erection of a Custom House that would be sufficient for the next hundred years. At the end of that time, if more ground were required, it could probably be purchased, he thought, as cheaply as the proposed site in Bowling Green could now be bought.

The Collector said that he had talked to a great many merchants on the subject and had not found one who was in favor of removing the Custom House to Bowling Green. He believed that there was good reason to think that the bill would be passed, but it had become a saying in Washington that if New-York wanted anything that was a good reason for refusing it. The reason small cities got what they wanted from Congress was that they always settled their differences at home and were unanimous when they appeared before Congress. He therefore urged the New-York merchants to sink their differences about site and urge the building of a new Custom House, leaving the matter of site a second consideration.

A pamphlet in favor of Bowling Green had been handed to members at the entrance to the Chamber. The Collector dissected it and showed that it advanced only sentimental reasons for a change of site.

Ex-Gov. Flower said he was surprised to observe indications that the members of the Chamber had changed their minds regarding a site since he was in Congress. He had then received a petition signed by 200 members of the Chamber and other merchants favoring Bowling Green. The bill for that purpose appropriated only $1,500,000, while the site was to cost $2,100,000. There was no chance, in his opinion, for a bill to pass Congress for the appropriation of $5,000,000 for a new Custom House, but a bill to sell the present building for $3,000,000 could be passed, and that sum, with the $1,500,000 already available, would buy the new site, and advance the work of construction. He offered a substitute embodying his views, and leaving the selection of a site to the Secretary of the Treasury.

Collector Kilbreth reminded Mr. Flower that there was no money available, the amount of former appropriation having been turned back into the Treasury. In regard to the area of 64,000 feet at Bowling Green against 33,000 at the present site, he said that there was so much waste in the old building that the main floor, instead of containing approximately 33,000 feet for working purposes, contained only 13,000 feet, and the floor above contained only 9,000 feet.

After some discussion the substitute was lost, and the memorial was adopted by a good majority.

Would Limit Height of Buildings.

The report of the Committee on Internal Trade and Improvements on the question whether the height of buildings in this city should be restricted, for reasons of public health and welfare, excited much interest and discussion. The committee said:

After consultation with many of the best-known experts the committee have come to the conclusion that, in their judgment, such construction of buildings without limit as to height, and without regard to width of streets, is not consistent with public health, and that the interests of a majority of our citizens require that the height should be limited.

Your committee has first considered objections to tall buildings generally; it appears evident that the health of occupants of their own lower floors, as well as the lower floors in neighboring houses, must suffer for want of proper ventilation and sunlight. These evils would become aggravated, the eyesight of tenants would suffer by the compulsory use of artificial light, and their health by dampness and other unhealthy conditions, if the number of tall buildings should materially increase.

The safety of buildings adapted for offices may become impaired by weight of merchandise or vibration of machinery when owners cease to find them profitable for offices and allow them to be used for mercantile or manufacturing purposes contrary to law. The Taylor Building, on Park Place, once considered fire-proof, collapsed about four years ago, burying sixty workingmen in its ruins, in consequence of the weight of some machinery which had been placed in it. In Paris large buildings, down town, which for years have been popular for offices on account of superior light and ventilation, that owners intend to adapt them for other purposes since the light has been diminished by taller buildings opposite.

The danger of outside fires was demonstrated recently in Bleecker Street, where the building of the Manhattan Savings Bank was ignited within half an hour by a burning house on the other side of the street; the metal supports and beams of a so-called fire-proof structure became dislocated, and were seriously injured by heat created at a distance of sixty feet.

Your committee has considered the safety of steel frame construction, which is used extensively, but since a brief period only, in tall buildings. Actual experience is wanting to furnish sufficient data, but it appears that in Chicago greater restrictions are placed on the height of buildings constructed upon such cages than upon those of masonry. While in these masons' work forms the support of all vital parts of the building, frames hold the outside walls and partitions in cage construction. Several experts have expressed the belief that the metal of which the cages consist is liable to corrosion by moisture arising from the foundation, by rain piercing through the thin outside walls, by leakages of water pipes, and other causes. Since the frames are usually covered by fire-proof material, a discovery of such defects is difficult; weakening vital portions they may remain hidden until the whole structure becomes unsafe.

Fire inside of buildings so constructed may warp portions of their frames, and smoke from the burning of the contents of an office may in any tall building reach the upper floors through elevator shafts and stairs, endangering the lives of occupants; it appears to be difficult to render assistance to them when they are more than 150 above the street level.

Your committee offers the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, A further increase of the number of very tall buildings may become injurious to the welfare of our citizens; be it

Resolved, That this Chamber favors the passage by the State Legislature of laws,

1. To limit the height of buildings in this city in proportion to the width of the street or according to location.

2. That buildings over 80 feet high shall not occupy more than 80 per cent. of the area of the plot or plots upon which any one building may stand.

3. That such buildings shall be provided with at least two staircases, and that all shafts for stairs and elevators be made fire-proof, with skylights above.

In Berlin the height of buildings is limited to the width of the street; in Paris to about 50 per cent. over such width; in Chicago to 130 feet, and in Boston to two and a half times the width of the street.

If high buildings should gradually supplant lower ones in parts of the city where offices are in request, an intense and uncontrollable fire may crumble such buildings, as similar structures were destroyed in Boston and Chicago, consume the contents, and increase the danger to life from falling walls.

Richard Deeves, Abraham G. Mills, Samuel H. Seaman, Louis Windmuller, J. R. Thomas, and Alfred R. Conkling took chief part in the discussion, which was so protracted that it reduced the attendance by more than one-half. Those who opposed the report said that high buildings had multiplied where business area down town; had added value to property, and were not only superior in construction to old buildings, but were much more healthful and comfortable for tenants. They said that the evils contemplated in the report were merely theoretical. Not one of them had yet appeared, in fact, nor was there any likelihood that they would appear.

John Harsen Rhoades said it was all very well for them to discuss this question, but he ventured to say that they were all selfish in this matter, and apt to be actuated by personal motives. He did not believe there was any one who would not admit that the height of buildings in this city should be limited. The people's interests should be considered in this matter, as well as the interests of the property owners. The health of the people and the effect on it of these tremendously high buildings should be considered.

A division was called on the vote, which sustained the committee by 21 to 10, about half those then present voting.

Greater New-York Resolution.

When the subject of Greater New-York was reached, Cyrus Clark offered the following:

Resolved, That, in the opinion of the Chamber of Commerce, the consideration of the question of the union of this city with that of Brooklyn and other localities into one municipality should be postponed until the proposed plan in its details be formulated in such clear and intelligible manner, that the people interested can judge what will be the effect upon each city or locality, as respects the matter of taxes, as well as the commercial, financial, social, and moral advantages or disadvantages of such proposed union.

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the Governor of this State and to each member of the Legislature.

Mr. Clark said that he acted for Charles Stewart Smith, who was absent. A. A. Low seconded the resolution. It was ordered that they be referred to the Executive Committee, with instructions to make a report to a special meeting to be held next Thursday.

Preparing to Sell City Bonds.

Controller Fitch will soon sell about $4,000,000 worth of city bonds for various purposes, and he had a talk with Mayor Strong about the matter yesterday. Despite the war of words between the two officials at the meeting of the Board of Estimate Wednesday, the Mayor and the Controller were apparently on the best of terms yesterday.

The Controller told the Mayor that the forthcoming bond sale would result in the city's obtaining very good prices. He thinks the rate of interest can be kept down to 3 per cent.

Mayor Approves Concourse Land Bill.

Senator Guy's bill providing that the lands to be taken for the proposed concourse in the annexed district can be taken in sections, so that the Commissioners of Appraisal can file partial reports, was down for a public hearing before the Mayor yesterday. No one appeared either for or against the bill, and the Mayor approved it.

MURDERED IN PATERSON

Mary E. Sullivan, Music Teacher, Killed in a Frequented Street.

COUPLING PIN DEALT FATAL BLOW

Struck Down Near Her Home—Her Piteous Cries in Hospital Show the Motive of Attack.

PATERSON, N. J., March 5.—Miss Mary E. Sullivan, twenty-eight years old, was murdered last night in Park Avenue, one of the busy sections of the city, through which electric cars pass every five minutes. She was knocked down with a blow from a coupling pin. She lived to be taken to the hospital, but did not recover consciousness.

Miss Sullivan was a music teacher and lived with her brother and two sisters at 193 Park Avenue, three blocks from the spot where she was murdered. The brother and sisters are younger than she was. Her father is keeper at the Passaic County Jail. He married a second time, and since his second marriage his children have not lived at his home.

Miss Sullivan was a skilled musician and supported herself. She had pupils among the best families in the city and was well liked and popular. She left home about 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon to dine with a friend and then to visit her older sister, Mrs. John Houston, who is ill at her home at Park Avenue and East Twenty-ninth Street. Miss Sullivan reached her sister's home a little before 8 o'clock and remained there until 9:15 o'clock. The cars passing the home of the Houstons pass that of Miss Sullivan. When she was leaving the Houston home her brother-in-law advised her to take a car, but she laughed and said the walk down the avenue would do her good and there were lots of people on the street.

When she left the house she was in the best of spirits, and Mrs. Edward Ryan, wife of Alderman Ryan, with whom Miss Sullivan took tea before going to her sister's, says the young woman was in the best of humor. No one who knew Miss Sullivan saw her from the time she left her sister's home until her body was found.

It was 9:30 o'clock when Olaf Peterson and another man were walking along Park Avenue, near East Eighteenth Street. They had been at the Wesley Methodist Episcopal Church. These two men found the body. At the northwest corner of Park Avenue and Eighteenth Street there is a vacant lot. When the men had crossed the street they saw a woman lying near a tree on the sidewalk, but not on the flags. She was moaning. Mr. Peterson lighted a match to obtain a view of the features. He found the face and hair of the woman covered with blood, and the ground close to the head was soaked. Mr. Peterson ran to the residence of Franz Ulrich and gave the alarm.

Mr. Ulrich told them to carry the woman into his house, and this was done. The woman struggled some when they started to carry her into the house. She was unconscious, but appeared to be trying to ward off an assailant.

While in Mr. Ulrich's house, the woman was seized with several hemorrhages at the mouth and continued to murmur: "Let me up; don't do that; for God's sake let me up!"

An ambulance carried Miss Sullivan to the General Hospital. She reached the institution about 10:30. Her injuries were dressed, and she was made as comfortable as could be. She died at 2:20 o'clock this morning. She did not utter a sound while in the hospital until shortly after 2 o'clock, when she seemed convulsed, and repeated the remark she had made in Mr. Ulrich's house. She repeated it twice, then sank back in the cot and neither moved nor spoke again.

Mr. Ulrich and his family knew Miss Sullivan, but neither they nor others who saw the girl before she was taken to the hospital recognized her.

As Miss Sullivan's brother and sisters knew she was going to their married sister's home last night, they did not worry when she did not return. They had no fears this morning even after they heard of the murder. When the time came for her to be at home to give music lessons, and she did not return, Agnes Sullivan, her brother, went to the home of Mrs. Houston and inquired for his sister. On learning she had started for home the night before, he started on a run for the hospital. As soon as he reached there he was taken to the body, and at once recognized it as that of his sister.

When he returned and told his sisters of the death of their sister, they became frantic and had to be comforted by neighbors.

At the hour when the assault occurred, the cars were under five minutes headway. Last night there were fewer people on the streets than usual owing to the cold and blustering weather. There is an electric light within a few feet of where the body was found, but it was disabled by the wind, and was not burning last night.

The police are searching for a man seen by a Mr. Carroll near the place of the murder, and for a man wearing a big gray ulster. They believe the murder to have been committed by the man with the gray ulster. A man answering his description called at the house of John E. Dunning an hour or so before the murder and asked for money. He had in his hand a paper bundle about a foot long and very thin. It was such a bundle as a coupling pin would make if wrapped in paper.

The police in their search for the man with the gray ulster have in mind the fact that ten days or two weeks ago a man wearing a similar garment appeared at Spring Valley, a village in Bergen County, twelve miles from this city, and for several days annoyed women in the village by walking alongside of them at night. He had a short red beard.

Further suspicion is cast on the unknown by the fact that the murder was preceded by events in which a tall man figured. A few nights ago two young women walking on a busy street were surprised by a man grasping one of them by the throat and attempting to throw her down. The other girl screamed and the man ran away in time to escape several men, who ran out. The man who attacked the young woman was tall, but lacked the ulster, but it was a comparatively warm night.

A tall man figured in two assaults last night besides the murder. Miss Flora Graves, a private school teacher, was at prayer meeting at the Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church. On her way home, when she was at Graham Avenue and Van Houten Street, a tall man stepped up to her and asked her for a kiss. Miss Graves slapped the man in the face. The man tried to strike her, and she stepped back. In doing so she tripped and fell into the gutter. The man proceeded to follow up his attack, but received a kick in the groin, and he desisted and ran away. Miss Graves reached home safely.

About an hour before the murder a tall man followed Lizzie Lynch through several streets. She first noticed the man on Summer Street, just as she turned out of Broadway. Her mother is employed as cook in the residence of Dr. Crooks. To reach the rear door, Lizzie had to pass through an alley. She had just reached the alley when the man caught her, and placed one hand over her mouth. He put the other hand into one of the pockets, as though for something to muffle her. She bit one of his fingers, and caused him to release his hold long enough to permit her to scream. She did so, and the man shut the noise off by placing the palm of his hand over her mouth.

The girl struggled for a minute, when Mrs. Crooks, who had heard the scream, opened a door and looked out. The man released the girl, and ran away. Suspicion fell on a man, and he was arrested, but both Mrs. Crooks and the girl said he was not the man, as he was too short. Mrs. Crooks thinks the man had a light colored ulster. The assault on Lizzie Lynch occurred about 8:30. Miss Graves was attacked about 9 o'clock, and Miss Sullivan was murdered about twenty-five minutes after 9, about half an hour between each assault.

A meeting of the Police Committee of the Common Council was held this evening, and it was resolved to offer a reward of $500 for the arrest and conviction of Miss Sullivan's murderer.

Firemen Looking After Their Quarters

President Richard Cullen of the Volunteer Firemen's Association called on the Sinking Fund Commission yesterday and asked it to provide suitable quarters for the firemen if they are ejected from their quarters in Essex Market.

President Jeroloman of the Board of Aldermen was present, too, in behalf of the firemen, and he said that they could not be ejected under any consideration. The matter was referred to the Corporation Counsel for his opinion.

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

—The announcement from Boston that Miss Marie Granger Moore is engaged to John Harrison Johnson of New-York is of particular interest to society people here. Miss Moore, who is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Granger Moore, who for many years had a handsome house on Beacon Street, Boston, and who for the past eight years have made their home in London, is very well known to New-Yorkers who have visited the English capital. She is tall, a blonde, and, when in Boston, was considered one of the prettiest of the belles of that city. Miss Moore arrived in this country a fortnight ago, accompanied by her aunt, Mrs. John D. Moore, and is now visiting the latter at her Boston home. It is expected that the wedding will take place in London soon after the return to that city of Miss Moore in the latter part of April. Mr. Johnson is the only son of Mr. and Mrs. William Cornell Johnson of Cleveland, Ohio, and has resided in New-York only a few months. It is possible that after the marriage he will make his permanent residence in London rather than in New-York, which he had intended doing.

—Both social and religious circles are interested in the coming marriage of Miss Kate Overton Green of Frankfort, Ky., to William Raymond Worrall of New-York, which will take place in the First Presbyterian Church of Frankfort, Ky., on the evening of March 25, at 7 o'clock. Miss Green is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Grant Green, and is a member of one of the oldest and most prominent families of Kentucky. Mr. Worrall is a widower, his wife having died some three years ago, leaving a young daughter. He is a son of the Rev. Dr. Worrall, who for many years was pastor of the Thirteenth Street Presbyterian Church and one of the best-known ministers in New-York. Mr. Worrall, who was one of the committee of two to escort President Cleveland from Jersey City on Tuesday night, on the occasion of the Presbyterian Home Missions rally in Carnegie Hall, was for many years private secretary to the late Col. Elliott F. Shepard.

—The Knickerbocker Riding Club held another meeting last night at Durland's Riding Academy, when the programme was a particularly notable one. A quadrille on horseback and some high-jumping were among the features on the programme. The President of the club, the Rev. Braddin Hamilton, who is one of the assistant rectors of St. Bartholomew's Church, and J. Fred Pierson, Jr., did much toward making the entertainment a great success. Among the patronesses and others present were Mrs. Westervelt, Mrs. J. Fred Pierson, Mrs. John R. Drexel, Arthur J. Peabody, Mrs. Frederic R. Coudert, Mrs. J. Muhlenberg Bailey, Mrs. Frederic J. de Peyster, Miss Emily Pettit, Miss Julia A. Graham, Frederick O. Harriman, Charles H. Stout, Miss Julia Fay Bradley, Miss Marion Coffin, Horace Barnard, Jr., Miss Minnie Thurber, Miss Nettie Thurber, Miss Grace Henop, Miss Baldwin, Miss Lulu Dudley, Miss Florence Beekman Bailey, Miss Elsie Coster, Miss Emily Coddington, Miss Helen M. Graham, Miss Norwood, Henry L. Camman, Miss May Riker, Miss Anna Riker, Miss Louise F. Jackson, Miss Helen Jackson, Miss Florence Clark, Matthew Astor Wilks, Francis G. Landon, Percival Kuhne, Miss Irma Kuhne, Miss Henrietta Morris, Miss Alice Robert, Moses Taylor Pyne, Miss Lucette P. Banks, Miss Lucy Carter Byrd, Louis Pooler, Miss Josephine Cook, Miss Marie Eddy, Louis Agostini, and Miss Angelica Schuyler Church.

—Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert Parker, who were recently married in this city, Mrs. Parker having been Miss Vantine, are spending a few weeks at Atlantic City. Mr. Parker is engaged upon a sea tale of the New-Jersey coast. When his novel is finished, he and his bride will sail for England and make their home in London.

—Mr. and Mrs. Leroy B. Hall and family of East Fifty-seventh Street left town yesterday for the South. They will spend three days in Washington, where they will visit Mrs. Hall's mother. Afterward they will go to St. Augustine, Fla., where they will remain until the end of the Lenten period. In the Spring they will go to Europe to spend several months in traveling.

—Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Goodridge and Miss Caroline Goodridge will sail for Europe to-morrow, with the intention of spending the season in London, and later of traveling on the Continent.

—Miss Mabel Northrop of Fifty-seventh Street and Mrs. Hubbard and Miss Margie Hubbard of Brooklyn have started South for an extended tour through Florida. They expect to be absent until April.

—The dancing class organized by Miss Alice Hughes of High Bridge has discontinued its sessions for the season. The class has been very successful, and will be continued next season.

—The Morning Musical Club, which was organized early in January, and which has been holding fortnightly meetings since then, met yesterday morning at the home of Mrs. George Kemp of 720 Fifth Avenue. Several members took part in an excellent programme. Among some of those present were Mrs. Trenor L. Park, Mrs. W. P. Knapp, Mrs. John Graham, Miss Maud Leland, Mrs. Henry Burden, Miss Julia Henry, Miss Grace Henop, Mrs. Grenville Snelling, Mrs. Benjamin, Miss Winthrop, Miss Lulu Dudley, Miss Mattie Riker, Miss Morgan, Miss Willing, Miss Foote, Miss Davis, Miss O'Connor, Miss Clark, the Misses Patterson, and Miss Fahnestock.

—Capt. and Mrs. Andrew C. Zabriskie of 716 Fifth Avenue gave a dinner party last night, when covers were laid for twenty persons. The table was decorated with American Beauty roses and delicate ferns.

—The next meeting of the recently organized Eclectic Club will take place on March 18 at the home of Mrs. Clarence B. Kipp of West End Avenue and Ninety-third Street.

—Mrs. Lorillard Spencer of 107 East Seventeenth Street received informally yesterday afternoon from 4 to 7 o'clock.

—The last one of the series of four Saturday morning talks by Prof. Appleton P. Lyon will be given at the home of Mrs. Gilbert E. Jones, 222 Madison Avenue, tomorrow morning at 10:45 o'clock, when he will treat of human knowledge.

—There was a large attendance of fashionable people yesterday afternoon at the home of Mrs. Elliott C. Cowdin of 14 West Twenty-first Street at the third of the series of five lectures on Constantinople, which are being delivered by the Rev. Dr. Epiphanes Wilson. The lecture, which was on the Emperor Constantine, was illustrated, and was most interesting.

—The fifth of the series of nine conferences upon literature which are being held in Carnegie Lyceum under the direction of Prof. Charles Sprague Smith will be held to-morrow morning, when supplementary papers will be read as follows: "France at the Time of Corneille," Miss Katherine Hillard; "The Mediaeval Drama," Prof. H. T. Peck; "The Mediaeval Farce," Prof. H. T. Peck; "The Drama of the Renaissance," Louis M. A. Loiseaux; "The Dramatic Unities," Prof. Thomas R. Price; "The Spanish Ximena and the French Chimène," Prof. Adolphe Cohn. Prof. Luis Baralt has aided Prof. Cohn in preparing the last-named lecture.

—One of the many Lenten sewing classes in which fashionable women are interested met yesterday afternoon at the home of Mrs. Sackett M. Barclay, 37 West Forty-sixth Street. Among those present were Mrs. Bryce Gray, Mrs. H. M. Alexander, Jr., Mrs. Henry G. Trevor, Miss Mary D. Brewster, Miss Edith Jay, Miss Beatrice Barclay, Miss Kemp, Miss Edna Barger, Miss Florence Brown, Miss Louise Baldwin, Miss Helen Louise Adee, Miss Frances M. Townsend, Miss Louise Barnard, Miss Winifred Hoyt, Miss Katherine Babcock, Miss Elizabeth Nicholas, Miss Madeline Dinsmore, Miss Ethel Wickham, and Miss Amy Kohlsaat.

—Mrs. M. H. Flint gave yesterday morning, the first of a series of lectures on "The History and Development of Greek Sculpture." Her sub-topic was "Archaic Greek Sculpture." The lecture was given in the Berkeley Lyceum. Among those interested in the series are Mrs. William H. Chapman, Mrs. Cromwell, Mrs. Edward Holbrook, Mrs. Laurence Hutton, Mrs. George Kemp, Mrs. George William Kemp, Mrs. Clarence Postley, Mrs. Henry W. Sackett, Mrs. J. Langdon Ward, and Mrs. Stephen M. Wright.

—The second of the series of three illustrated lectures in French prepared by Charles Gibson and given by M. de Maury-Talrande took place yesterday afternoon in the ballroom of the Waldorf, when the subject was "Upper Normandy." The lecture was of exceptional interest, and brought out a large number of people prominent in social life. Among those present were Mrs. James A. Burden, Mrs. Arthur Wellman, Mrs. Benjamin Wells, Mrs. John C. Wilmerding, Mrs. Joseph H. Choate, and Mrs. Stephen Van Rensselaer Cruger. The final lecture of the course will be given at the Waldorf at 4 o'clock on the afternoon of March 12.

—Mr. and Mrs. Nathaniel L. McCready of 4 East Seventy-fifth Street gave another dinner last night, when covers were laid for twelve persons. The table was bedecked with clusters of red roses.

—Among the informal teas given yesterday was one by Mrs. Carl von Mayhoff of 66 East Thirty-fourth Street.

—No special surprise was caused yesterday by the announcement of the engagement of Mrs. May Wigham Livingston, a niece of Mrs. Robert W. Rutherfurd and Mrs. Eastman Johnson, to H. Mason Raborg, a direct descendant of Col. George Mason of Gunston Hall, Virginia, who was a lifelong friend of Gen. Washington, and who was the latter's successor in the Virginia Convention when Washington was appointed Commander in Chief of the army, in 1775. No date has been set for the wedding, but it is expected to take place early in the Spring.

—The marriage of Miss Jane Hutchinson, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. Hutchinson, to Duncan Elworth of Watkins, N. Y., took place yesterday morning in one of the drawing rooms at the Waldorf. The ceremony was a very simple and quiet one, no bridesmaids or ushers being in attendance. Only the relatives and a few intimate friends of the bride and bridegroom were present. The drawing room was decorated with clusters of roses and tropical plants. The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a handsome gown of heavy white satin, made in Princesse style. Her veil of tulle was caught with a coronet of orange blossoms. A wedding breakfast followed the ceremony.

—Miss Lillie Berg of 123 West Thirty-ninth Street, who has been giving a series of musicals, will give the third and largest of the series on Monday afternoon of next week at 4 o'clock in one of the studios in Carnegie Hall from 4 to 5:30. There will be a recital of modern songs rendered by Miss Berg and Miss B. Eloise Oates, sopranos; Miss May B. Rankin, contralto; Mme. Guy d'Hardelot, and others. Smart's cantata "The Fisher Maidens" will be given by the Lillie Berg Glee Club. The musical will be followed by a reception from 5:30 to 7 o'clock in honor of Mme. d'Hardelot. Miss Berg also has cards out for a tea on April 6 from 4 to 7 o'clock in her apartments, in West Thirty-ninth Street.

—John D. Townsend of 343 West Thirty-fourth Street has been seriously ill since Feb. 23, and was not allowed to sit up until Wednesday last. PATRIARCH.

TIRED OF DEFENDING TROLLEY SUITS.

Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company Loses Its Counsel.

Morris & Whitehouse, the lawyers who for years have been the counsel for the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company, and who have retired, yesterday made a long public statement.

They say they have had trolley suits for breakfast, dinner, and supper, and have dreamed of them at night; that they have had 400 cases on the calendar, and have worked hard, but have not been able to collect their fees from the company; that on Monday President Rossiter promised to send them a check, and on Tuesday the Executive Committee appointed Collin & Sheehan to succeed them as counsel.

In conclusion, Morris & Whitehouse state that until the arrival of Mr. Rossiter and Mr. Williams there was complete harmony between the counsel and the company's officials, but now there is not.

Col. Williams, when shown the statement, said:

"When Mr. Rossiter and I came here, July 1, 1895, we found a deficit of about $600,000 staring us in the face. This we have tried to wipe out, and in doing so have cut off extravagances wherever we have found them. We found that the company last year paid $82,000 for legal services, and thought this extravagant. When, therefore, Messrs. Morris & Whitehouse this year presented bills which we regarded as equally extravagant, we gave the bills careful attention.

"Judge Morris, however, apparently disputed our right to question his charges, and this attitude on his part has prevented a speedier settlement of his account. We did not understand then, and we do not understand now, why the officers of a railroad company, acting in the interests of its stockholders, have not the same right to question extravagant attorneys' bills as they have to scrutinize extravagant bills for supplies."

BROOKLYN POLICEMAN DISAPPEARS.

He Is Supposed to Have Run Away with a Young Woman.

Patrolman Philip Anderson of the Fifth Avenue Precinct, Brooklyn, has disappeared from his home, 343 Sackett Street. He has not been on duty since Monday. He was to have appeared before Commissioner Welles Tuesday to answer charges for being off post Feb. 29.

May Whittier, the twenty-one-year-old daughter of Capt. W. S. Whittier of 138 Fifteenth Street, also disappeared Monday. As it was known that Anderson had been paying attentions to her, it is thought they have eloped.

Mrs. Whittier called at the Sackett Street house to see if anything was known of her daughter thereabout. She was surprised when she learned that Anderson was married and had three children.

Anderson told his wife he lost his last month's pay. He leaves many creditors.

Capt. Johnson will prefer charges against Anderson, and he will be dismissed.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

THE GREAT RAILROADS OF THE WORLD

NOW BRING TO OUR FACTORIES FROM THE WESTERN FORESTS ALL THE BEAUTIFUL VARIETIES OF FANCY LIGHT WOODS EMPLOYED SO EXTENSIVELY IN OUR HOUSE FINISHINGS.

OUR DESIGNERS REALIZE MORE AND MORE THE POSSIBILITIES FOR NOVEL AND RICH EFFECTS TO BE OBTAINED BY THEIR USE. WE ARE NOW ABLE TO EXHIBIT A MOST UNUSUAL AND CHARMING VARIETY OF ARTISTIC PIECES IN WHITE MAHOGANY, MAPLE, BIRCH, &C. TO MAKE THESE EFFECTS COMPLETE IN DETAIL, WE HAVE SKETCHES, INCLUDING WALL COVERINGS, PORTIERES, &C., TO BE SUBMITTED, AND ALL AT THE MANUFACTURING PRICE.

"BUY OF THE MAKER,"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.,

43, 45 and 47 West 23d Street,

NEAR BROADWAY.

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public intarest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—The work of repairing the damage done to the tracks of the New-York Central between Hudson and East Albany, by the freshet, which originated in the Upper Hudson has progressed so far that the "Southwestern Limited," which left the Grand Central Station at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, as well as following trains, were sent through over the main line, instead of by way of Hudson and Chatham. It is expected that the through train service will be completely restored to-day.

—F. Russell Lord, the son of Thomas Lord, a wealthy leather merchant of Johnstown, N. Y., and John H. Carroll of the same place, who ran away on Feb. 21 and were arrested Monday while endeavoring to pass a forged check for $15 on the firm of Winter & Goetz, Mr. Lord's agents, at 186 William Street, were discharged from custody in the Centre Street Court yesterday. Lord's father did not press the charge.

—The Municipal Civil Service Board loaned its rooms, in the Criminal Court Building, yesterday to the State Civil Service Board, which held an examination for State Bakery and Factory Inspectors. Thirty candidates were examined. The Municipal Civil Service Board will to-morrow examine candidates for Inspectors of Electric Wires and Appliances.

—Mrs. J. W. Ealy, who was seriously injured Wednesday by falling from the window of her apartments on the second floor of the Hotel Beresford, Eighty-first Street and Central Park West, was slightly better yesterday. The physicians have hopes for her recovery.

—Howard Huxford, the commercial traveler, of 837 Madison Street, Brooklyn, who was injured by the falling of an elevator in the American Tract Society Building Wednesday, was said to be doing nicely yesterday. No bones were broken.

—A horse and cart belonging to the Street Cleaning Department, while dumping snow at the foot of Jane Street yesterday, fell overboard. The horse was drowned, but the cart and harness were recovered.

—There will be a special half-hour Lenten service for business men and boys, consisting of the litany, hymns, and addresses, in St. Paul's Chapel, Broadway and Vesey Street, at 12:05 o'clock noon to-day.

—Joseph P. Lloyd, Jr., and Sumner B. Pearmain were elected to membership in the Stock Exchange yesterday.

Brooklyn.

—Bernard Kildea, fifty-four years old, of Schenectady and Atlantic Avenues, was arrested for intoxication, and Justice Steers sentenced him to the penitentiary for six months. When put in a cell, he hung himself to the cell door with a pair of suspenders. He was cut down, and then he attempted to assault Sergt. Zimmerman.

—The Otto Huber Brewing Company yesterday obtained an attachment for $2,222 against the property of Henry Hedeman, a liquor dealer of 175 South Street, New-York. Herman Hedeman of Brooklyn says his brother disappeared in February, after destroying his papers and accounts.

—Surrogate Abbott yesterday admitted to probate the will of Mrs. Catharine E. Hoyne. Her sister, Mrs. Mary R. Gardiner, contested the will on the ground that the signature was forged. Surrogate Abbott holds that the signature was genuine.

—William E

Friday
March 6-1896

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-16

HAVE INDICTED MEN FLED?

Three Accused of Fraudulent Insurance Business Still Free.

OUTCOME OF LLOYDS INVESTIGATION

The Reputable Companies Anxious that a Stop Be Put to the Methods of Some Concerns.

"Skipped," said an official yesterday when asked if any of the three persons indicted by the Grand Jury for forgery, making, or dealing in spurious Lloyds insurance franchises, or articles of agreement, commonly, but erroneously, called "charters," had been arrested.

"Yes," he continued, "they were indicted, but they had ample warning and they have gone. They may return when they are ready to furnish bail, but what was doing in the District Attorney's office and in the Grand Jury room could hardly have been conducted with absolute secrecy, and the hint to get under cover was taken."

The question of "wild cat" Lloyds and spurious certificates has been before the public and insurance men constantly since 1892. Section 57 of chapter 690 of the laws of that year, known as the Insurance law, provided:

The provisions of this article shall not apply to * * * any individual, or partnership, or association of undewriters known as Lloyds, or as individual underwriters which at the time of the passage of this chapter is lawfully engaged in the business of insurance within this State and not required by law to report to the Superintendent of Insurance or the Insurance Department, or subject to their supervision or examination, nor to any such association, notwithstanding any change hereafter made therein by the death, retirement, or withdrawal of any such underwriters, or by the admission of others to such association.

The words "lawfully engaged" and "notwithstanding" in this section were destined to afford much comfort and oportunity for sharp practice and rascality to those who have been classed as "wildcat" Lloyds organizations to distinguish them from solvent and eminently respectable Lloyds insurance companies, whose business methods are beyond cavil.

"I would," said an insurance expert yesterday, "define a 'wildcat' Lloyds as a scheme to obtain money by insuring at premiums below those of the rates fixed by the Board of Fire Underwriters, and to evade payment of as many obligations as possible."

There were perhaps when Section 57 went into effect a dozen Lloyds companies, some legitimate and prosperous and some languishing, while the franchise of any such languishing or dormant Lloyds suddenly had increased value. Because of the "notwithstanding" provision the law was evaded to bring the "wildcat" companies that were formed within the scope of "lawfully engaged" Lloyds.

So the dozen or so of companies were by such sharp practice and interpretation of the law soon increased to scores through the splitting up of those who possessed franchises, and franchises became valuable. In one instance the price paid was more than $7,000. Presently, however, it became apparent that, in spite of what horticulturists would call "slip taking," there were not enough franchises to go round, and that some Lloyds were operating on either antedated or forged articles of agreement, as there were in all about 120 Lloyds organizations doing legitimate and "wildcat" business.

Both the respectable Lloyds and the stock companies have been intent on extirpating the irresponsible and dishonest or fraudulent Lloyds or "associations," and recently action to secure satisfactory results was taken both by Attorney General Hancock and Superintendent of Insurance Pierce. Two plans of procedure were adopted. Deputy Attorney General Richards and First Deputy Superintedent of Insurance Vanderpoel worked both to discover and annul invalid and spurious "charters" and to discover forgeries and punish the offenders criminally.

In the first line of action Mr. Richards instituted suit in the Supreme Court before Justice Truax, attacking the franchise of one of the Lloyds, the General. Justice Truax had handed down no decision when he started for Europe on his wedding trip.

In the other line of action evidence was accumulated to prove forgery against what are known as the "green-goods" "charter" peddlers, whose business since 1892 had dwindled from $5,000 to $100 per forged charter, just as the values of forged Masonic lodge charters and medical diplomas have decreased.

Proceeding on information made public last Summer, Messrs. Richards and Vanderpoel reached Michael J. or James Boylan, a partner of one of the indicted charter forgers, and handy man for the band, who is now awaiting in the Tombs trial for forging a check. Boylan betrayed his associates, and on his and other testimony before the Grand Jury, and the production of several forged charters the indictments were found. Warrants for the three indicted men are now in the hands of Central Office detectives detailed to duty at the District Attorney's office.

Assistant District Attorney Battle presented the case for the people to the Grand Jury. He declined yesterday to talk of that body's action because as an official he would risk indictment by disclosing it. Deputy Attorney General Richards refused to speak of his share of the proceedings.

Mr. Vanderpoel has no hesitation about talking of the status of the Lloyds and the history of such organizations from 1877, when there was a check on plate glass insurance, to 1892, when Lloyds franchises became of value. The present energy of the Insurance Department and the Attorney General was, he said, simply development of results of patient inquiry and observation, and the action of the Grand Jury, if any had been taken, but tentative.

One thing was certain, he added. The Lloyds associations would be sifted to the determination of classifying the legitimate and the irresponsible or "wildcat" organizations.

The account of the Newk-York Board of Fire Underwriters of premiums received for the support of the Fire Patrol for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1895, shows the following Lloyds to have contributed:

American Lloyds, Assurance Lloyds, Acme Fire Lloyds, Atlas Fire Lloyds, Atlantic Fire and Marine Underwriters Association, Brewers and Maltsters Lloyds, Broadway Lloyds, Buffalo Fire and Marine Underwriters, Century Lloyds, Citizens' Fire Lloyds, Columbia Fire Lloyds, Commercial Lloyds, Continental Lloyds, Capitol Fire Lloyds, Crescent Fire Lloyds, Enterprise Fire Lloyds, Ellicott Lloyds, Fulton Fire Lloyds, Guardian Assurance Lloyds, Great Western Lloyds, General Fire Lloyds, Hudson Fire Lloyds, Home Protection Fire Underwriters, International Lloyds, Individual Underwriters, Insurers' Alliance, Isthmus Lloyds, Jefferson Fire Lloyds, Knickerbocker Lloyds, Lafayette Fire Lloyds, Liberty Lloyds, Lloyds of New-York City, Manhattan Fire Lloyds, Manufacturers' Lloyds, Merchants' Fire Lloyds, Mercantile Lloyds, Mutual Lloyds, Merchants Union Fire Association, Monarch Lloyds, New-York Central Lloyds, New-York Fire Lloyds, New-York and Boston Lloyds, New-York and London Lloyds, New-York and Brooklyn Fire Underwriters, New-York Reciprocal Underwriters, North American Lloyds, Niagara Fire and Marine Underwriters, People's Fire Lloyds, Protection Fire Lloyds, Protective Fire Association, Provincial Fire Lloyds, Star Fire Lloyds, Traders Fire Lloyds, Tradesman's Fire Lloyds, United Underwriters, Waldorf Lloyds, Western Union Fire Lloyds.

The books of the underwriters, however, show twenty-three more Lloyds who did not contribute. These "associations" may be regarded as dormant, irresponsible to a "wildcat" degree, or as rankly fraudulent.

Of the Lloyds named as contributors to the Patrol Fund, the most responsible which have nothing to fear from any investigation are readily distinguished.

Louis Canale, a notary public, figures in the transactions of the "charter" forgers. This is what an insurance journal said of him six months ago:

Public notaries are required to register annually with the County Clerk, and each receives a number acording to the order in which he is registered. This number they usually affix to their signatures, and the number is, of course, changed every year. Mr. Canale signed the 1892 and 1894 papers of the Brooklyn Lloyds with the same number, and that number the one owned by him during 1894. Possibly Mr. Canale was a second-sight apostle, and divined in 1892 that his number in 1894 would be 139, and it may be that, knowing he would two years and five months later have to sign other papers also, he used the number he was going to have then, and not his 1892 number, which inquiry at the County Clerk's office shows to have been 144.

Mr. Canale has an office near the Criminal Court Building. He had nothing to say about the case yesterday.

AN OLD LANDMARK DESTROYED.

Tramps Start a Fire That Burns the Historic White House Near Asbury Park.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., March 5.—The only things left of the old historic White House at Dead Beach, on the main driveway between Asbury Park and Long Branch, are the old fireplace, built of old-fashioned brick, and an iron tablet, bearing the words, "11th day of the 9th month in the year 1756," which date denotes the time the place was built.

Two tramps entered the house some time last night, and built a fire of logs in one of the old fireplaces on the second floor, to warm their half-frozen bodies. The woodwork of the house was very dry, and the fire, which was not carefully watched, soon spread to the flooring, and before the tramps could extinguish the blaze the fire had gained such headway that the house was soon a mass of ruins.

The loss will probably amount to thousands of dollars. The tramps who started the fire disappeared soon after the blaze got under headway, and no trace can now be found of them. The property was still owned by members of the White family, but it had been unoccupied for some time, and has been visited by those who came to Asbury Park to find pleasure.

The house was built in the Colonial style, with half doors leading to the main hallway, which was large enough for a reception room. In the rear was the old stairway leading to the second story, with balustrades of hand-carved rare woods. In the dining room was an old sideboard, exquisitely carved by hand, and containing heavy French plate glass mirrors.

A Newport Villa Rented.

NEWPORT, R. I., March 5.—The rental was reported to-day of the villa of Mrs. Julia H. Eldredge, Ochre Point, to R. H. I. Goddard of Providence, R. I., uncle of Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin. Henry T. Sloane of New-York had the place leased, but he and Mrs. Sloane have decided to go abroad.

John R. Drexel and Mrs. Francis O. French left for New-York to-day.

John J. Wysong of New-York arrived today. He is closing his villa for a year, which he and Mrs. Wysong will spend abroad.

SPAIN RULES HER TRADE

United States Practically Shut Out from Cuban Business.

HEAVY TAX ON THIS COUNTRY'S GOODS

Cuba, if Freed, Would Probably Open the Way for Millions' Worth of Our Products.

The discriminating duty placed on foreign imports in Cuba by the Spanish Government, in favor of the products of Spain, and bearing most heavily on the commerce of the United States, is a feature of the Cuban situation on which Cubans think Americans may well make common cause. It is a commanding element in the disaffection of Cubans with Spanish rule, and in its oppression more onerous than the arbitrary laws under which they live, while in a commercial sense it not only prevents an equitable exchange of goods between the West India isle and the great republic of the North, but touches directly the pocket of every American consumer of Cuba's chief product—sugar.

Looking back into history, it appears that up to 1762 all the ports of the Island of Cuba were closed to foreign commerce, Spain reserving for herself the entire trade, a trade which was augmented by various convenient laws, among others being a prohibition of the raising of potatoes and wheat, which were supplied by Spain.

The frequent occurrence of famine in the island eventually led to the admission of provisions from abroad, the United States becoming the chief purveyor. The ports of the island were finally, in 1818, opened to foreign trade, the result of the life-time efforts of the eminent Cuban statesman, Don Francisco Arango. The tariffs from that time were variously manipulated, till, in 1882, the Spanish Government, under pretext of fostering trade between the peninsula and the island, enacted a new customs tariff, lowering the import duties on all Spanish products to an insignificant figure, while at the same time it increased the rates on all foreign merchandise enormously. The real effect of this measure was to give the whole advantage of the Cuban market to the manufacturers and merchants of Spain.

As an example of the changes that were introduced, may be cited the case of steel rails, which, under the old tariff, were charged 6 per cent. on a valuation of $25 per ton, while in the new tariff they were subject to a duty of $22 per ton. Iron, according to the previous tariff, paid $1.30 per 100 kilos, and under the new $2.65. A hundred kilos of cotton prints from Spain pay $2.67; from the United States, $47.26. A hundred kilos of cotton hosiery, if from Spain, pay $10.95; if from the United States, $195. One thousand kilos of sugar bags, if from Spain, pay $4.69; if from the United States, $82.50. One hundred kilos of cashmere goods, if from Spain, pay $15.47; if from the United States, $300.

The discrimination between the Spanish and foreign merchandise varies from 250 per cent. to 600 per cent., and in some cases runs as high as 2,000 per cent., and the trader must pay, in addition, 10 per cent. for charges. The following list contains a few more samples—and shows, moreover, the favoring rates accorded to England—the calculation being per kilo:

Merchandise.	U. S.	England.	Spain.	Per Cent. on American. Goods.
Cast iron in columns and tubes	1.35	1.15	0.11	74
Iron cast in tubes of 10 millimeters	2.10	1.80	0.18	85
Iron in ordinary manufactures	2.25	2.05	0.20	68
Iron in fine manufactures	6.10	5.05	0.50	85
Fine steel	6.00	5.10	0.50	76
Rails	2.00	1.75	0.17	91
Iron bars	2.40	2.15	0.21	90
Iron plates	2.60	2.60	0.26	90
Iron plates, thin	3.35	2.90	0.29	100
Iron plates, galvanized	4.20	3.40	0.34	75
Iron tubes	4.50	4.05	0.40	125
Iron screws	6.00	5.00	0.50	80
Iron nails	3.60	3.20	0.32	130
Files and other tools	25.00	20.00	2.00	90
Wire	4.10	3.50	0.35	80
Metal cloth	6.20	5.20	0.52	76
Metal	24.00	15.00	1.50	98
Barb wire	5.00	4.00	0.40	110
Anchors and chains	3.70	3.50	0.35	53
Manufactures of iron	8.25	7.50	0.75	106
Fine manufactures	9.15	8.00	0.80	55
Ordinary manufactures	6.20	5.20	0.52	75
Tin plates	5.00	4.20	0.42	60
Tin manufacturers	12.20	10.20	1.00	76
Sugar machinery	1.50	1.25	0.13	90
Agricultural machinery	2.50	2.25	0.22	47
Motors	6.00	5.00	0.50	60
Locomotives	7.00	6.00	0.60	50
Manufactures of copper	32.00	30.00	3.00	95
Manufactures and accessories	9.50	8.60	0.86	86

Under this arrangement Spain imports various products and manufactures and then sends them to Cuba, her middlemen making a profit, before the goods are transhipped to the West Indian colony, where they must pay another duty. Thus it is possible for the Spanish merchant to import jute bags from England and export them to Cuba as a Spanish product. Again, American wheat is bought in New-York, sent to Santander or to Barcelona, there to be converted into flour, and a large profit made by the exporter, who sends it to Cuba as a Spanish flour.

The exports of Spain to Cuba have reached the figure of about $28,000,000 per annum. At least three-quarters of this amount, it is estimated, would be purchased by Cuba in the United States at an advantage of no less than 20 per cent. if the tariff did not stand in the way. On this basis the United States are annually deprived of a commerce amounting to $17,000,000 or $18,000,000, on which a profit of at least $1,500,000 would be realized.

On the other hand, 80 per cent. of the total products of Cuba are consumed in the United States, and there is a direct export tax on sugar and tobacco amounting to over $1,000,000, which the Government of Spain, through its tariff arrangement, compels the American consumer to pay into its Treasury. This is the visible contribution, but as those products, as well as all the others, are taxed in various other indirect ways, the consumers in this country are affected further to an extent that cannot be reduced to figures.

Speaking on this subject, a well-informed Cuban of this city said: "Whatever advantages this country might derive from its commerce with Cuba are practically absorbed by the Spanish Government through its tariff arrangements. The Cubans have suffered so much from the effect of the high tariff that to a unit they are against it, and there is no doubt that one of the first steps taken by the Government of the Republic of Cuba, should the revolution triumph, would be to lower the rates at least 75 or 80 per cent., and this would mean an immediate increase of commerce of the United States with Cuba of $14,000,000 or $16,000,000.

"Spain knows that emancipation of the island would mean a great loss to her manufacturers and merchants, for the whole commerce of Cuba will come to the United States, and that is one of the reasons why she is making her great efforts to continue her rule there."

NEW-YORK'S ANCHORS NOT READY.

Pilot Bigley Reflects on Capt. Grant in His Testimony Before the Inspectors.

Pilot Richard Bigley, who was in charge of the American Line steamship New-York when that vessel was stranded in the lower bay last Saturday, was before the Local Board of United States Inspectors of Steam Vessels yesterday. He had been summoned to appear before the board to explain the mishap to the liner.

Bigley has been a pilot for fifteen years, and holds a license issued by the State of New-Jersey. In his sworn statement he said he boarded the New-York when six or seven miles eastward of Sandy Hook, and Capt. Grant turned over the command of the ship to him when the lightship was reached. It was the custom of incoming vessels, he said, to have their anchors ready for letting go when approaching the Hook.

There was a strong southeast wind blowing when the New-York neared the channel, accompanied by heavy rainsqualls. The pilot said that stops of fifteen minutes or so were made at the whistling buoy at Gedney's Channel, and also just inside the Hook. At the Hook, he stated, he asked Capt. Grant to have the anchors got ready, and the latter, according to the witness, said it would take some time to get them ready. Capt. Grant, he asserts, told him to make Gravesend Bay, if possible, and although he (the pilot) considered it imprudent and dangerous to proceed without the anchors being in readiness to let go, the weather being thick and foggy, he endeavored to comply with Capt. Grant's request, and sent the ship ahead at a slow rate of speed. Twice, Bigley said, he requested Capt. Grant to have the anchors made ready, but, according to his statement, Capt. Grant made no response to the request. If the anchors had been ready, Pilot Bigley added, when the New-York got inside Sandy Hook, he certainly would have come to anchor until the fog had cleared. He believed the courses given him by Capt. Grant were correct. When the New-York grounded, owing to the miscalculations, she was about 700 feet westward of the channel. Simultaneously with the discovery that the vessel was fast, the fog cleared a little, showing the lights ahead, on Coney Island and on the New-Jersey shore.

As the pilot's testimony regarding Capt. Grant's failure to get the anchors ready opened up a new line of inquiry, the hearing was not closed yesterday. No day has yet been fixed for its continuance.

Held for Driving His Horse to Death.

Edward Corbett of Unionport bought a spirited bay horse from a dealer in Yonkers last Tuesday for $125. Corbett hitched the horse to his double-seated wagon and attended a funeral at St. Raymond's Cemetery, Westchester. After the funeral he drove to William's Bridge, met two friends, and after several rounds of drinks, drove on to West Farms. As he reached the corner of Main Street and West Farms Square, the horse suddenly fell dead.

Corbett's two companions jumped out of the wagon and ran away. Corbett was arrested. He denied the charge of cruelty to animals, and said that he could not hold the horse. The policeman testified in Morrisania Court yesterday that the horse was white with sweat and that Corbett and his companions were intoxicated. Magistrate Mott held Corbett in $300 bail for trial.

FICTION FOR ENGLAND

A Dynamite Story Sent from New-York to the London Times.

"PLOT" TO BLOW UP THE SUB-TREASURY

Details of a "Conspiracy" of Which No One Here Knows Anything About.

The American correspondents of European papers occasionally make wonderful and profound discoveries in New-York, and astonish their devoted readers with stories that bring out renewed interest in the customs of the barbarian Western world.

The correspondent of a Spanish newspaper cabled a few years ago that fourteen Indians had been cruelly burned in Union Square. An enterprising correspondent of an English newspaper cabled a few weeks ago that a New-York doctor had outdistanced Prof. Röntgen, and had photographed his own brain.

The latest piece of "news" prepared especially for European readers is given in The London Times, in a paragraph dated New-York, Feb. 24. The paragraph is headed, "Dynamite Plot in New-York," and reads as follows:

The police this morning discovered the existence of a remarkable conspiracy to blow up with dynamite the Sub-Treasury building in this city. There is more gold in the building than there has been for years. Thirty men who are implicated in the plot held a meeting on Sunday night and settled the details of the scheme. The detectives, however, managed to overhear the arrangements. The conspirators settled that six of their number were to be provided with bombs with two-minute fuses attached, which they were to place at 3 o'clock on Tuesday morning in suitable spots on each side of the Sub-Treasury Building. They were then to retire until the explosions took place. The remainder of the men, having concealed themselves in the vicinity, were to rush in as soon as the bombs burst, and during the excitement which would necessarily ensue were to secure and carry off all the gold they possibly could. They calculated that they would have at least a quarter of an hour in which to work in the ruins getting the gold before a sufficient number fo firemen and police could arrive to stop them. Several of the conspirators have been arrested.—Daily.

Readers of The London Times have seen the same signature to other sensational dispatches from the United States in the past. The paragraph quoted above, which appears in the form of a dispatch, was taken to the Sub-Treasury Department yesterday by a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES and was shown to Assistant Treasurer, Conrad N. Jordan. After Mr. Jordan had read it, he smiled broadly.

"Now, that's cruel," he said. "Here they have been plotting to blow me up, and I haven't even ordered my ascension robes yet. I would like to oblige The London Times, but I shall be compelled to say I am sorry we are not blown up. The unkindest part of this whole business, however, is the fact that the plot was to be sprung at night and without notice. Why, I might not have been here, and you know I am so proud of my place that it would break my heart if anything, even an explosion, should happen while I was out.

"That story is ridiculous on the face of it," continued Mr. Jordan, speaking seriously. "The foreign papers have printed a great many absurd stories. The London Times has had some tough 'fakes' worked off on it, but so far as I know, this is the toughest of the lot."

The watchmen in the Sub-Treasury soon heard of the dispatch, and humorous remarks about The Times were exchanged among them.

"Did you know we're going to get blown up with dynamite?" asked one.

"No," was the reply.

"Well, The London Times says we are," rejoined the first speaker.

"There's one consolation," said the other, "we won't need any more gold cure injections after that."

Deputy Assistant Treasurer G. W. Marlor said to the reporter:

"The story has already been denied in London. One of the papers there cabled to us about it, and we told its correspondent that we knew nothing about any such attempt. The 'fake' is very amusing.

"Any attack on this building would hardly be successful. Of course, dynamite will blow up anything, and it would be possible to put a sufficient charge near the building to wreck it. But the Sub-Treasury Building is one of the strongest structures in the country. Its base walls are very thick, as are all its other walls. The foundations of the vaults are solid masonry down to bedrock. Even if the building were wrecked, a man could hardly get at the gold in time to elude capture, for buildings throughout the whole neighborhood would be wrecked.

"To guard against attack we have a sufficient guard here. Only certain persons are allowed inside the building after business hours. The windows and doors are guarded with heavy iron bars, and heavy iron shutters are inside these, the latter pierced so that they can be fired through by persons inside.

"Upstairs we have a small arsenal. There are two Gatling guns, bombs, rifles, pistols, and plenty of ammunition. Our watch could hold back an army. Besides, the guards have an electrical apparatus connecting with the police station."

The London Times says several of the conspirators were arrested. Perhaps Capt. O'Brien has hid them away in some gloomy dungeon. If he has, no newspaper men except the correspondent for The London Times has been taken into his confidence.

HAWAII'S LEGISLATIVE SESSION.

President Dole Recommends the Expenditure of a Good Deal of Money on Improvements.

HONOLULU, Feb. 26.—The first regular biennial session of the Legislature under the republic convened on the 19th inst. President Dole's address recommended increased expenditures on roads for the development of the country, also wharves at Honolulu and Hilo. These should be paid for by a special loan negotiated for the purpose. The budget submitted gives the sum of $3,603,671.63 as estimated expenditures for the coming half year. The estimated receipts exceed this sum by about $40,000.

The Finance Minister congratulates the country on the confidence shown by the subscription on the spot during the past three years of over $540,000 to the bonds of the Government.

Several thousand pieces of tableware, silver and cut glass, the property of Queen Liliuokalani, were sold at auction this week and brought fabulous prices, as each piece bore the royal monogram. A selection of tableware and other royal curios was reserved for the Bishop Museum.

The filibuster conspirators, Underwood and Sheridan, have been acquitted by a jury and released.

Activity has ceased at the volcano, to the great disappointment of a large number of tourists.

FORMER FIREMEN ACCUSED

Extensive Arson Conspiracy Revealed in Brooklyn.

INDICTMENTS BY THE GRAND JURY

Arrest of Jacob Klein in Philadelphia Leads to Startling Disclosures as to "Firebugs."

The alleged firebug Jacob Klein, who was arrested in Philadelphia and is held there awaiting extradition to Brooklyn, will probably be taken to the latter city to-day. His trial will reveal the details of an arson conspiracy which, it is said, will involve several persons formerly connected with the Brooklyn Fire Department.

Another man whose identity the Brooklyn officials decline to reveal has been indicted by the Kings County Grand Jury, and other indictments may follow.

Klein had a tailoring establishment at 74 Johnson Avenue, Brooklyn, which was set on fire June 30, 1894.

Information that the fire was of incendiary origin was furnished to the Brooklyn police and Fire Marshal Lewis by David Weinig, a hatter of 103 Lewis Street, this city. Weinig told the officials he was acquainted with a number of "firebugs" operating in this city and Brooklyn, and was in a position to give them valuable information. He warned them a month before the fire occurred of Klein's intended scheme to defraud the insurance companies.

He also informed them of other prospective fires. He said that Meyer Brenner of 870 Bergen Street, Brooklyn, proposed to start a fire May 25, by which he hoped to secure $1,500 insurance. Brenner was known as Jacob Hoffman. Weinig also accused Gustave Brauner of 154 Ainslie Street, Brooklyn, of having set fire to his house March 7, 1894. Weinig implicated Schier Rosenbaum in the plot.

Upon this information Brenner, Brauner, and Rosenbaum were indicted, but the indictment against Rosenbaum was afterward dismissed. Some one possessing knowledge of the secrets of the Grand Jury room, it is said, warned Klein that Weinig had betrayed him, and Klein disappeared.

Weinig's enemies then began trying to get him out of the way. It is alleged they were assisted by Brooklyn police officials. He was arrested June 26 on a charge of burglary, but Detective Sergeant Ryan of Brooklyn, who had investigated his stories of incendiarism and understood the nature of the plot against him, secured his discharge from custody.

It was shown that Adolph Hirschkopf, who is a prisoner in the Tombs on a charge of manslaughter, the result of an incendiary fire, was responsible for his arrest.

Detective Sergeant George Zundt of the Brooklyn Central Office next appeared as a complainant against Weinig. He arrested Weinig on charges of personating an Assistant Fire Marshal and of attempting to extort money from Klein for silence. It was alleged that Weinig offered to keep quiet for $50.

Detective Sergeant Ryan swore that at the time Weinig was accused of having demanded $50 from Klein, he was really with him watching Hirschkopf's house, at 61 Norfolk Street, this city. Weinig was held by Justice Walsh in Brooklyn for the Grand Jury, but was not indicted.

Weinig has since furnished the District Attorney of this city evidence upon which the gang of "firebugs" lately tried here were convicted, but nothing was done in Brooklyn.

Fire Marshal Lewis and Detective Zundt are no longer connected with the Fire and Police Departments of that city.

It was not known that District Attorney Backus of Kings County had interested himself in the "firebug" cases until he mentioned the fact in Albany to a legislative committee Wednesday.

Mr. Backus made a statement which was interpreted as meaning that information of proposed indictments had been given by persons connected with his office. He denied having said anything of the kind yesterday. He said he was urging the necessity of having absolute power over his subordinates of appointment and removal without reference to ordinary civil service rules, and said that if a person in his office should betray office secrets he should have authority to get rid of him immediately. He declared that he did not believe any one of his staff would do such a thing. He simply wanted power to act in case anything of the sort nappened.

Mr. Backus wants the Legislature to fix the term of office of the District Attorney of Kings County at four years. Under the old Constitution the term was three years, but the new Constitution makes it optional with the Legislature whether the term shall be two or four years.

Want to Prove Feigenbaum Insane.

ALBANY, March 5.—Gov. Morton to-day received from Hugh Pentecost, counsel for Carl Feigenbaum, the condemned murderer, an application that a commission be appointed to determine Feigenbaum's sanity. Feigenbaum murdered Juliana Hoffman, with whom he boarded, on Sept. 1, 1894, in New-York City, and the judgment of conviction in his case was affirmed by the Court of Appeals on Tuesday.

High Class Fiction

During the next six months THE NEW-YORK TIMES will present to its readers a choice selection of short stories written by the foremost authors of the day. These stories will be printed consecutively for three to six days, depending upon their length.

The list of writers includes:

OWEN WISTER, MARY E. WILKINS,
ANTHONY HOPE, A. CONAN DOYLE,
IAN MACLAREN, STANLEY J. WEYMAN,
BRET HARTE, FRANK R. STOCKTON,
J. M. BARRIE, BEATRICE HARRADEN,
AMELIA E. BARR, GRANT ALLEN,
JULIAN HAWTHORNE, JOEL CHANDLER HARRIS,
AND MANY OTHERS.

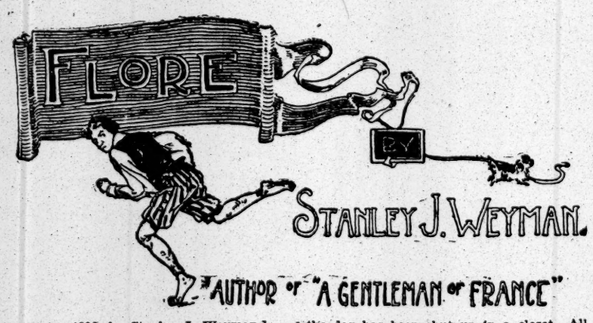
BEGINNING WITH "FLORE,"

by the young English story-writer,

STANLEY J. WEYMAN,

THE TIMES will follow during the month with tales written by

SIR WALTER BESANT AND WALTER HERRIES POLLOCK, W. W. JACOBS, CHARLES KELSEY GAINES, HOWARD FIELDING, GEORGE GISSING, and GILBERT PARKER.



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SYNOPSIS.

Prosper is third secretary to the Bishop of Beaulais, who, at the death of Louis XIII., becomes the rival of Cardinal Mazarin for the Premiership of France and for the favor of Anne of Austria, the Queen Regent. By an error in copying Prosper leads the Bishop to make an absurd error in stating the population of Paris to the Council. Prosper is dismissed with a beating. He is reviled by the Bishop's steward, whom he attacks in his rage, and is pursued through the streets of Paris. As he is escaping, he overtakes another fugitive, who looks around in fear, and throws a bundle into Prosper's arms. Prosper staggers against a door in a wall, which opens, and his pursuers go by. He discovers that the bundle contains something alive, perhaps a stolen child. He determines to restore it and claim a reward, but as he turns the end of the street, he is tripped up by another man, who seizes the parcel and runs off. Prosper makes his way to the suburbs, and seeks refuge in a barn. On awakening, he finds near him the fugitive who tossed him the bundle. The latter is much cast down when he learns that he had given it up needlessly, but is evidently overjoyed when Prosper tells him that a lame man regained it, evidently recognizing a friend. Meanwhile Prosper has noticed a small cape in the man's girdle, bearing the royal crown, and at once surmises that the infant King of France was being carried off. He and the stranger return to Paris, and Prosper takes note of a door at which the man lingers for a short time, before they separate. Prosper rushes off to the Palais Royal, where his young wife's father is head porter. His father-in-law repulses him, and thinks his misfortunes have turned his brain when he recounts his story of the stolen King. Prosper learns that it is the Queen Regent's pet spaniel Flore that has been stolen and he hears the proclamation of a reward offered by his master, the Bishop of Beaulais, for the dog's recovery. He returns to the door which he had marked, and enters an empty house surrounded by a garden. From a window he observes two gentlemen conversing with the ruffians of the previous night, and a handsome spaniel with them. One of the men starts for the house, and sees Prosper at the window. Prosper endeavors to escape, but is seized and choked into unconsciousness. When he recovers, he finds himself alone with one of the gentlemen, who orders him to return the dog to the Bishop, claim the reward, and share it with those who have carried it off, threatening him with death if he betrays them. Prosper sees that he will thus reinstate himself with the Bishop. He brings the Bishop to the deserted house, where the dog has been shut up in a closet. All then proceed to the Palais Royal, where the Queen Regent is about to receive the flag captured in Flanders by the troops of Mazarin, the Bishop's rival.

PART V.

Of the bevy of ladies in attendance, only half a dozen entered, for a few paces within the doorway the Queen stood still to receive my patron, who advanced to meet her. It seemed to me that she was not pleased to see him, and certainly her voice rang loud and peevishly as she cried: "What, my lord, are you here? I came to receive the trophies from Rocroy, and did not expect to see you at this hour."

"I bring my own excuse, Madame," he answered, unabashed. "Have I your Majesty's leave to present it?" he continued, with a smirk and a low bow.

"I came to receive the colors," she retorted, still frowning.

"I bring your Majesty something equally to your liking," he replied.

Then I think she caught his meaning, for her proud, handsome, Hapsburg face cleared wonderfully, and she clapped her hands together, with a gesture of pleasure almost childish. "What?" she exclaimed. "Have you—"

"Yes, Madame," he said, smiling gallantly. "Bonnivet."

But Bonnivet had watched his moment, and before the name fell clear of his master's lips, was beside him, and, with bent knee, laid the dog tenderly at her Majesty's feet. She uttered a cry of joy and stooped to caress it, her fair ringlets falling and hiding her face. On that I did not see exactly what happened, for her ladies flocked around her with cries that echced hers, the courtiers pressed around them, and all that reached me, where I stood by the door, took the form of excited cries of "Flore! Flore! Oh, the darling!" and the like. A few old men who stood nearest the wall and furthest from the Queen raised their eyebrows, and the officers standing with the colors by the door wore fallen faces; but nine-tenths of the crowd seemed to be fairly carried away by the Queen's delight, and congratulated one another as if ten Rocroys had been won.

Suddenly, while I hung in suspense, expecting each moment to be called forward, I heard a little stir at my elbow, and, looking to the side, saw the knot on the threshold break inward to give place, while several voices whispered "Mazarin!" As I looked he came in, and, pausing to speak to the foremost of the officers, gave me the opportunity—which I had never enjoyed before—of viewing him near at hand; and in a moment it flashed upon me—though now he wore his Cardinal's robes and then had been very simply dressed—that it was he whose back I had seen, and whose dazzling ring had blinded me in the garden!

The thought had scarcely grown to a conviction before he passed on, apologizing almost humbly to those whom he displaced and courteously to all; and this, and perhaps also the fact that the mass of those present belonged to my patron's party and were not quick to see him, rendered his progress so slow that, my name being called and everybody hustling me forward, I came face to face with the Queen at the moment that he did, and saw—though for a while I was too much excited to understand—what passed.

Her Majesty, it seemed to me, did not look unkindly upon him. But the Bishop was so full of his success and uplifted by the presence of his friends that he could not contain himself. "Ha! the Cardinal!" he cried, and, before the Queen could speak, "I hope your Eminence has been as zealous in her Majesty's service as I have been."

"As zealous, assuredly," the Cardinal answered, meekly. "As effective? Alas! it is not given to all to vie with your lordship in affairs."

But this—though I detected no smack of irony in the tone—did not seem to please the Queen. "The Bishop has done me a great service. He has recovered my dog," she said tartly.

"He is a happy man, and the happy must look to be envied," the Cardinal answered, gayly. "Your Majesty's dog—"

"Your Eminence never liked Flore!" the Queen exclaimed.

"You never made a greater mistake, Madame," the Cardinal answered, with unusual emphasis. "Flore—but the dog is not here, I think."

"Your omniscience is for once at a loss!" the Bishop sneered, and at a word from him one of the ladies came forward, nursing the dog in her arms.

The Cardinal looked. "Umph!" he said. And he looked again, frowning.

I did not know then why the Queen took heed even of his looks; and I started when she cried, pettishly: "Well, Sir, what now?"

The Cardinal pursed up his lips.

The Bishop could bear it no longer. "He will say presently," he cried, snorting with indignation, "that it is not the dog!"

His Eminence shrugged his shoulders very slightly, and turned the palms of his hands outward. "Oh," he said, "if her Majesty is satisfied."

"That Man Found It," He Exclaimed.

"M'dieu!" the Queen cried angrily. "What do you mean?" But she turned to the lady who held the dog, and took it from her. "It is the dog!" she said. "Do you think that I do not know my own? Flore! Flore!" And she sat the dog on its feet. It turned to her and wagged its tail eagerly.

"Poor Flore!" said the Cardinal. "Flore!" It went to him.

"Certainly its name is Flore," he continued, sulkily. "But it used to die at the word of command, I think?"

"What it did, it will do!" M. de Beauvais cried scornfully. "But I see that your Eminence was right in one thing you said."

The Cardinal bowed.

"That I should be envied!" the Bishop continued with a sneer. And he glanced round the circle. There was a general titter; a great lady at the Queen's elbow laughed out.

"Flore," said the Queen, "die! die, good dog. Do you hear, m'dieu! die!"

But the dog only gazed into her face and wagged its tail, and, though she cried to it again, and angrily, it made no attempt to obey. On which a deep-drawn breath ran around the circle; one looked at another; a score of heads were thrust forward, and some who had seemed merry enough the moment before looked grave as mutes now.

"It used to bark for France, and growl for Spain," the Cardinal continued in his softest voice. "Perhaps—"

"France!" the Queen cried harshly; and she stamped on the floor. "France! France!"

But the dog only retreated, cowering and dismayed; and at a distance wagged its tail pitifully.

"France!" cried the Queen, desperately. The dog cowered.

"I am afraid, my lord, that it has lost its accomplishments—in your company!" the Cardinal said, a faint smile curling his lips.

The Bishop let drop a smothered oath. "It is the dog!" he cried passionately.

But the Queen turned to him sharply, her face crimson. "I do not agree with you!" she replied. "And more, my lord," she continued with vehemence, "I should be glad if you would explain how you came into possession of this dog. A dog so nearly resembling my dog—and yet not my dog—could not be found in a moment nor without some foul contrivance."

"It has forgotten its tricks," the Bishop said.

"Nonsense!" the Queen retorted.

A great many faces had grown grave by this time. I have said that the room was filled for the most part with the Bishop's supporters. "At any rate, I know nothing about it. That man found it!" he exclaimed, wiping his brow, and pointing to me; between anger and discomfiture, he stammered.

"One of my lord's servants," the Cardinal said, easily.

"Oh!" the Queen anwered, with a world of meaning; and she looked at me with eyes before which I quailed. "Is that true, fellow?" she said. "Are you in my lord's service?"

I stammered an affirmative.

"Then I wish to hear no more," she replied, haughtily. "No, my lord. Enough!" she continued, raising her voice to drown his protestations; "I do not care to know whether you were more sinned against than sinning; or a greater fool and your adviser a knave; pray take your creature away. Doubt

YALE'S BASEBALL TEAM

As Green a Lot of Players as Could Be Got Together.

HARD WORK TO GET THEM IN SHAPE

Coaches and Rooters Hope to Have a Good Team—The Bad Weather Seriously Interferes with Practice.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., March 5.—Old "Pop" Smith, the gray-haired veteran, who has for a score of years or more closely watched the development of the Yale 'Varsity baseball nine, from the day of first practice in the gymnasium cage to the final game in commencement week, takes a rosy view of this year's prospect for Yale on the diamond. Rain or shine nowadays he is a regular attendant at the gymnasium cage, observing Capt. Quinby coaching the candidates for the ball nine.

Up to date he stands practically alone in the opinion that Yale will this year have a superb team with which to meet the other college nines. For a glance over the men who are trying for positions on the 'Varsity nine leaves the impression that Yale will have hard work this season to turn out a crowd of baseball players to equal the brilliant aggregation that in 1895 won triumphs for the blue on the diamond. It would really seem to be a fact that the Yale nine is at the present time in a somewhat formless state. The men have been at work but a single week, and, of course, any ideas gained from so short a test must require much future revision. There has been no practice except in the cage in the gymnasium yard, which is found an unsatisfactory place to develop a baseball team. Several days last week the weather was unfavorable, which necessarily retarded the practice. The roof leaks like a sieve, the ground is full of holes, and the space is limited. The only practice possible consists in catching grounders and throwing to bases, and even this must be considerably restricted.

The cage is dark, and during several days last week the ground was full of puddles and the ball was so slippery that scarcely anything could be done. Nevertheless, the men kept hard at work, but with more persistence than effectiveness. It must be remembered that the time in which the baseball men have to develop themselves is shorter than for the crew or the athletic team. In about a month the fourteen men who will make up the 'Varsity team must be practically decided on, to be in readiness for the Eastern trip. It has come to be recognized that a man who is taken on the trip is a member of the 'Varsity team, any reinforcement being usually selected from the freshman nine. The hard work of the candidates must therefore be done between now and April 2. If they do not receive the coveted prize during this time they will not receive it at all.

The great fault with the forty candidates is that most all of them are slow. "They can't get any spirit into them," said a prominent athlete to-day; "they do not seem to appreciate the necessity of a baseball player having a little agility in his make-up. They are slow with their hands, with their feet, and sometimes with their heads. They fumble the ball nine times out of ten, and seem to make a point of throwing wildly. This is the most general criticism I could apply to them collectively. They are about as green a set as you could well get together. Just what Yale is to do with this uncouth crowd I don't see. If the coaches are to accomplish anything, they had better get to work at once, but time is getting mighty precious. The Eastern trip I think is likely to be more disastrous this year than last, if something is not done immediately. We were defeated by Georgetown in 1895, and if we don't look out the episode will be repeated."

This is the general sentiment of college men. Capt. Quinby is doing some pretty hard work, and is having a good influence on the men, and there is a universal confidence that the baseball prospects are in safe hands; but for all this the anxiety grows keener and keener every day. There is perhaps an unusual interest felt in baseball this year; the cage is crowded every day with students, but there is no undue pride or hopefulness. The tale of Yale's athletic misfortunes is of course a trifle stale from annual repetition, but there are those who think that there is reason for a genuine anxiety.

There are but five men in college who played in last year's team, and of these but four have announced their intention of standing as candidates again. Trudeau, '96, last year's pitcher; Letton, centre field; Keator, right field; and Quinby, third base, are the only men in the box. Hall, Finke, '97, has announced his intention of not returning to the baseball field. He played football during the past season and is so badly done up with his training that he considers himself in a hardly fit condition to start in again. If he is needed badly, however, he will probably change his mind and start in once more. All these men will probably keep their last year's places.

It will likely be impossible to find any one to occupy the pitcher's box better than Trudeau, though he is not an ideal successor to Carter. He has always been handicapped by his great rival, and has never gained the prominence that it would seem he deserves. He went through last year's games with flying colors, and is regarded by undergraduates as a strong man. There are five others who aspire to be his rivals, though few of them have had any great experience on a college team. There is rather a picturesque combination of the Hecker brothers, both freshmen. They have played with some reputation and success during the past few years at King's School, Stamford. They make quite a good battery, and it is in this position that they aspire to the Yale nine. Baseball men say that there is some possibility that they may fill these places in time, though it is hardly expected that they will accomplish it this year. They have worked together a long while, and know each other's peculiarities perfectly. It is thought that they constitute a valuable addition to the baseball force, and that they may rise to prominence later.

The battery, with the exception of Trudeau, is the weakest spot in the team. The whole infield is in bad condition, but the greatest anxiety centres upon the pitcher and catcher. Besides Hecker, there are three other men who are in the race for pitcher—Simmons, '98; Frank Smith, '96 S., and Greenway, '98 S. The question, of course, is to find an understudy for Trudeau, and he will have to be selected from these four men. None of them appears to be a star. Simmons and Greenway come from Andover, where they had some reputation. They have only as yet been tested tentatively, and there is no telling what may happen when the coaches get to work at them. The position of catcher is perhaps more discouraging still. Yale really has a strong man before the bat, but the successor to Greenway does not seem to be forthcoming. There are five men who have begun work along that line, but none of them has yet acquired much favor with the management. Twombly, '96, has caught in his class team, but his experience has not been extended. He is not thought to be the man for the place. The other men are Ferris, '97, Turnbull, '98 and Bartlett, '99. But just what Yale will do for this essential member of the team is not apparent. The work thus far with the candidates has not been satisfactory.

Weakness appears to characterize the whole infield. In the position of short stop and second base there have been absolutely no applicants, or at least none who have been given careful consideration. There are several who are anxious to play at other places, and they will have to be trained to fit in where they are in the greatest demand. The position of third base is practically determined. Capt. Quinby divided his attention last year between right field and third, but it is thought that he will during the coming season confine all his time to the latter place. First base is open, but there are several men who desire to fill the vacancy. They are Colgate, '96; Root, '96; and Feary, '98. All these men have played in their class teams, but the management does not seem to rely on them. It is therefore seen why the infield is in such a really deplorable condition. The only possibility appears to be Feary, '98. It is thought that he has some genuine baseball stuff in him, though it is in an immature state, and will require a great deal of coaching to develop.

But what are they to do for a short stop, has been asked. A second baseman may be found among the other men, but the short stop must have peculiar qualities that the average man does not possess. All who have visited the cage during the past week and watched the way the men fumbled grounders and the wildness with which they threw to first will have a keen appreciation of the difficulty that confronts the Captain. No short stop has yet appeared of sufficient promise to have his name enrolled as a candidate, and there is only about a month in which to find a man.

As regards the outfield, however, the management has a better story to tell. There are ten good men for these three positions, two of whom have done excellent service before. Letton will unquestionably take his old place at centre and Keator at right field. This leaves left field open to several candidates who are working with unusual vim. There probably will be no difficulty in getting a good man. The best men are Hazen, '98; Jerrems, '96, and McCandless, '97 S. Greenway, who is also a pitcher, is trying to do something in this line. Jerrems is the football player, and he has had valuable experience in training for his duties in that line. He is reported to be a good man. McCandless, '97 S., has played in his class team with considerable success, and is making a good showing for the 'Varsity. It is thought that Yale will have little trouble in having a good outfield this year, though, of course, the men have had no opportunity to show what they can do. The cage gives little opportunity for practice for the outfielders.

The men will keep at work at the cage, in spite of its unsatisfactoriness, for this week. If the weather is then favorable they will take themselves to the Yale field, where there will be more extended chance to display their powers. The main practice in the cage for the general candidates is from 4 to 4:45, and consists in stopping grounders and sliding. There will also be some weeding out before the end of the week. The forty men will be reduced to about thirty, who will be taken out to the field. There will then be no change until the team leaves for the Easter trip. Fourteen men will be taken, who will be understood to comprise the baseball team. On the return from the trip they will go to the training table with the crew and athletic team.

No definite schedule has as yet been arranged, but the usual places will be visited, with the exception of Washington. It will be remembered that it was at the latter place that the team last year met with its defeat at the hands of Georgetown. It has been decided to have this game this year at Old Point Comfort. The baseball men will be at the famous resort at the same time as the Glee and Banjo Clubs, and a general Yale festival is expected. The team leaves on the trip April 2 and will return April 9.

It is expected that several of the coaches will arrive in town in a few days. Carter, of last year's team, is expected to take charge of the pitchers and try to put them in shape. Case will help the team. Beal, Redington, and Stevenson are also expected to show up soon. The management is getting very anxious for their presence, as they are needed more than they have been in recent years. There is some time yet before the Princeton games, and it is hoped that the coaches will put the men in some kind of shape. Princeton and Brown are about the only rivals Yale will have this year, exclusive of the games on the Eastern trip.

Five games have been arranged with Princeton, as follows: May 13, at New-Haven; May 23, at Princeton; June 6, at New-Haven; June 16, at Princeton; June 23, at New-Haven. The last game will be the famous commencement game. In many years past this has been played with Harvard, but, of course, such an arrangement was impossible this year.

TROUBLE IN LUDLOW STREET JAIL

KEEPER CUNNINGHAM HAS A LIVELY TIME WITH THREE PRISONERS.

Strict Rule Under Sheriff Tamsen Not Relished—Mrs. Williams May Die.

There was trouble in Ludlow Street Jail Wednesday night. It was caused by the inability of the prisoners confined there to run the jail, which was formerly regarded as a place for liberty and recreation.

Some alleged Italian counterfeiters, having heard of the annihilation of the Italian Army in Abyssinia, were in bad humor. When ordered to their cells at 7 o'clock, Thomas Rusio, Dominico Bonesi, and Vincenzo Rugio refused to go. They turned on Keeper Cunningham, backed him against the wall, and nearly bit his thumb off. Cunningham believed for a time that the entire Mafia had broken loose. The keeper's revolver was in a hip pocket, but, as the Italians pinioned his arms, it was impossible for him to do anything more than to call upon Jupiter Roe to aid him. The Warden, however, was not within call.

When the battle was at its height and the issue doubtful, Mr. Roe appeared, and, shouting at the top of his voice and dangling the prison keys, sent the prisoners to their cells and delivered his henchman. When the Italians were taken to their cells the Warden passed along the tier of cells, and, in broken Italian, assured them that the periods of liberty which were so happily enjoyed in the bibulous days of former Wardens had passed away.

Then up spoke Nicolo Tarranti, who is said to be the chief of the gang. He interpreted the Warden's orders and counseled his confederates to respect them. Tarranti's motion, which was accompanied by the countersign and passwords, was seconded by Cesaro Battista, his next in command.

Mrs. Jennie Williams, whose room is next where the disturbance took place, was thrown into convulsions. Dr. Cherrie, the prison physician, was sent for, and had to treat Mrs. Williams for hemorrhage. Dr. Cherrie remained with his patient two hours, and succeeded in reviving her somewhat. The doctor called again at 7 o'clock yesterday morning. He found the patient somewhat worse, and he now thinks it not surprising, in view of the prisoner's condition, if her death should occur at any time. It is charged that Mrs. Williams was struck some time ago by a hammer thrown by Keeper Bennett.

This outbreak is the latest of Sheriff Tamsen's troubles in connection with the conduct of Ludlow Street Jail. During July, 1895, the Post Office robbers, Charles Allen, Joseph Killoran, and Harry Russel, held a series of receptions in the prison previous to walking out of the jail on July 4. Following this the Sheriff himself was indicted.

Two keepers were also indicted. Then came the appointment of James P. Archibald, who, having fallen in with some of his friends, was taken to a police station intoxicated. Immediately afterward Keepers Bennett, Buchanan, and Roche were removed from office in connection with alleged scandalous abuse of their authority. The occurrence of more disorders in the jail bids fair to make as much trouble for Warden Roe as for his two predecessors.

When seen yesterday by a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES, the Warden tried to minimize the affair. He said there was a struggle between Keeper Cunningham and the Italians; that the prisoners complained of too stringent enforcement of the rules; that the keeper's finger was injured, and that he had removed him to another post, where he would not be brought into contact with the Italians again.

THE CALIFORNIA EXPOSITION POSTPONED.

To Have Been Held in May—San Francisco Board of Trade Hostile.

The proposed California State Exposition arranged for May in Madison Square Garden has been postponed. The promoters have received an unexpected set-back, owing to the hostility of the San Francisco Board of Trade and some San Francisco papers, which have published letters from New-York saying that the fair would not be representative of California.

"We will hold the fair later in the year," said Walter H. Wickes, General Manager, yesterday. "This blow came unexpectedly. It was the first intimation that we would meet opposition from Californians. In fact, we have been receiving letters from representative men in all parts of the State indorsing the proposition, pledging their aid, and asking for space.

"Our idea in giving this exhibition was to please both California and New-York. The people here are much interested in the Pacific State, and the people of California are anxious to show their resources. They were not given the display they wished at the World's Fair or the Atlanta Exposition. Their own Midwinter Fair did not draw the people they wished to reach. This seemed the best plan to give them satisfaction.

"After we had made all arrangements for the May exhibit we learned that the San Francisco Board of Trade was to have a fruit and flower exhibit there at the same time. We tried to come together in this matter, but after some negotiations, we could not agree. I believe this is the cause of the attitude of the Board of Trade, and that the newspapers have been influenced by that body."

Mr. Wickes was one of the chief aides of Mr. Burnham at the World's Fair. He was Superintendent of Construction. He and his associates will lose a large sum of money because of the postponement.

HOUSES FOR THE POOR

Comments on Prof. Felix Adler's Remarks on Past Work.

A PROMISE OF A PRACTICAL SCHEME

Dr. W. H. Tolman Thinks New-York May Soon Distance the World in Providing Cheap Homes.

The vigorous remarks of Prof. Felix Adler at the closing session of the Improved Housing Conference Wednesday night caused considerable discussion yesterday among those who are interested in the proceedings of the conference in general and of the Tenement Commission in particular.

Prof. Adler, as told in THE NEW-YORK TIMES yesterday, asked why so little had really been accomplished in the direction of better housing for the poor, and he answered his own question by denouncing indignantly the shameful apathy and the hollow philanthropy which were, in his judgment, to blame for such a state of things.

Richard Watson Gilder, Chairman of the latest Tenement Commission, is in Italy. Edward Marshall, Secretary of the commission, is ill at his home. Other persons who were seen by a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES admitted that Prof. Adler was right, but thought it was easier to blame than to offer a remedy.

Dr. William Howe Tolman, general agent of the Association for the Improved Condition of the Poor, who has taken an active part in helping forward the arrangements for the conference, was very busy yesterday closing up the business of the meeting. He found time, however, to talk to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

"Prof. Adler's speech has done good," he said. "It was needed. But, as Mayor Strong said after the meeting, Prof. Adler brings forward no scheme of salvation. He offers no practical solution of the difficulties.

"Indeed, I think one of the chief reasons that in this matter of housing the poor we are behind some of the large cities of Europe is this: No one has yet come forward with a clean-cut scheme.

"Prof. Adler's plan of purchasing vast tracts of suburban land is all right. But when you go with this plan to the wealthy men, what can you say?"

"'How many acres? Who is your President and Secretary? How are you going to carry it out? What are you going to do next?'

"These are the questions they will ask before they are ready to put their hands in their pockets. Dr. Adler is right. The apathy in New-York is appalling. It is due, I think, largely to ignorance.

"We have never yet attempted anything on so large a scale as the Bethnal Green scheme in London. The municipality there bought thirteen acres and rehoused 1,800 persons. London got stuck there. It thought private capital would come in, but private capital declined. The municipality was obliged to carry out the scheme itself. This was practically luck, you see. We are more careful here, and before we go to the millionaires for several million dollars we want to be able to guarantee to them 5 or 6 per cent. interest for their money.

"Supposing this conference results in the formulation of a practical scheme, which will be the case, then we can go ahead and distance in a short time all the cities in the world."

"Do you think this conference has accomplished much?" the reported asked.

"This conference has cleared the decks for action," said Dr. Tolman. "The Executive Committee will meet next Monday at R. Fulton Cutting's office, at 32 Nassau Street. It will arrange the work for the larger committee, which will meet next Thursday. The work will be sub-divided for several committees. There will be a Committee on Plans, for instance. Many people are coming forward with plans just now. They will all be referred to the Committee on Plans.

"If there was a permanent council or body something like the London County Council, I do not think the enthusiasm would be spasmodic.

"I simply throw out this idea of a permanent Housing Council. I think it is a good one. Delegates representing the various forces working for social betterment should belong to it. One or two men should stand in it for the influence of the Church, and there should be an Executive Committee that would attend to the real work of the council."

The work of the conference has at least come to the knowledge of classes in whose interest it was called. Dozens of letters have already been received by officers of the conference. The following, with the orthography corrected, is a fair sample of the letters:

Dear Sir: I read in THE NEW-YORK TIMES of March 4 about the conference of the committee to build houses for the poor. Will you kindly give me a little more information, as I would like very much to have a little house to myself. There are eight of us in the family. My husband is a carpenter, and there are six children of ages from six months to ten years. I am paying $15 a month for a room like yours within the limits and near school, and I can give you first-class references, having lived over three years in each house.

The name of the writer Dr. Tolman withheld.

The improved housing conference terminated its immediate labors yesterday. That is, the committee on Visitation completed its round of the visits, and its members who live out of town started for their homes in the afternoon and evening. The committee followed out the programme and visited the following places: Cooper Union, Grace Chapel and Parish House, St. Bartholomew's Parish House, Evangelical Alliance's rooms, the United Charities Building, the City Vigilance League, the Tee-To-Tum Club, and the Lodging House for Homeless Men.

It was generally admitted yesterday that the conference had done considerable good in clearing the ground for action. It is expected that the Executive Committee will at its meeting next Monday at the office of Mr. Cutting formulate a scheme for the better housing of the poor, that shall be at once large, practical, and remunerative.

The first Tenement Commission ever appointed in this State made its report in 1885. Prof. Felix Adler was among its members. Oswald Ottendorfer, another member, resigned, and his place was taken by Charles S. Fairchild. This commission was appointed to investigate and inquire into the character and condition of the tenement houses and lodging houses in the City of New-York. It made twenty recommendations in its report, most of which were enacted into laws by the Legislature. Among these were:

1. The abolition of all private vaults in the city limits upon all property contiguous to all streets or avenues where sewers are laid. This was made a law as an amendment to Section 53 of the Consolidation act.

2. Amendment of Section 667 of the Consolidation act, so as to make the provision that a tenement or lodging house should not occupy more than 65 per cent. of a city lot to apply to tenement or lodging houses thereafter altered or extended, as well as to those subsequently constructed. This was enacted into law by Chapter 84 of the Laws of 1887, but it was nullified by a proviso that the rule might be modified in special cases by a permit from the Board of Health, which permit has been granted in almost every case.

3. That there shall be adequate water supply on each story of a tenement house, either by Croton pressure or by tanks in the upper part of the building. This was made a law as an amendment to Chapter 663 of the Consolidation act. The Trinity Church Corporation resisted its enforcement on the ground that it was unconstitutional, and obtained a ruling to that effect from the General Term of the Court of Common Pleas.

4. That a janitor or housekeeper shall be kept in tenement houses in which more than eight families live. This was made a law also.

5. That floors located over filled-in ground or swampy ground, shall be covered so as to effectually prevent evaporation or dampness. This was made a law as an amendment to the Laws of 1887.

6. That all inner rooms and hallways shall have direct light and communication with the external air by such means as the Board of Health may direct. That a fine or imprisonment shall be imposed on persons throwing filth in the waste pipes, and that there should be semi-annual inspections and six days later a re-inspection, to see that the orders of the Board of Health had been carried out. These were also embodied in laws.

Recommendations for free Winter baths in the tenement-house districts were not carried out, and recommendations for electric lights in such districts were only partially carried into effect.

The next Tenement Commission was appointed in 1894, with R. W. Gilder as Chairman and Edward Marshall as Secretary. Cyrus Edson, George B. Post, and Roger Foster were also members.

In its report this commission said that "the laws adopted at the recommendation of the commission of 1885 have hitherto failed to accomplish much of the relief which was expected from them." The commission thought this was due to the (1) insufficient forces at the disposal of the Board of Health to carry them out, and (2) to subsequent laws nullifying them by giving power of special dispensation to the Board of Health and the Building Department.

Mr. Gilder's committee recommended many things of which some have since been enacted into law, as follows:

1. The destruction of unsanitary buildings.
2. Each room in tenement houses hereafter built to have a separate window opening into the outer air.
3. All ceilings of all basements occupied as human habitations to be at least two feet above the level of the ground.
4. No wall paper to be used, since wall papers attract the germs of disease, and are also hard to clean.
5. Every adult to have 400 cubic feet of air, and every child under twelve years of age 200 cubic feet of air.
6. Tenement houses not to be used as lodging houses, stables, or for the storage or handling of rags.

There were other recommendations made for the erection of public lavatories, drinking fountains, and electric lights, certain small public parks, and for the material increase of the sanitary inspection forces attached to the Board of Health.

IS IT FRANK L. WEAVER'S BODY?

Corpse Found in Lake Michigan Identified by a Companion of the Rochester Man.

CHICAGO, March 5.—The mutilated body found in the lake at the foot of Fifty-first Street Sunday morning was identified yesterday as that of Frank L. Weaver, son of a former wealthy shoe manufacturer in Rochester, N. Y.

Mr. Stedman, who made the identification, said he had lived with Weaver at 165 Cleveland Avenue, Buffalo. He said Weaver's father died a few years ago, leaving large property interests in Rochester.

After the father's death, he says, Frank engaged in business with his brother William, at 31 Church Street, Buffalo. Weaver, Mr. Stedman says, was an enthusiastic bicyclist.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., March 5.—Frank L. Weaver of this city went West last January to sell goods for the Rochester Cut Sole Manufacturing Company. His firm has not heard from him since Feb. 14, when he sent after money. A few days later the firm received a letter from the Hotel Pfister of Milwaukee, stating that he had left there without paying his board bill or taking his baggage.

Last Sunday morning the body of a man of middle age was found in Lake Michigan, near the Chicago Beach Hotel, with his head battered beyond recognition. The description of the body, as sent out from Chicago, stated that the man's teeth were irregular.

Mrs. Ann E. Weaver, mother of the missing man, said to-day that the body could not be that of her son, as he had no such teeth. A Rochester man—Harry Stedman—now in Chicago, telegraphs here that he has identified the body as that of Weaver by a deformed finger on the right hand. The Rochester police believe that the body is that of Weaver, and have sent photographs of the missing man to the Chicago police.

PICTURE SALE AT ORTGIES & CO.

Paintings of Ships and Sea by James G. Tyler.

The Fifth Avenue Auction Rooms, (Ortgies & Co.,) 366 Fifth Avenue, present an attractive appearance, hung as they are with a collection of pictures by the well-known marine artist James G. Tyler. A number of canvases by other New-York painters swell the exhibition to considerable importance, numerically speaking, at least, and help completely to fill both galleries.

These will all be sold by auction on the evenings of Tuesday and Wednesday, March 10 and 11, at 8 o'clock, under the direction of Robert Somerville, whose persuasive powers have caught the fancy of many a buyer in the years past.

Mr. Tyler paints the sea with considerable enthusiasm, and is much at home with ships. He is familiar with rig, with craft, rope, and sail, and makes no mistakes when he portrays his boats. There is here a ship, bowling along under full set of canvas, showing a lively pair of heels, and caught by a stiff breeze, that illustrates the man's thorough knowledge of his subject. It is very like, and will surely appeal to the nautical person who attends the show.

One enormous canvas is of the three vessels in the fleet of Columbus, caravels, in the glory of carved woodwork, colored sails, and astonishing rig. The artist has been very successful in this, and gives a faithful rendition of his subject. But there are more modern representations of calm waters, with quiet, peaceful surface, dotted here and there by lazily drooping sails, or rowboat, picking up anchors, buoys, and rope. Then, again, there are shown, with fishing village, the sea making dramatic background, yachts gorgeous in acres of white canvas, and the more humble dory, struggling homeward in fog or storm.

Besides these are works by Carleton Wiggins, of cattle; landscapes of golden sunset tints, by Bruce Crane, or colder Autumnal effects, by W. Merritt Post. H. Ihlefeld sends many studies of children. The brothers Moran have pleasing and picturesque water-color drawings of young and fashionable women, while Thomas Moran is represented by a familiar study of the Yellowstone Falls.

By Frederic Remington there is a "Moose Hunter"; Paul de Longpré has several flower studies; D. Hasbrouck, some landscapes in water colors of the seasons, and by Ida Waugh, some baby sketches. A large "Marine" by Henry P. Smith is full of movement, while a landscape of a "Mountain Pool" shows his versatility. Others in the catalogue are L. M. Wiles, V. James, J. E. Maxfield, William Morgan, J. Harrison Mills, C. R. Loomis, Thomas B. Craig, E. M. Bicknell, William J. Whittemore, and Fidelia Bridges.

MONEY FOR THE DOCK DEPARTMENT.

The Sum of $1,000,000 Allowed and More Will Be Granted Later.

The Sinking Fund Commissioners met yesterday, and a request from the Dock Board was read asking for an issue of $2,000,000 in bonds wherewith to provide money for the department for the rest of the year.

Controller Fitch said it would be better to give the department $1,000,000 now and $1,000,000 later. Mayor Strong agreed with him, and the Controller's proposition was adopted.

A request was made to lend the Architectural League, for its exhibition, the six plans for the Municipal Building, for which prizes were awarded recently. The Controller moved that the plans be placed in the custody of the Mayor. This was adopted, and the Mayor will probably grant the request of the Architectural League when he is satisfied that the architects who made the plans have given their permission.

Col. Waring, Commissioner of the Department of Street Cleaning, asked permission to rent a vacant lot at the foot of West Twelfth Street to store the vehicles belonging to the Street Cleaning Department at a rental of $1,200 a year. In a letter Col. Waring said unless he took his own carts off the streets the people whose carts had been removed would criticise him. The matter was referred to the Corporation Counsel.

Henry O. Havemeyer got permission some time ago to make a tunnel under Crosby Street, connecting 170 Crosby Street with the old Metropolitan Hotel. The hotel having been torn down, the privilege is not now needed, and Mr. Havemeyer asks that the $900 paid for the privilege be returned. The matter was referred to the Controller.

SOME SALARY WARRANTS WITHHELD.

Question About Civil Service Violations in Charities Department.

Several salary warrants of employes in the Department of Charities are understood to be held in the Controller's office on the ground that the appointments were made in violation of the civil service rules.

Controller Fitch admitted that some warrants had been withheld pending investigation, but he could not give the exact number. Civil Service Commissioner Olcott said:

"Violations of the civil service law have been reported to us, and we have refused to certify several salary certificates. I do not know the number of certificates which we have refused to certify. We have had several violations of the civil service rules reported to us, and the Department of Charities is no exception in this matter."

WOULD HAMPER MISSIONS

Russia Might Also Hinder the Bible Society's Work.

HOW THE CZAR WOULD RULE ARMENIA

What the Society Has Accomplished During Its Years of Service in Distributing the Scriptures.

Andrew D. White, who is at present a member of the Venezuelan Commission, made this statement some days ago:

"Americans who are interested in foreign missions should bear in mind one thing, that if the Czar takes possession of Armenia, all American and other foreign missionary work in that country must cease, for, while Russia claims to be especially tolerant toward all religions, she allows no proselyting between them, nor does she allow clergy of outside nations to come into the country without special permit.

"So far is this doctrine carried out that I recall one case when an American missionary to Persia was not allowed to pass through Southern Russia in order to reach the district to which he was sent."

This declaration cannot fail to fill with alarm the thousands of devoted friends of the American Bible Society, whose expenditure in the Levant, including Armenia, last year exceeded $44,000, or more than the appropriation for any other quarter of the globe. In addition, the society, through its agent George H. Prince in St. Petersburg, Russia, spent over $2,000 for the purchase or publication of the Scriptures.

The result of Russia's prospective action is fully realized by Caleb Rowe, the general agent and Recording Secretary of the society.

Sixty delegates, representing twelve States and the District of Columbia, met in this city about eighty years ago and organized the American Bible Society, whose sole object was to promote a wider circulation of the Scriptures without note or comment. The gift of $10,000 by the venerable Elias Boudinot was the earnest of what was to follow. During the past seventy-five years the organization has received for its missionary and benevolent work over $9,936,340, besides remittances for books and income from other sources amounting to $10,928,621, making a grand total of nearly $21,000,000.

The sources from which the income of the society has been derived are as follows: From churches, $735,649; from individuals, life memberships, &c., $1,682,225; gifts from auxiliary societies, $3,055,824; from legacies, $4,462,640.

Four times in the history of the society there has been a general supply of the United States, with a view of placing a copy of the Scriptures in every home where it would be received. The first general supply was from 1829 to 1830, when the entire population was 12,866,000, and the new State of Missouri was the western line of civilization.

When the second general supply was undertaken, in 1856, the population of the United States was 26,500,000. In 1866, the date at which the third general re-supply was commenced, the population had increased to 37,000,000, covering thirty-six States and four Territories. In 1882, when the fourth general re-supply was begun, the population was nearly 53,000,000, embracing thirty-eight States, with nine Territories.

That the society has in some measure kept pace with the increase of territory and population is apparent from a comparison of its issues in the three periods of twenty-five years each: In the first period of twenty-five years the total issues were 2,798,366; in the second period of twenty-five years the total issues were 18,087,210; in the third period of twenty-five years the total issues were 32,448,136.

That these copies of Scriptures reached the homes of people even in the most distant parts of the country is evident from the fact that during the ten years in which the third general re-supply was in progress, 5,454,788 families were visited, and 376,257 which had no Bible in their homes were supplied; while during the eight years of the fourth general re-supply, 6,360,628 families were visited, and 473,804 homes which had no Bible were supplied. During these eight years 8,146,808 copies of the Scriptures, in twenty-seven different languages, were distributed in this country.

During the last quarter of a century the issues of the society exceeded the issues of the previous fifty years by 11,413,780 copies, and the issues of this closing decade of the nineteenth century will exceed those of the preceding twenty-five years.

The aim of the society is not now a single copy of the Scriptures in every home, but a Bible in the hands of every child in the United States who can read.

A year ago the total issues in this country were: Bibles, Testaments, and portions, 1,581,128. Among the editions printed for the society for the hands, the following are specially worthy of mention: At Constantinople, 7,250 volumes; at Beirut, 27,400 volumes; in China, 467,000 volumes; in Siam, 49,182 volumes; in France, 20,000 volumes, and in Germany, 23,578 volumes. The number of volumes in raised characters issued during the year was 1,558. Volumes for the blind issued in fifty-two years, 20,718.

Scriptures printed and purchased have amounted to 1,958,674 volumes, as follows: Printed at the Bible House, 1,051,400 volumes; imported from abroad, 6,376 volumes; printed abroad, 762,628 volumes; purchased abroad, 138,270 volumes. Volumes issued from the Bible House, 947,103; in foreign lands, 634,025; total, 1,581,128. Of these, 903,434 were Bibles, 580,754 New Testaments, and 595,582 portions of the Bible. Including 101,196 copies sent from the Bible House, the aggregate circulation in foreign lands was 735,221 volumes.

The 53d annual meeting of the Board of Managers was held at the Bible House yesterday, Enoch L. Fancher, LL.D., President, in the chair. The religious services were conducted by Bishop Edward G. Andrews, D. D. Upon the recommendation of the Committee on Versions, a memorial minute concerning the Chairman, the late Dr. Talbot W. Chambers, was unanimously adopted by the board.

Among the communications from foreign lands were letters from Mr. Norwood of Caracas, with the report of the work done in Venezuela in 1895; from Mr. Tucker of Rio de Janeiro, with incidents of a trip in the interior of Brazil; from the Arabian Mission, with account of the 1895 census; an appeal for a new appropriation; from Dr. Bingham of Honolulu, with reports from the Gilbert Islands; from the Rev. N. J. Rosen of Helsingfors and the Rev. J. Federson of Stockholm, with reports for 1895; from Dr. Wood of Cailao, announcing an indemnity of £200 awarded by the Peruvian Government to the British Bible Society for damages sustained when they were compelled to leave Cuzco last August, the charges against them for illegal conduct being summarily dismissed; from the Bible Society's Committees in Japan, with reports showing encouraging progress in the work; from the Rev. H. Loomis, respecting the condition of affairs in Corea; from Turkey, showing the complicated conditions which are disheartening the Christian Armenians and adding to their trials; from the Rev. J. R. Hykes of China, reporting the improved condition of his health.

Grants of books were made to the value of about $1,762, including a consignment to the Brazil agency. Funds were also appropriated to the society's Central America Agency, to the American Board for its Austrian Mission, to the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church for Bible work in Sweden and in Finland, and to the Missionary Board of the Reformed Church for Bible work in Arabia, amounting in the aggregate to $7,947.16.

The issues from the Bible House in February were 75,821 volumes; issues since April 1, 1895, 887,561 volumes.

PROF. PUPIN ON THE ROENTGEN RAYS

Gave an Illustrated Lecture at the Columbia School of Mines.

Prof. Pupin, whose name has been so prominently connected with the successful experiments on the Röntgen rays in this country, delivered an expository lecture in Dr. Chandler's lecture room in the School of Mines of Columbia University yesterday afternoon. A large number of students and their friends were present.

Prof. Pupin first explained the exact meaning of the cathode rays, and then he showed what Prof. Röntgen had discovered. He illustrated his talk by means of a number of very excellent vacuum tubes, demonstrating exactly the properties of the X rays. He did not attempt to take any shadowgraphs, though he exhibited the process; but he did display a number of lantern slides, showing a series of hands and marking the advance which had been made in the new science since its discovery by Prof. Röntgen.

At the close of his exposition he was enthusiastically applauded.

MRS. GUNNING GETS A SEPARATION.

Justice Van Wyck Decides Against the Ex-Clergyman of Brooklyn, and Awards $33 a Week Alimony.

Mrs. Mary C. Gunning has won her suit for a separation from her husband, the Rev. Dr. Josiah H. Gunning, until recently the pastor of the Bedford Avenue Baptist Church, Brooklyn.

Justice Van Wyck, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday rendered a decision, granting Mrs. Gunning a separation, with $33 a week alimony.

In the decision, Justice Van Wyck says:

This is one of the saddest cases of matrimonial controversy that has been brought to my attention. At the time of the marriage, each would seem to have been infatuated with the other. Both were possessed of accomplishments which add much to life if properly utilized; both could justly indulge in high aspirations of love and happiness, and of success in the social and practical relations of life. She was his third wife, and she found in her new home four children—Harry, thirteen years of age, and three daughters younger, two years apart respectively.

The relations of this couple for six or seven years were happy, each entertaining pride in and affection toward the other; but, as Harry approached manhood, a cloud of trouble cast its shadow upon them, gradually increasing in its density. The wife became convinced that Harry was purloining some of her highly prized and cherished personal effects. She accuses him to his father, and in his turn, Harry denies. The father believes Harry and discredits his wife.

Apparently to test the matter, he conceals articles himself, and, when she expresses her belief that Harry has taken them, he rebukes her for such expression, and produces the articles to show the falsity of the charge. It is now admitted in the case that Harry did take such articles, with the purpose, as he asserts, of annoying and punishing her, thus arrogating a function which in no way appertained to him.

She, not unnaturally, believes and insists that it was done with the intention of appropriating them to his own use. Harry further subjected her to great indignities, calling her insulting names, throwing her upon the floor, in anger or for annoyance, pinioning her arms behind her back while his sister held her hand over her mouth to prevent her from crying for aid.

She is rebuked by her husband for screaming under such circumstances, and charged with disgracing the family. He never recognized, and indeed seems to have been unwilling to recognize indignities of a character that no woman could be expected to endure from a stepson, until the conflict between him and his wife had gone so far that the cords of affection were completely severed and actual separation had taken place, though both lived in the same house.

Without the least intention of excusing plaintiff's conduct in many respects, it is still apparent that, as between wife and husband, the latter was the provoking and dominating spirit of the warfare which now makes it impossible for these parties to live with each other as man and wife in peace and safety; that they never can do, unless a very marked change comes over their views and dispositions. This unfortunate conflict has originated, either from unwarranted indifference and carelessness, or from the blindness of paternal love indulged beyond the limits of reason—either from the failure to recognize properly the wife as an equal demanding her rights, or from inability to perceive the falsehood of the son's defense presented with an assumed humility.

In conclusion, Justice Van Wyck says the Court cannot refrain from expressing the hope that the Christian spirit and sentiment of affection which once reigned supreme in this household may yet be revived, and the couple reunited.

The Rev. Dr. Gunning, who has retired from the ministry, is practicing medicine at 423 Lafayette Avenue.

MIGRATORY BARBERS.

New Faces Confronting the Customers All the While Everywhere.

Barbers are migratory birds. Wherever the place may be, up town, down town, or across lots—familiar faces disappear mysteriously, and strange ones confront a customer who is obliged to depend on the skill of some one to keep his face clean or his hair trimmed. Tom, Joe, and Dick make way for Gus, Charlie, and Fritz, and each new manipulator of the razor is obliged to become acquainted with the peculiarities of new customers. Soon after one has learned to steer clear of a customer's favorite mole he disappears, and another undertakes to skim over the mole without cutting it and is in a muss right away. The customer glares—as if that would stop the bleeding—and the new barber is so nervous that he nicks the chin. The customer may try another shop the next day, but the chances are that he will fare no better. If he goes back to his favorite shop he waits for a barber that has shaved him before without cutting. But he will be in a hurry some day, and be obliged to take the chair of the new comer, so he cautions the man and comes forth without a scratch. Confidence having been restored in both, the services of the man and, plague take them, the tips of the customer are called into play again.

Before many weeks have pasesd an old hand—say, a few months old in the place—goes out, each man below him in the line of chairs moves up a chair, and another new, anxious barber appears. So they go throughout the year. One of the reasons in the Summertime is that many unmarried barbers prefer to go to seaside and mountain resorts rather than to remain in the city. Another reason is that the boss of a shop will keep all of his chairs attended as long as his custom permits. In dull times the latest comers must go, although an old hand who has become careless and untidy may have to go before the others. Each man has his own sets of razors and shears, and in a few minutes he can tuck them in his pockets and walk out. If he be a sober and neat man he may find another job soon. Barbers have an employment agency where they can register, so that in case of a sudden want, on acount of sickness or something, a vacancy can be filed in

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

Markets Very Quiet and Prices Generally Steady.

TRADING MAINLY ON LOCAL ACCOUNT

Wheat at the Close Was Easy—Corn Was Steady—Provisions Easier—Cotton Lower—Coffee Quiet.

There was very little snap to the grain trading, and prices showed but little change, while the bulk of the business was on local account. Provisions were quiet and a trifle easier. Cotton was fairly active and lower with Liverpool. Coffee declined with Europe and had a fair trade.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, in elevator	81¼@	..	
Oats, No. 2, in elevator	26 @	..	
Corn, No. 2 mixed	38 @	38½	
Flour, straights, Spring	$3.00 @	$3.50	
Flour, straights, Winter	3.70 @	3.80	
Cotton, middling uplands	7⅝@	..	
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X	17 @	20	
Pork, mess	10.00 @	10.50	
Lard, Western steam	5.65 @	..	
Beef, family	10.00 @	12.00	
Butter, creamery, fancy	21½@	22	
Sugar, granulated	5 @	5⅛	
Coffee, Rio, No. 7	13½@	13⅝	
Cheese, State, full cream, new	10¼@	10⅜	
Copper, lake	11.00 @	..	
Lead	3.17½@	3.20	

WHEAT.—Contracts were very quiet, and changes confined to ½@⅝c, without special outside influences, and trading entirely on local account, with the close easy at ½@¾c advance....Spot was neglected and quoted firm....Sales, 638 bushels No. 1 Northern at 74¾c, elevator. Quotations at the close: No. 2, 10c over May, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern, New-York inspection, 3c over May price, free on board, afloat; No. 1 hard Duluth, 5c over May; No. 1 Northern, Duluth inspection, 3½c over May price; No. 1 hard Manitoba at 5c over May price, free on board....Clearances hence, 126,308 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 126,638 bushels; receipts, none; at Atlantic ports, 83,595 bushels.

CORN.—Contracts were dull and generally heavy, with only a local trade, and the close unchanged....Spot was in light demand at firm prices; sales, 19,000 bushels, including 5,000 bushels steamer mixed at 40c, delivered; 2,200 bushels steamer yellow at 38c, elevator; 1,000 bushels No. 2 yellow at 38⅜c, elevator; 3,000 bushels ungraded mixed at 39c, delivered, and 8,000 bushels No. 2 on private terms....Receipts, 6,825 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 94,132 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 341,081 bushels.

OATS.—Contracts were neglected and without important change, closing easy at ¼c decline....Spot were in light demand at steady prices, with a rumor of 120,000 bushels No. 2 and No. 2 white taken for export on private terms....Sales, 32,000 bushels including No. 2 white, elevator, at 27½c; No. 3 white at 26½c; No. 2 white, clipped, 28½c; No. 3 white, clipped, 28c; No. 2 mixed, 26c for 4,000 bushels; No. 3, 25c for 2,000 bushels; rejected white, 25c; rejected mixed, 23¾c for 2,000 bushels; No. 2 Chicago, 27c; track mixed, 25½@26½c for 4,000 bushels; track white, 26@29¾c for 20,000 bushels....Receipts, 19,200 bushels; exports, 893 bushels.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
March	30,000	75¼@75⅝	75¼
April	.....	..@..	75¼
May	950,000	73¼@73 9-16	73½
June	.....	..@..	73⅜
July	115,000	72¾@73 1-16	73
Total	1,095,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
May	80,000	36¼@36 5-16	36¼
July	35,000	36 15-16@37	37
Total	115,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
March	.....	..@..	25⅜
May	15,000	25½@25⅝	25½
No. 2 White—			
March	.....	..@..	27
Total	15,000		

FLOUR—Demand very moderate, and prices barely steady....Sales, 10,900 bbls, including of City Mills, 2,000 bbls, patents; 4,250 bbls clear, and 100 bbls extra, at quotations; 450 bbls Winter patents, $4.15; 900 bbls straights, $3.80@$3.85; 300 bbls clear, $3.50; 300 bbls No. 1, $2.35; 150 bbls fine, $2.25; 150 bbls superfine, $2.20; 1,650 bbls bakers' extra, $2.90@$3.15, and 600 bbls Spring patents, $3.85....Arrivals, 5,524 bbls and 7,620 sacks; exports, 10,263 bbls and 18,051 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 58,603 bbls and sacks.

WINTER—Fine, $2.25@$2.40 per bbl, supers, $2.40@2.55; No. 2, $2.50@2.85; No. 1, $2.75@3.10; clears, $3.25@3.65; straights, $3.65@3.80; white wheat, straights, $3.75@$4; patents, $3.90@4.10; clears, patents, $4.30@$4.55; city clears, $4.15@4.25; city extras, $3.35@3.40; city supers, $3.15@3.25; city fine, $2.90@$3.

SPRING—Sacks and Barrels—Fine, $1.60@$2; supers, $1.70@$2.20; No. 2, $2.10@$2.50; No. 1, $2.50@2.85; clears, $2.60@$3.25; straights, $3@$3.50; patents, $3.30@$3.65; special brands, $3.50@$4.90.

RYE FLOUR—Dull and steady. Sales, 300 bbls. We quote: Western and State superfine, $2.60@$2.70; fancy, $2.85.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Nominal, as season is over. Buckwheat quoted at 40c, elevator, and 41c, delivered.

OATMEAL — Quiet and unchanged. Quoted: Rolled oats, $2.85@$3.20; cut, $3.25@$3.60; ground, $2.85@$3; No. 3 pearled barley $1.40@$1.50.

CORN PRODUCTS—Dull and steady. We quote: Brandywine and Sagamore, $2.20; granulated yellow meal, $1.90@$2.10; white do, $2@$2.10; brewers' meal, 87½c; grits, 87½c; chops, 67½c; coarse meal, 72@74c; fine, white, 85@90c.

FEED—Steady and quiet. Quoted: 40, 60, and 80 lb, 62½@65c; middlings, 67½@72½c; sharps, 75@80c; rye feed, 62½@65c; cottonseed meal, $20.50@$21, spot or to arrive; job lots, $1 extra; screenings, 35@50c for No. 2 seed, and 50@75c for No. 1.

Petroleum.

OIL CITY, March 5.—Oil opened, highest, lowest, and closed, $1.24; Standard's price, $1.28.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—The market was without material change for the day. Demands were slack. There was a bid of 25½c for a round lot of prime yellow, while 26c was asked, and good off yellow was at 25½c asked. There were sales in lots of 100 bbls good off yellow at 25½c. Also 175 bbls prime yellow, in lots, at 26c. Crude, in barrels, was at 21c. There were three tanks crude, in bulk, obtained in the Mississippi Valley, to come here, at 18c....LINSEED OIL was held steadily on moderate demands; American at 41c; boiled at 44c; Calcutta at 52c. NEATSFOOT OIL was at firm prices; pure unracked yellow at 50c; racked yellow up to water white at 57@80c; No. 1 at 50c; No. 2 at 48c; common at 45c. LARD OIL was steady on moderate demands; quoted at 52c.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—The receipts of hogs continued to run small, while the impression was that the near future would not show a materially increased offering. With that feature the efforts were to strengthen the prices of the products; they met with little success, since after temporary slight advances reactions would follow. Back of the lack of stability to the situation was the want of cash demand, while it looked as though protracted inaction of the export interest was the most depressing factor both here and at the West. The week's hog packing was 280,000 head; same time last year, 330,000 head. Chicago estimated its hog receipts for to-day at 17,000 head.

LARD—There was a firmer market at the West, with the small receipts of hogs, but demands were slow, both cash and speculative, with the markets there closing at 5.30c, nominal, while May was at 5.45c to 5.47½c, closing at 5.45c bid. July was at 5.55@5.60c, closing at 5.57½c bid. Here there was a dull market throughout, with cash at 5.60c bid and 5.65c asked. City steam was steady at 5c, with sales of 75 tcs. Refined was quiet; Continent at 6c; South American at 6.25c. Compound at 4⅝@4¾c, as to quality.

PORK—The demands were light here for export, while the position as to prices was steady and unchanged. The West was 5 points up, to lose it, but closing 7½@10o above the night before, with March at $9.70, nominal; May was at $9.77½@$9.87½, closing at $9.85@$9.87½; July at $9.95@$10.02½, closing at $10.02½. Quotations here: For mess, in job lots, $10@$10.50; family mess, $10.15@$11; short clears, $11.50@$12.50.

BACON—There was stronger holding for short ribs at the West, with an advance of 5 points, where March closed at 5.07½c, nominal, while May was at 5.17½@5.22½c, closing at 5.22½c, and July at 5.30@5.32½c, closing at 5.32½c bid.

CUTMEATS—Demands continued light, while there was an unsettled feeling over prices, notwithstanding the higher cost of hogs. City-pickled bellies, 12-lb average, 4⅞c; 10-lb average, 5¼c; pickled hams, 8¼@9c; pickled shoulders, 4½c. At the West: Green hams, 14 lb, 7¾c; 16 lb, 7⅜c; 12 lb, 8¼c; sweet-pickled hams, 10 lb, 8c.

BEEF—Demands were light, while prices were held steadily. Quotations: Packet, $9 @$10; do, in tierces, $12.50@$13.50; family, $10@$12; extra mess, in barrels, $7.50@$8.50; city extra India mess, in tierces, $15@$16 for the best and $14 for good second grades.

BEEF HAMS—Trading was slow, with the market unchanged. Quoted at $14.50@ $15 here and $14 at the West.

HOGS—Were higher on moderate supplies and increased demands. Bacon at 5⅝c, 180 lb at 5⅝c, 160 lb at 5¾c, 140 lb at 5⅞c, 120 lb at 6c, pigs at 6⅛@6¼c. Receipts at the West, 37,602 head; same time last year, 59,711 head. Chicago—Receipts, 17,000 head; slow; 5c higher; $3.85@$4.50; left over, 3,500 head. Indianapolis—Receipts, 2,500 head; active; $4.10@$4.25. Kansas City—Receipts, 5,500 head; strong; $3.80@$3.95. Omaha—Receipts, 3,500 head; opened easy to 5c lower; $3.60@$3.95. St. Louis—Receipts, 4,646 head; $3.70@$4.10. Cleveland—Light average and Yorkers, $4.2?@$4.40. Cincinnati—Receipts, 3,476 head; strong; $3.65@$4.15. Milwaukee — Receipts, 1,570 head; $3.85@$4.10.

TALLOW—There was a quiet market, at 3 13-16c for city, at which there were sellers generally, while the home demands were indifferent; there were 100 hhds taken in on contract at 3 13-16c. For country-made demands were light, with 3⅞@3¾c quoted.

STEARINE—For oleostearine there was a little demand for export, and 50 tons taken at 4¾c, but the general bidding for shipment was modified from that, while the local refiners were practically out of the market. For lard stearine, a quiet and nominal market, at 6½c for city, while Western was offered at 6.40c.

COFFEE.

Contracts were fairly active and closed steady at 5@15 points decline, following the weakness abroad, with local longs realizing. Havre and Hamburg were quiet at unchanged prices to ½ point decline....Spot Rio more active and steady at 13½@ 13⅝c for No. 7; sales, 4,000 bags No. 7, per Etona, at 13¼c; 1,300 bags Maracaibo, 600 bags Ceara, 1,000 bags Central American, and 300 bags Bucaramauga on private terms....Opening Call, 11 A, M.—May, 1,250 bags at 12.20c; July, 250 bags at 11.70c; August, 250 bags at 11.50c; total, 1,750 bags. Between Call and Close—March, 1,000 bags at 12.85c; April, 1,000 bags at 12.50c, 1,250 bags at 12.55c; May, 500 bags at 12.25c, 500 bags at 12.30c, 4,250 bags at 12.25c, 500 bags at 12.30c; June, 1,750 bags at 11.95c; July, 250 bags at 11.70c; September, 1,000 bags at 11.10c, 500 bags at 11.15c, 1,500 bags at 11.05c, 750 bags at 11.10c, 500 bags at 11.05c; December, 500 bags at 10.80c, 1,500 bags at 10.85c; total for day, 17,250 bags. Exchange —60 points paid to exchange 1,500 bags May for March; total, 22,000 bags.

Closing Prices—January, 10.70@10.80c; February, 10.65@10.75c; March, 12.85@12.90c; April, 12.55@12.60c; May, 12.25@12.35c; June, 11.90@11.95c; July, 11.65@11.70c; August, 11.30@11.40c; September, 11.05@11.10c; October, 10.95@11.00c; November, 10.85@10.95c; December, 10.80@10.85c.

BRAZIL COFFEE IN STOCK AND AFLOAT.

Total stock in New-York yesterday	196,949
Warehouse deliveries yesterday	4,488
Total stock in New-York to-day	192,461
Total stock in Baltimore	24,581
Deliveries yesterday	862—23,719
Total stock in New-Orleans	24,229
Deliveries yesterday	806—23,423
	47,142
Total stock in United States	239,603
Afloat from Rio per steam to March 4	116,000
Afloat from Rio per sail to March 4	3,000
Afloat from Santos per steam and sail to March 4	94,000
Afloat from Victoria to March 2	21,000
	234,000
Total	473,603
Same time 1895	400,090

BRAZIL COFFEE.

Invoice value No. 7 flat bean ..... 13½@13⅝

Differences between the grades as fixed by Exchange coffee standards:

No. 1	3.25 above No. 7	No. 5	1.25 above No. 7
No. 2	.75 above No. 7	No. 6	.75 above No. 7
No. 3	2.25 above No. 7	No. 8	.75 below No. 7
No. 4	1.75 above No. 7	No. 9	1.25 below No. 7

MILD COFFEE—Invoice Rates—Java, 21 @22c; Padang, interior, 25@25½c; Macassar —Timor, 22½@24c; Pajo, 21½@22½c; Tovar, 15¾@16¼c; Merida, 16¼@17c; Cucuta, 16@ 18½c; Bucaramauga, 17¼@18½c; Bogota, 19 @21c; San Salvador, 17@20½c; La Guayra—Cor. 15@16½c; Caracas, 16¾@20½c; Puerto Cabello, 16@19¾c; Savanilla—Ocana, 18@ 17½c; Mexican—Cordova, 16@18¼c; Oaxaca, 18@20c; Guatemala and Coban, 18@22c; Mocha, 23@23½c.

COTTON.

Contracts were influenced by the sharp decline at Liverpool, and closed steady at 5@12 points loss, with trading mainly on local account. Spot was quiet at 1-16c decline. Sales, 278 bales to spinners....Middling Gulf, 7⅞c; middling uplands, 7⅝c.... Quotations are for cotton in sight running in quality not more than half a grade above or below middling. Rates on and off middling as established by the Revision Committee, at which grades other than middling may be delivered on contracts: Fair, 1¼c on; middling fair, ⅞c on; strict good middling, ½c on; good middling, 5-16c on; strict low middling, 3-16c off; low middling, ⅝c off; strict good ordinary, 11-16c off; good ordinary, 1c off; good middling tinged, even; strict middling stained, 7-32c off; middling stained, ⅜c off; strict low middling stained, 25-32c off.

The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices of the day are as follows:

Months.	To-day's Closing Prices.	—Extremes.— High- est.	Low- est.	Sales.
March	7.17@7.19	7.20	7.20	600
April	7.20@7.30	7.34	7.28	10,800
May	7.33@7.34	7.38	7.33	8,400
June	7.35@7.36	7.41	7.34	14,500
July	7.37@7.38	7.45	7.37	23,300
August	7.37@7.38	7.45	7.36	65,300
September	7.17@7.18	7.20	7.17	1,100
October	7.12@7.14	7.18	7.12	10,000
November	7.07@7.08	7.11	7.06	3,800
December	7.10@7.11	7.15	7.10	8,300
January	7.16@7.18	7.18	7.16	900
Total				226,900

RECEIPTS AT PORTS WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, MARCH 6.

	S.	S.& M.	T.	W.	T.	F.
Galveston	330	4252	1553	2550	1462	..
New-Orleans	7739	2766	7079	6468	1439	..
Mobile	658	662	18	27	503	..
Savannah	4029	2018	3010	609	2152	..
Charleston	533	353	369	405	1018	..
Wilmington	292	930	88	218	139	..
Norfolk	1193	1914	2446	2312	1638	..
New-York	1023	..	184	..	19	..
Boston	631	356	345	573	760	..
Philadelphia	257	373	5	297	202	..
West Point	..	200	50	..	..	..
Total	16687	13824	15177	13459	9332	..
This day last week	13177	13387	17778	14208	12537	12334
This day last year	20663	21281	28414	15086	16185	14276

GROCERIES.

MOLASSES—Demand moderate and prices unchanged and firm....New-Orleans centrifugal, ordinary to fair, 12@20c; do, open kettle, fair to prime, 27@34c; Puerto Rico, 28@38c; Barbados, jobbing, 26@29c.

RICE—Market firm, with only a moderate inquiry....Domestic, ordinary to prime, 2½ @4½c; choice to fancy, 5@5¾c; head, 6c; Patna, 4@4½c; Japan, 4½c; Java, 3¼@3½c; rice bran, 50@60c.

SUGAR—The raw market was dull, with prices held firmly....Refined unchanged and very quiet....Raw sugar, muscovado, 89° test, at 3⅜c; molasses sugar, 89° test, at 3½c; centrifugal, 96° test, 4½c bid....Refined Sugar—Quotations are those made by refiners on the one-price basis under the plan of Oct. 19, 1895, which makes the large dealers and wholesale grocers agents of the trust, handling sugar on consignment, and to whom is at stated terms of settlement allowed a commission of 3-16c per lb. There is also a trade discount of 1 per cent. on 100-lb lots, and 1 per cent. for cash if paid within seven days. No sales less than 25 bbls....Cutloaf, 5⅝c; powdered, 5¼c; granulated, 5@5⅛c; standard A, 5c; off A, 4 7-16@4 11-16c; softs, 3⅝@4⅝c.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS AND PEAS—A sale of 25 bbls marrow was reported for export this afternoon at $1.40, and the jobbing business was at the same rate. Medium offered with some reserve, but no quotable sales as yet above $1.25. Pea went at $1.22½ quite generally. White kidney, turtle soup, and yellow eye without demand to establish reliable values. Best marks of red kidneys were offered to exporters at $1.12½. California lima firmly held. Green peas fully sustained. We quote: Beans, domestic, marrow, choice, per bushel, $1.40; do, medium, $1.25; do, pea, $1.22½; do, white kidney, $1.35; do, red kidney, $1.10@$1.12½; do, turtle soup, $1.40@$1.45; do, yellow eye, $1.30@$1.35; do, lima, California, $1.90; do, foreign pea, old, 95c@$1.05; do, foreign medium, old, 90c@$1; green peas, bbls, 82½c; do, bags, 80c; do, Scotch, 82½c.

BUTTER—Receipts are moderate as considerable stock is delayed in transit, and fancy creamery is a little short, some sales reaching 22c....Creamery, Western, 14@22c; do, extra, 21½@22c; State, dairy, 9@20c; Western imitation creamery, 11½@ 16c; do, factory, 9@13c.

CHEESE—Demand fair, and confined to small lots, with prices about unchanged.... State, full cream, large, 6@10¼c; do, fancy, 10¼c; do, small, 6@10¾c; fancy, 10¾c; part skims, 3¼@7c; do, full skims, 2@3c.

EGGS—Receipts liberal, but demand is pretty good and the tone is steady....State, Pennsylvania, and Maryland, country marks, fancy, fresh, 12c; Western fresh gathered, firsts, 11½c; Southern, fresh collections, choice, 11c; Southern, fresh, poor to good, 10@10¾c; refrigerator, per case, $1.75@$2.60; duck, 23@28c.

FRUITS—FRESH—Only a few apples in to-day, and these move out promptly at well sustained prices. Better supplies are looked for, with more favorable weather. A few choice Catawba grapes bring fair prices when wanted; ordinary stock neglected. Cranberries meet a light demand at about steady prices as to top qualities, but undergrades drag. California oranges are quiet, but fairly firm; better movement expected when weather moderates. Florida strawberries drag; quite an accumulation of previous receipts still unsold; prices held unchanged, but irregular. We quote: Apples, Winesap and York Imperial, good to fancy, $3.50@$4.50; Ben Davis, $3@$3.75; Baldwin, $3@$3.50; greening, $3@$3.25; common to good grades, $2@$2.75; grapes, Catawba, per basket, 8@15c; per case, $1.25@ $2.25; cranberries, Cape Cod, per bbl, $6@ $10.50; do, Jersey, per crate, $1.50@$2.25; oranges, California, per box, $2.50@$3.75; grapefruit, $2.50@$9; strawberries, Florida, per quart, 20@35c; few fancy higher. DRIED—Exporters are still without orders for evaporated apples, but there is a moderate jobbing trade in progress and the market is without further change. Sundried apples are slow, and the sales of inferior grades are at very low figures. Chops steady. Cores and skins have had further sales in the interior at strong prices, and increased firmness is reflected here. Small fruits moving slowly, but values are holding about the same as of late. We quote: Apples, evaporated, fancy to extra fancy, 6½@7c; do, prime to choice, 5@6c; do, common to good, 3½@4¾c; do, sun-dried, sliced, Southern, 2@3½c; do, coarse-cut, Southern, 2@2¾c; do, Southwestern, 2¼@3c; do, Western, 2¼@3¼c; do, State, 3@3½c; chops, 2c; cores and skins, 2@2¼c; peaches, Southern, peeled, 4@7c; do, unpeeled, 1½@ 2c; raspberries, 18@18½c; cherries, 8@10c; huckleberries, 5½@6c; blackberries, 5c; plums, 5c; apricots, 9@13c; peaches, California, peeled, 11@15c; do, unpeeled, 3¼@6½c; prunes, 3½@7c.

GAME—Quail, grouse, and partridge held about steady, but quiet. Wild ducks very dull and weak. Little venison wanted. Rabbits slow and irregular. We quote: Partridges, per pair, 50c@$1; grouse, $1.35 @$1.50; quail, per dozen, $2.25@$2.65; wild ducks, per pair, canvas, $1.75@ $2.50; do, red heads, $1@$1.50; do, mallards, 75@$1; do, other kinds, 25@50c; rabbits, undrawn, 20c; do, drawn, 15@18c; do, jacks, 30@50c; venison, per lb, saddles, 18@22c; do, whole deer, 10@14c.

POULTRY—ALIVE—Receipts, 5 carloads; trade slow and market weak and low. We quote: Fowls and chickens, per lb, 8¼@9c; roosters, per lb, 5½c; turkeys, per lb, 12@ 12½c; ducks, per pair, 85@90c; geese, per pair, $1.25@$1.75; pigeons, per pair, 30@40c; DRESSED—Much of the stock that has been delayed since Monday on the New-York Central Railroad owing to the ice gorge this side of Albany, is still behind. Some cars sent down via West Shore Division are detained on the other side of the river owing to so much ice in the slips that the float cannot get in. The Merchant Dispatch officials, however, are in hope of getting most of it through by to-morrow morning. If it arrives there will be an ample supply of fowls and chickens and little hope of any improvement, though at the moment stock is a little short, and some receivers intend to strain prices a fraction, but it is not general, as most of the business doing has been at 9c on choice. Capons unchanged. Fresh turkeys continue undesirable and generally dull. Squabs unchanged. Frozen poultry generally slow. We quote: Turkeys, fresh, average quality, young hens, 14c; do, mixed hens and toms, 13@14c; do, young toms, 12@13c; do, old toms, 11@12c; capons, Philadelphia, large, 18@20c; do, medium size, 16@17c; do, small and slips, 13@15c; do, Western, large, 16@17c; do, small and slips, 12@13c; Philadelphia broilers, 3 to 4 lb average, 25@28c; do, Winter chickens, 4 to 5 lb average, 18@20c, do, roasting chickens, 12@17c; chickens and fowls, Western, average best, 9c; do, fine to good, 7½@8¼c; old cocks, 6¼@7c; ducks, choice, 15@17c; geese, Western, 7@10c; squabs, per dozen, $1.75@$3. Frozen—Turkeys, No. 1, 14½@ @15c; do, No. 2, 9@11c; do, old toms, 11@ 12c; chickens, No. 1, 10@11c; fowls, No. 1, 9c; chickens and fowls, No. 2, 6@7c; ducks, No. 1, 15@17c; geese, No. 1, 9@11c.

VEGETABLES — Potatoes steady for choice; demand moderate. Onions moderately active....Potatoes, Maine, 90c@$1.75; Long Island, 65@85c; State, 60c@$1.50; Jersey, 60@75c; Bermuda, $4@$5; sweets, $2@ $4.75; cabbages, per 100, $2.50@$7; celery, per dozen stalks, 15c@$1.25; onions, white, per bbl, $1@$1.75; do, red, 60c@$1; do, yellow, 85c@$1.25; tomatoes, per carrier, $1.50 @$3; kale, per bbl, $1.25; string beans, per crate, $1.50@$4; spinach, per bbl, $2.00@$4.00.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HAY AND STRAW—Receipts of hay are not liberal, but with trade slow stock is in some accumulation, and tone weak. Straw firm. We quote: Hay, prime, per 100 lb, 95c@$1; do, No. 3 to No. 1, 75@95c; do, clover and clover mixed, 65@80c; do salt, 45@50c; straw, long rye, per 100 lb, 75@95c; do, short rye, 55@60c; do, oat, 50@ 55c; do, wheat, 45@50c.

HOPS—Business very slow and prices weak....State, crop of 1895, medium to choice, 5@8c; do, olds, 1½@2½c; Pacific coast, crop of 1895, medium to choice, 6@8c; do, crop of 1894, medium to choice, 3@4c; do, crop of 1894, common, 2½c.

HIDES—Quiet market, with values generally steady. Buenos Ayres, selected, 20 to 30 lb, 16c; do, Montevideo, selected, 20 to 22 lb, 16c; do, Cordova, selected, 21 to 24 lb, 16c; California, selected, 22 to 25 lb, 14c; do, San Antonio and Laredo, selected, 25 lb, 14c; do, Texas, selected, 24 to 30 lb, 11c; wet-salted Havana, as they run, 25 to 50 lb, 6¼@7¼c.

LEATHER—Demand very light at steady prices....Buenos Ayres, non-acid, heavy to light, 20c; do, seconds, 19c; acid, light to heavy, 20@23c; union, light to heavy backs, 26@27c; seconds, 24@25c; oak, seconds, 26 @28c; bellies, 14@16c.

METALS—At the Metal Exchange: Tin quiet at 13.40c. Copper dull at 11c. Lead easy at 3.17½@3.20c. Spelter firm at 4.10@ 4.15c.

NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—Market easier and demand slow. Southern regular at 29¼c; machine-made barrels, 29½c.

RESIN—Demand good and prices firmer. Good strained, $1.75; common strained, $1.70; E, $1.70@$1.75; F, $1.67½; G, $1.80; H, $1.90; I, $2.05; K, $2.25; M, $2.50; N, $2.60; W G, $2.75; W W, $2.90.

WILMINGTON, March 5.—Resin firm; strained, $1.25; good strained, $1.30. Spirits of turpentine dull; machine, 27c; irregular, 26½c. Crude turpentine nothing doing. Tar firm at 90c.

CHARLESTON, March 5.—Turpentine firm, 26½c asked; no sales. Resin, firm, no sales; B, $1.10; C, $1.15; D, $1.20; E, $1.35; F, $1.40; G, $1.50; H, $1.65.

SAVANNAH, March 5.—Spirits of turpentine firm at 26½c; sales, 298 bbls. Resin firm at $1.20.

FREIGHTS.

Room on berth was in better demand at unchanged rates. Engagements: To London, 110,000 bushels oats at 9d per quarter; to Glasgow, 30,000 bushels oats at 10d per quarter, charters included. British steamer, phosphate and general cargo, Fernandina, via Virginia, to Hamburg, 16s; British steamer, ore, Bilboa to Baltimore, 10s 6d, chartered abroad; British steamer, deals, St. John, N. B., to west coast of England, quotable 39s; 9d@40s; British steamer, 2,333 tons, (to arrive,) general cargo, hence to South Africa, private terms; British steamer, 12,000 quarters grain, Baltimore or Virginia, to Cork for orders, 2s 9d; British steamer, 1,454 tons, West India time charter, one or two months, 6s 10½d; British ship, (to arrive,) 135,000 cases petroleum, hence to Calcutta, 12c; bark, 1,042 tons, general cargo, hence to Melbourne, Sydney, or Adelaide, private terms; British schooner, lumber, Mobile to Ponce, P. R., $5.75 and port charges; schooner, coal, Philadelphia to St. John's, P. R., $1.90; schooner, lumber, Jacksonville to Portland, $5; schooner, lumber, Darien to Philadelphia, $4.25; schooner, lumber, Georgetown, S. C., to New-York, private terms; phosphate out to Wilmington, N. C., 90c; schooner, lumber, Savannah to Philadelphia, $4.25; schooner, ties, Richmond to Philadelphia, 13c; schooner, coal, Baltimore to Galveston, $1.65; British schooner, piling, Belleveaux to Boston, Providence, or New-York, private terms; schooner and brig, coal, Philadelphia to Boston, 80c and 85c, respectively; schooner, coal, Perth Amboy to Milton, 80c and 90c; schooner, coal, Perth Amboy to Salem, 70c.

CHICAGO PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO, March 5.—Business in wheat almost came to a standstill to-day, and both bulls and bears were disgruntled at the inactivity and general air of listlessness which prevailed. The news was confined to The Cincinnati Price Current summary, which said nothing definite about the crop, and to the usual facts and figures received daily. The feeling was never very weak, nor yet strong, and few changes in values took place. At the close a slightly firmer tone ruled, and prices advanced a trifle on reports of sales of cash wheat aggregating 160,000 bushels, part of which was for immediate shipment and part to go by vessel to Buffalo in the Spring. Liverpool cables were ¼d higher. Paris closed at an advance and Berlin at a decline. Antwerp was unchanged. Receipts in the Northwest were somewhat smaller—310 cars—against 465 cars last Thursday and 381 cars a year ago. Chicago received 50 cars and inspected out 66,403 bushels. Export clearances amounted to 329,081 bushels. May wheat opened from 66⅞c to 67⅛c, declined to 66⅝@66¾c, rallied, and closed at 67⅛c, ⅛c higher than yesterday. Cash wheat was steady. Receipts at principal Western points, 325,038 bushels; shipments, 138,058 bushels. Receipts at Eastern points, 93,585 bushels; shipments, 129,400 bushels.

CORN—Trading was confined principally to the operations of privilege holders, who were endeavoring to recover the amount of their investment. No outside business and scarcely any from inside speculators was to be seen. The tone and direction of wheat furnished the directing influence to prices. Receipts were 422 cars, about the number estimated, and 54,618 bushels were withdrawn from store. Liverpool cables were ¼d lower. Export clearances amounted to 329,081 bushels. May corn opened at 30⅜c, and sold at 30¼c, closing at the inside, ⅛c under yesterday. Cash corn was ⅛c lower. Receipts at principal Western points, 448,071 bushels; shipments, 216,390 bushels. Receipts at Eastern points, 94,132 bushels.

OATS—Fluctuations in oats were of an unimportant and narrow character. Trade was dull and uninteresting, and the comparatively steady tone was due to that fact. Receipts were 245 cars. Withdrawals from store amounted to 36,100 bushels. May oats closed a shade higher than yesterday. Cash oats were easy and ¼c lower, closing steady.

RYE—Was quiet and dull. Offerings were light, and there was scarcely any demand. Receipts were 9 cars. A little No. 2 on the regular market sold at 39¾c. That grade on track sold at 39½@ 39¾c. May was offered at 41¾c and July at 43¾c.

BARLEY—Was dull and weak. More barley was offered than of late, and there was no improvement in the inquiry. Receipts were 53 cars. Screenings were quoted at $9.50@$10.50 per ton; No. 5 barley sold at $10 per ton. Poor to fair ranged from 25c to 30c; good to choice, 31@36c, and fancy at 37@38c.

PROVISIONS—Favorable news was received from the stockyards again this morning. Hogs were in light supply, good request, and higher. Product received its share of the benefit from those conditions, and moderate advances took place. The Cincinnati Price Current reported the week's packing at 260,000 lb, against 330,000 lb for the corresponding week last year, and stated that there was no indication of enlargement in the near future. May pork closed 7½c higher than yesterday. May lard unchanged, and May ribs 2½@5c higher. Domestic markets were quiet and steady. Liverpool quoted 6d decline on hams. Receipts were fair and the shipments free. The cash market was quiet and steady. Estimated receipts for to-morrow: Wheat, 70 cars; corn, 450 cars; oats, 240 cars; hogs, 17,000 head.

FREIGHTS—There was some inquiry for boats to load wheat for Buffalo at 2c.

The leading futures ranged as follows:

Articles.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Wheat No. 2—				
March	65¼@65⅝	65⅝@..	65 @..	65⅜@..
May	66⅞@67⅛	67⅛@..	66⅝@66⅞	67⅛@..
July	67¼@67⅜	67½@..	67 @67⅛	67⅜@67½
Corn No. 2—				
March	28¾@..	28¾@..	28⅝@..	28⅝@..
May	30⅝@..	30⅝@..	30¼@..	30¼@..
July	31⅝@..	31⅝@..	31¼@31¾	31⅝@..
Sept.	32½@..	32½@..	32⅜@..	32⅜@..
Oats No. 2—				
May	21 @21¼	21 @21½	20⅝@21	21 @21½
July	21⅜@..	21½@21¾	21⅝@..	21½@21¾
Sept.	21 @..	21½@..	21 @..	21⅜@..
Mess pork, per bbl—				
May	$9.80	$9.87½	$9.77½	$9.87½
July	10.00	10.02½	9.95	10.02½
Lard, per 100 lb—				
May	5.47½	5.47½	5.45	5.45
July	5.60	5.60	5.57½	5.57½
Short ribs, per 100 lb—				
May	5.20	5.22½	5.17½	5.22½
July	5.32½	5.32½	5.32½	5.32½

Cash quotations were as follows: Flour was dull and steady; prices unchanged; No. 2 Spring wheat, 65@65⅜c; No. 3 Spring wheat, 63¼@66¼c; No. 2 red, 68¾@69⅜c; No. 2 corn, 28¾@28⅝c; No. 2 oats, 20c; No. 2 rye, 39¼c; No. 2 barley, 35@ 37c; No. 1 flaxseed, 89½c; prime timothy seed, $3.45, nominal; mess pork, per bbl, $9.70@$9.75; lard, per 100 lb, $5.30@5.32½; short-rib sides, (loose,) $5.10@$5.15; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) $4.62½@$4.87½; short clear sides, (boxed,) $5.25@ $5.37½; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.22; sugars, cutloaf, $5.87; granulated, $5.25; standard A, $5.12 per bbl; linseed oil, raw, 38c; boiled, 40c.

Articles.	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, bbls	6,491	7,714
Wheat, bushels	36,457	89,913
Corn, bushels	288,040	72,079
Oats, bushels	321,200	234,680
Rye, bushels	8,275	2,470
Barley, bushels	51,250	19,425

On the Produce Exchange to-day, the butter market was steady; extra creamery, 21½c; firsts, 19½@20½c; seconds, 14@16c. Eggs were firm; fresh stock, 10@10½c.

STATE OF TRADE.

ST. LOUIS, March 5.—Flour unchanged; receipts, 3,145

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Early Strength Followed by a Well Defined Reaction.

PERNICIOUS ACTIVITY IN CONGRESS

Baltimore and Ohio Makes a New Low Record—Speculating on St. Paul's Dividend—Favorable Earnings.

THURSDAY P. M.

During the morning the market was strong, Burlington leading the advance with a gain of 1⅜ points, to 77⅝. Other strong features were Tobacco, General Electric, Missouri Pacific, Tennessee Coal, and Leather preferred. In the afternoon the market declined rather sharply, and at the close prices, with few exceptions, were below yesterday's closing. The weakness developed on Washington dispatches, indicating pernicious activity in Congress in reference to Cuban affairs.

The principal activity was in Tobacco, Sugar, Baltimore and Ohio, Burlington, and St. Paul. Sugar was bought on the impression that there would be no adverse legislation in Germany. Tobacco moved up on covering of shorts, and declined with the general market. Covering of shorts also accounted for the advance in Burlington. The stock has been a favorable sale for several days, and the short interest has grown to considerable proportions. The report that Expert Stephen Little had been employed to investigate the affairs of the company is without foundation. St. Paul closed within ⅛ of the bottom, at 77½, a net loss of ¾. Interest in the dividend question increases. It is now thought probable that the regular dividend of 1 per cent. will be declared, with an extra dividend of 1 per cent. This course is considered wise, pending knowledge as to prospect of the crops in the company's territory in 1896, the intent being not to increase the regular dividend rate until the ability of the company to maintain it is assured.

Baltimore and Ohio was active, and declined from 19¼ to 15½, the lowest price it has yet touched. The bonds were somewhat higher on the measures taken for their protection. The weakness in the stock was on liquidation by investors, who are disinclined to face the possibility of a "drastic" assessment. The short interest in the stock has been largely covered. Outside of the stocks already referred to, the general list was not active. It moved in sympathy with the specialites, and closed fractionally lower. The news of the day was favorable. Money was easier in tone, the banks showing a disposition to buy commercial paper. The coal trade is said to be growing better daily. Railway earnings continue good. For the fourth week Louisville and Nashville gained $56,130, Kansas and Texas $22,686, Chesapeake and Ohio $44,587, and Southern $85,102.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 3@3½ per cent. The last loan was made at 3 per cent.

Time money rates were 4 per cent. for sixty days to four months, and 4@4½ per cent. for six months. Commercial paper quotations: Sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 5 per cent.; four months' acceptances, 5 per cent.; choice four to six months' single names, 5½@6 per cent.; names of gold calibre but less well known, 5½@6 per cent. and upward.

Clearing House exchanges to-day, $91,548,895; balances, $4,968,736; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $83,159.

Money on call in London, ½@¾ per cent. Discount rates on the open market, ½ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 58½@63. There were no sales.

The commercial price of bar silver was 68⅝c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars were quoted at 54¾@55½c.

Bar silver in London was quoted at 31 5-16d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1892:

Imports from Jan. 1, 1896, to date.	$16,964,558
Exports for same period	13,056,541
Net imports	$3,908,017
Net exports to date, 1895	20,339,479
Net exports to date, 1894	3,341,369
Net exports to date, 1893	26,205,894

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was dull and steady. Nominal rates were $4.87½ for sixty days and $4.89 for demand. Actual rates were $4.86¾@$4.87 for sixty-day bills, $4.88@$4.88¼ for demand, $4.88¼@$4.88½ for cable transfers, and $4.86 for commercial.

In Continental francs were quoted at 5.18⅛ for long and 5.16¼ for short, reichsmarks at 95 and 95 7-16, and guilders at 40¼ and 40⅝.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—Par. Boston—12½@15c discount. San Francisco—Sight, par; telegraphic, par. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, 25 discount; bank, $1.50 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, par.

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

Col., H. V. & Tol	⅞
Illinois Central	1
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	1
New-York Central	1

DECLINED.

American Tobacco	1
Ann Arbor pf	1¾
Baltimore & Ohio	3⅝
Chicago Gas	1
Chi., Mil. & St. P	¾
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	⅞
Louisville & Nashville	⅛
New-Jersey Central	⅞
Northern Pacific pf	¾
Oregon Improvement t. r.	1
United States Rubber	⅞

RAILWAY BONDS.

Railway bonds were firm, but less active. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

Det., M. & M. l. g.	1
Del. & I. R. 1st	1
Knox. & Ohio 1st	1
Lake Erie & Western 2d	1
Phil. & Read. 3d pf in. 1st in. paid	1½
Pittsburg & Western 1st	1¾
St. L. & I. M. 5s	1
V. Mid. gen'l	1

DECLINED.

Mil., L. S. & West 1st	1
San A. é A. P. 4s	1
W. N. Y. & Pa. 1st	1
W. N. Y. & Pa. inc.	1

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	300
American Exchange	177
Broadway	238
Central National	118
Chase National	400
Chemical	4000
City	450
Citizens'	130
Commerce	200
Continental	150
Fourth National	180
Gallatin National	300
German-American	112
Hanover	310
Importers & Traders'	535
Irving	135
Leather Manufacturers'	175
Lincoln National	680
Manhattan	204
Market & Fulton	200
Mechanics'	185
Merchants'	134
Metropolis	415
National Union	190
New-Amsterdam	190
New-York	235
New-York County	580
National Bank of North America	135
Pacific	150
Park	273
Phenix	107
Republic	152
Seaboard National	167
Shoe & Leather	94
Southern National	100
State of New-York	108
Third National	105
United States National	175
West Side	275
Western National	110

There was a sale of 10 shares of Importers and Traders' at 535.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Adams Express	148	148	148	148	148	150	5
American Cotton Oil	17¾	17¾	17⅜	17⅜	16¼	17½	10
American Cotton Oil pf	63½	63½	63½	63½	62½	64	188
*American Sugar Refineries	117¼	117¾	116½	116½	116½	116⅝	14,800
*American Sugar Refs. pf	101¾	101¾	101½	101½	101¼	102	318
American Tobacco	78⅜	78	75⅝	76	75¾	76	46,760
Ann Arbor pf	27	27	27	27	26	27½	127
Atch., Top. & S. F., all in. pd.	16⅝	16⅞	16½	16½	16⅜	16⅝	2,005
*At., T. & S. F. pf., when iss.	26	26	26	26	25⅜	26¾	125
Baltimore & Ohio	19	19¼	15½	15⅞	15⅜	16	14,820
*Bay State Gas	20⅞	20⅞	20⅜	20⅜	20¼	21¼	300
*Brooklyn Rapid Transit	23⅝	23⅞	23¼	23⅜	23¼	24	173
Canada Southern	56¼	56¼	56¼	56¼	55⅝	56¼	200
Chesapeake & Ohio	17	17	17	17	16¾	17	250
Chicago & Alton	156	156	156	156	155	158	10
Chicago & East. Illinois pf.	100½	100½	100½	100½	99	101	100
Chicago Gas, t. r.	67	67	66¼	66¼	66⅜	66½	1,500
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	76¼	77⅜	76	76⅜	76½	76⅝	21,119
Chicago & Northwestern	104¼	104⅞	104	104	103⅜	104	1,140
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	78¼	78⅜	77⅜	77½	77⅜	77½	19,297
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pf.	130	130	129⅞	129⅞	120½	130	519
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific	72¾	73⅛	72	72	71⅞	72¼	4,263
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L. pf.	88½	88½	88½	88½	88½	90	45
Columbus & Hocking Coal	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3½	4⅛	100
Columbus, H. V. & Toledo	17½	17½	17⅜	17⅜	15½	16⅝	250
Consolidated Gas Company	156	156	156	156	155½	156½	510
Delaware & Hudson	127½	128	127½	128	127	128¾	200
Delaware, Lack. & Western	162½	162½	162½	162½	161½	162½	100
Denver & Rio Grande	13⅝	13⅝	13¼	13½	13	13½	200
Denver & Rio Grande pf	50	50	49⅝	49⅝	49⅛	49½	450
Dist. & C. F., all in. pd.	18	18	17½	17½	17½	17⅝	425
General Electric	33⅜	34¼	32⅞	33	32⅞	33	7,388
Illinois Central	96¼	96¾	96¼	96¼	95½	97	120
Iowa Central	9⅞	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	8⅞	9⅛	50
Iowa Central pf	35	35	35	35	34½	35½	2,050
Laclede Gas	26½	28	26⅜	26½	26½	27½	120
Lake Shore	148	148	146	146	145	148½	9,255
Louisville & Nashville	54½	54¾	53¾	53⅝	53¾	53⅞	400
Louis., N. A. & Chicago	9⅞	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	9⅜	10	620
Manhattan Consolidated	106	106⅞	105⅝	105¾	105½	106	200
Minn. & St. Louis 2d pf	50⅜	51	50⅜	51	50½	51½	100
Minnesota Iron	69½	69½	69½	69½	69	70½	100
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	12⅝	13	12⅜	13	12½	13	450
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.	29½	29¾	29⅜	29⅜	29	29⅝	1,400
Missouri Pacific	24½	25¼	24½	24½	24¼	25	9,920
*National Lead Company	24	24	24	24	24	25	200
New-Jersey Central	108⅜	108½	104½	107	107	107½	1,652
New-York Central	98	98	98	98	97½	98½	148
New-York, Lack. & Western	119	119	119	119			22
N. Y., L. E. & W., all in. pd.	16⅜	16⅜	16⅛	16⅜	15⅜	16½	100
New-York, Sus. & West. pf.	28	28	27½	27½	27½	28	400
North American	5⅝	5⅝	5½	5½	5½	5⅝	240
Northern Pacific	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅜	4¾	550
Northern Pacific pf	17¼	17¼	16½	16½	16½	16⅝	685
Northern Pacific pf.	15	15	15	15	14¾	15	20
Ontario & Western	2	2	2	2	2	3½	100
Oregon Improvement, t. r.	27⅜	28⅜	27¼	27¼	27¼	27½	1,610
Pacific Mail	12¾	12¾	12¼	12¼	12	12¾	2,200
Phil. & Reading, 1st in. pd.	116¼	116¾	116¼	116¼	115½	116	10
Rome, Watertown & Ogdens.	12⅜	12⅜	12¼	12¼	11⅜	12	1,200
St. Louis Southwestern pf.	20	20	19¾	19¾	19¼	20	300
Southern Pacific	10¼	10¼	10	10	9⅞	10	1,410
Southern Railway	31⅝	31⅝	31	31	31	31½	2,020
Southern Railway pf.	30¼	31¼	30½	30½	30⅜	30⅝	2,325
Tennessee Coal & Iron	87⅜	87⅜	85½	85½	85½	87⅜	200
Texas Pacific	8¾	8⅞	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	2,250
Union Pacific, t. r.	51⅜	51⅝	51¼	51¼	51¼	51½	300
U. S. Cordage, t. r.	5⅜	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	22	25	25
U. S. Cordage gtd., t. r.	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾	20	46	70
United States Express	44	44	44	44	42	46	10
*United States Leather	9⅜	9⅝	9⅜	9⅝	9⅛	9¾	10
*United States Leather pf.	60¼	61⅜	60¼	60⅜	60⅜	60½	5,510
United States Rubber	24⅜	25⅞	24½	25⅛	25	25¼	1,506
United States Rubber pf.	85	85	85	85	84	85	137
Wabash	7¼	7¼	6¾	6¾	6⅞	7¼	910
Wabash pf.	18⅜	18⅜	18	18	17⅞	18¼	420
Wells-Fargo Express	100	100	100	100	95	100	20
Western Union Telegraph	84⅞	84⅞	84¾	84¾	84¼	84½	3,154
Wheeling & Lake Erie	11¼	11⅜	11¼	11¼	11½	11⅝	2,800
Total sales							194,944

*Unlisted.

Bonds.

Am Dock & Imp 5s	2,000	111½	
Ann Arbor 1st 4s	9,000	70	
Atch, Top & S F 4s Trust Co Certfs	55,000	79¾	
	15,000	79¾	
	500	79½	
	10,000	79¾	
	20,000	79¾	
Atch, Top & S Fe gen 4s when issued	20,000	81	
	2,000	81½	
	1,000	81	
Atch, Top & S Fe adjustment 4s when issued	14,000	49¼	
Atch, Top & S Fe 2d 3-4s, Class A Trust Co Certfs 1st instal paid	10,000	27¼	
	20,000	27⅜	
	1,000	27¼	
	5,000	27⅜	
	22,000	27¼	
	5,000	27⅜	
	5,000	27	
Baltimore & O 5s 1885-1925	2,000	86	
	5,000	86½	
	10,000	86½	
	1,000	86	
	1,000	85½	
	5,000	85¼	
	4,000	85¼	
Bklyn, W & W Co 5s	5,000	104½	
Buffalo & Erie New	1,000	108	
Bur. C R & N 1st	1,000	106¼	
	3,000	106½	
	500	106	
Collat Trust 5s	2,000	101¼	
Canada So 1st Gtd	1,000	108½	
Ches & O gen 4½s	3,000	74	
	2,000	73½	
Chic & Alton S F	1,000	117	
Chic, B & Q Cons 7s	3,000	117¼	
	5,000	117¼	
	5,000	117½	
	8,000	117⅜	
	10,000	117¼	
	10,000	117¼	
	2,000	117	
Chic, Bur & Quincy Iowa Div 4s	5,000	93¾	
	18,000	90½	
Nebraska Ext 4s	5,000	94	
	7,000	93¾	
Chi, B & Q conv 5s	1,000	100¼	
Chi & East Ill gen 5s	2,000	101	
	1,000	102	
Chi & Nor Pac 1st Trust Co Certfs	10,000	44½	
	3,000	44½	
	5,000	43¾	
	5,000	43½	
Clev., C, Chi & St L St Louis Div 4s	1,000	94½	
Chicago & Erie 1st	1,000	111½	
Chi, B L & C Co 1st	4,000	93	
Chi & N W Ext 4s	5,000s30	100½	
Chic & Northwestern cons 7s	1,000	138¼	
S F deb 5s 1933	5,000	111½	
Chi, R I & P ext 5s	3,000	103½	
Colorado Midland 4s Trust Co Certfs	5,000	25½	
	10,000	26	
Detroit Gas Co 5s	1,000	70	
Det, Mac & Mar L G	1,000	19	
Dul & Iron D'ge 1st	2,000	104	
	5,000	105	
East Tenn, Va & Ga Cons Gold 5s	1,000c	109	
Flint & Pere M 5s	5,000	92½	
Ft W'th & D C 1st Trust Co Certfs	1,000	67	
Gal, Har & San A 2d	8,000	102	
Iowa Central 1st 5s	16,000	94½	
Kan Pac 6s, 1895	2,000	106⅜	
Knox & Ohio 1st	4,000	115½	
L Erie & W 2d 5s	12,000	104	
Lehigh & W-B Con Assented	2,000	103¾	
Lehigh & W-B M 5s	2,000	92¾	
Lo & Nash Cons	10,000	107	
	2,000	107¼	
	7,000	107½	
Louisville & Nashv Pens & Alt 1st	4,000	101	
Unified Gold 4s	5,000	79½	
Mil, L S & Wn 1st	1,000	130¼	
Minn & St L con 5s	1,000	101½	
Mo, Kan & Tex 1st 4s	3,000s20F	86½	
Mo, Kan & Tex 2d	3,000	61¼	
Mo Pac 1st Cons	3,000	94⅝	
Mob & Ohio G M 4s	2,000	66¼	
N Y Central Deb 5s	3,000	106	
N Y, L E & Wn New 2d Consol	3,000	137	
J P M & Co or D M & Co. stamped certfs	2,000	75	
N Y, N H & H 4s cons deb certfs	1,000s3	137	
	5,000	137	
N Y, Ontario & Wn Refunding 4s	1,000	90½	
	1,000s20F	90⅜	
	3,000s20F	90½	
Nor Pac & Mon 1st Trust Co Certfs	5,000	34½	
Nor & W 100-year 5s	3,000	66½	
North Pac 1st Reg	25,000	117	
North Pac 1st Coup	3,000	117½	
North Pac 2d Coup	1,000	111½	
	10,000	111¾	
	24,000	112	
	2,000	111¾	
	6,000	112	
North Pac 3d Coup	3,000	80½	
	18,000	81	
	47,000	82	
	5,000s3	82½	
	5,000	82½	
	5,000	82¼	
	3,000	82	
	5,000	81½	
	40,000	81¼	
	10,000	81	
North Pac Cons 5s	20,000	44⅜	
	20,000	44⅞	
	7,000	44¾	
	32,000	45	
	8,000b3	45	
	20,000	45	
	10,000	44⅞	
	5,000	45	
	25,000	44½	
Trust Co Certfs	2,000	44⅜	
	10,000	44⅞	
	1,000	45	
	6,000	44⅜	
	5,000	45	
Nor Pac Div scrip Extended	1,000	70	
	1,000	65	
Nor Pac Termi 1st	1,000	104½	
Ohio & Miss Cons	1,000	102¾	
Ohio Southern 1st	8,000	94	
	2,000	93¾	
Oreg'n R & Nav 1st	2,000	111	
Oreg'n Short Line 6s	1,000	112¼	
Trust Co Certfs	10,000	112	
	3,000	111½	
	2,000	111¼	
	2,000	111¼	
Oreg S L & U N Con Trust Co Certfs	3,000	68¼	
Peoria & Eastern 1st	3,000	79⅞	
	8,000	80	
Peo & Eastern inc	5,000	20	
St. Paul, M & M 1st Dakota Extension	3,000	112½	
Philadelphia & Read 3d Pref inc Trust Co Certfs 1st instal paid	14,000	18½	
	16,000	18¾	
	3,000	18½	
Philа & Read gen 4s Trust Co Certfs	12,000	78¼	
	1,000	78½	
	2,000	78	
Pitts & West 1st	5,000	68½	
	3,000	69¼	
	1,000	68¾	
	10,000	69½	
Rio Grande Wn 1st	10,000	76½	
	5,000	76⅞	
	10,000	76	
Rome, W & O Cons	2,000	118	
St Jo & Grand I 1st Trust Co Certfs	9,000	50	
St L & Iron Mt 5s	6,000	79½	
St L & San Fr 2d Class B	3,000s3	115	
St L Southw 2d Inc	10,000	30⅝	
	5,000	31	
	10,000	31¼	
	33,000	31	
	3,000	31¼	
	7,000	31½	
	3,000	31⅝	
	5,000	31¾	
	1,000	31½	
Montana Central 5s	7,000	101	
San An & A P 4s	17,000	57	
South Pac of Cal 5s Consolidated	10,000	90⅝	
Southern Ry 1st 5s	3,000	92½	
	2,000	92¼	
	5,000	92⅜	
	5,000	92⅝	
	1,000	92¼	
	9,000	92	
Tenn C'l Ir & R 6s	1,000	92	
Birmingh'm Div 1st	10,000	92	
Tex & N O Cons 5s	5,000	95¾	
	10,000	96	
Tex & Pac 1st 5s	10,000	89½	
Tex & Pac 2d Inc	62,000	24	
	20,000	24½	
	20,000	24	
Union Pac 1st 1896	4,000	102½	
U P, Den & Gulf 1st	20,000	38½	
U S Leather Co 6s	18,000	110⅞	
Virginia Mid G M	3,000c	103	
Wabash 1st 5s	1,000	107	
	2,000	107½	
	1,000	107	
Wabash 2d Mtge 5s	2,000	75¼	
Wabash Deb Ser B	7,000	26½	
Wn N Y & Penn gen	10,000	48½	
Wn N Y & Penn 1st	2,000	106½	
	1,000	106¼	
	5,000	106	
Wn N Y & Penn Inc	10,000	15¾	
	10,000	15½	
Total Sales			$1,472,000

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.
Albany & Susquehanna	175	60
Alton & Terra Haute	113	..
American Coal	110	113
American Express	91	95
American Tin Co.	100	102
American Tobacco	16	20
Atlantic & Pacific	5	9
B. & So. Ill. pf.	45	55
Boston A. L. pf.	104	106
Buffalo, R. & P.	13	16
Buffalo, R. & P. pf.	50	55
Buffalo, R. & P. pf.	70	80
Burlington, C. R. & N.	179	183
Canada Southern	50½	51
Cedar F. & M.	5	9
Central Pacific	15¼	16¼
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	43	44
Chicago, Mil. & St. P. pf.	145	..
C. & N. W. pf.	136½	137
C., C., C. & St. L.	51	52½
Cleveland & Pittsburg	160	..
Col. Coal & I. Dev.	3	3½
Col. Fuel & I.	30⅜	31
Col. Fuel & Iron pf.	97	..
Col. Fuel & Iron pf.	55	60
C., H. V. & T. pf.	153	..
Com. Cable	30	35
Consol. Coal	7	9
D. M. & Ft. D.	45	53
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	27	30
Detroit Gas	5¼	6
D., S. S. & A.	12	14
*D., S. S. & A. pf.	95	96
Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y.	60	61
Erie Tel. & Tel.	31	33
Evans. & T. H.	50	56
Evansville & T. H. pf.	13	16
Flint & P. M.	38	43
Flint & P. M. pf.	108	113
Great Northern pf.	30	..
Homestake	..	27½
Ind., Ill. & Iowa	65	72
Illinois Steel Company	25	..
Interior Conduit & Insulating	7	9½
Kanawha & Michigan	3¼	4
Keok. & D. M.	16	18
Keok. & D. M. pf.	..	35½
Keokuk & W.	80	82
Laclede Gas pf.	20	21
Lake Erie & Western	73	75
Lake Erie & Western pf.	81	84
Long Island	22	23
L., N. A. & C. pf.	..	½
L. St. L. & T.	9	10
Manhattan Beach	7	10
Md. Coal pf.	50	60
*Metropolitan Traction	104	105½
*Unlisted.		

	Bid.	Asked.
Mexican Central	11¼	11¾
Mexican National certfs	1¼	2
Minn. & St. L.	20	21
Minn. & St. L. 1st pf.	80	80½
Morris & Essex	164	166½
*National Lead pf.	85	87½
National Linseed Oil	16	20
National Starch	5	9
National Starch 1st pf.	45	55
National Starch 2d pf.	15	25
New Central C.	6	8½
New-England	40	50
N. Y. & N. H.	179	183
N. Y., C. & St. L.	13¼	14¼
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	68	75
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	28¾	29¾
N. Y., S. & W.	9⅛	10⅜
Norfolk Southern	60	70
Norfolk & Western	2	2½
Nor. & W. pf.	7¾	8¼
Ohio Southern	5	15
Ontario Mining	12	..
Oregon R. & N.	12½	14
Oregon S. L. & U. N.	6	7
Pennsylvania Coal	325	..
Peoria & East	5	9
Peo., D. & E.	2¾	3
Pittsburg & Western pf.	..	20
P., C., C. & St. L.	17	18
P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	58	59
P., F. W. & C.	162	..
Pullman Palace Car	157	160
Quicksilver	1½	2¼
Quicksilver pf.	..	15½
Rens. & Sar.	183	..
Rio Grande Western	16	18½
Rio Grande Western pf.	43	45
St. L. S. W.	4⅞	5¼
St. J. & G. I.	..	1½
St. Paul & Duluth	25	28
St. Paul & Duluth pf.	89	91
St. P. & Om.	41¼	42
St. P. & O. pf.	124	126
St. P. M. & M.	109	113
Sil. bull. certs.	68½	69
T. P. Land Tr.	6	9
Tol. & O. C.	30	37
Tol. & O. C. pf.	65	75
Tol., Peo. & W.	7½	12
U. P., D. & G.	4⅝	5¼
U. S. Cordage pf., t. r.	10¼	11
Utica & B. River	151	..
*West. U. Beef.	..	10
W. & L. E. pf.	37	40
Wisconsin Central	3½	4⅛

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Su. Ref. 1st	117	117¾	116½	116½	8,450
Am. Tob.	76¾	77⅞	75¼	75⅜	15,000
A., T. & S. F.	16⅝	17	16½	16½	290
Balt. & Ohio	19	19	15½	15⅝	1,290
C., R. I. & P.	72⅞	73⅛	72½	72½	2,820
Chi. Gas	67	67	66¼	66¼	1,030
C., B. & Q.	76¼	77½	76	76¼	8,090
C., M. & S. P.	78¼	78¼	77⅜	77⅜	10,120
Cent. of N. J.	108¼	108¼	107½	107½	20
D. & C. F.	18	18	17⅜	17⅜	250
Gen. Electric	33¼	34¼	32⅞	32⅞	2,120
L. & N.	54⅞	54⅞	53⅞	53⅞	3,270
Mo. Pac.	24½	25¼	24½	24⅝	2,320
N. Y., L. E. & W.	16¼	16½	16½	16½	10
Nor. Pac. pf.	17¾	17¼	17⅛	17¼	100
Phil. & Rdg.	12⅝	12⅝	12¼	12¼	1,740
Pac. Mail	28½	28½	28⅛	28⅛	20
So. Ry.	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10
Southern pf.	31	31	31	31	40
T. C. & I.	30¾	31⅛	30¼	31¼	70
U. S. L'r. pf.	60⅝	61⅝	60⅜	60⅜	830
Wabash pf.	18½	18½	18⅛	18⅛	10
West. Union.	84⅝	84⅞	84¼	84¼	620
Total sales					58,320

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit 6s	90	95
American Bank Note	41	43
American Grocery 1st pf.	..	55
American Surety Company	211	215
American Typefounders'	4¼	4¾
American Typefounders, pf.	21½	24
*Atlantic Mut. Ins. scrip of 1895	103¼	104½
†Atlantic Trust (new)	177	182
‡Boston & New-York Air Line	..	11
Boston & New-York Air Line pf.	104	105¾
Bond & Mortgage Guarantee Co.	135	..
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	188	192
‡Broadway & Seventh Ave. 1st	105	..
‡Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	107	..
‡Broadway Surface 1st 5s	105	..
‡Broadway Surface 2d	104	106
Brooklyn City Railroad	171½	172½
Brooklyn Elevated	14½	15½
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Sub. 5s	98½	100½
Brooklyn Traction	9⅝	10¾
Brooklyn Traction pf 5	52½	54
‡Brooklyn Union Gas 5s	104¾	105½
Brooklyn Union Gas stock	84½	86
‡Buffalo Street Railway 1st	104¼	105¼
Buffalo Street Railway stock	71½	73
Celluloid Company stock	63	..
Central & South American Tel.	121½	124½
Central Cross-Town	191	..
Cent. Park, North & East River	160	..
Central Trust Company	1020	1030
Chicago & Nor. Pac. R. R. stock	¾	⅞
Cin., Jack. & Mack. R. R. stock	¾	⅞
Cin., Jack. & Mack. R. R. bonds	35	40
Commercial Cable

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

BANKS.

Merchants' National Bank
CAP. AND SURPLUS, $2,900,000. 42 Wall St.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $8,500,000.
29 Nassau St.

Mercantile National Bank
Cap. and Surplus, $1,900,000.
191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Fourth National
16 Nassau St.

Central National
322 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,115,000.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall Street.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Sc'y.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS. $1,000,000

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
Capital $2,000,000. Surplus $1,000,000.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING, 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,

at New-York, in the State of New-York, at the close of business February 28, 1896:

RESOURCES.	
Loans and discounts	$5,046,766.70
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured	1,526.16
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	50,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds	5,500.00
Stocks, securities, &c.	107,904.00
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures	5,000.00
Due from National banks, (not reserve agents)	120,996.64
Due from State banks and bankers	6,051.06
Checks and other cash items	53,568.15
Exchanges for Clearing House	238,130.78
Notes of other National banks	55,027.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents	771.53
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:	
Specie $863,866.50	
Legal-tender notes 460,000.00	
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal tenders 320,000.00	
	1,643,866.50
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)	2,250.00
Total	$7,337,449.08

LIABILITIES.	
Capital stock paid in	$300,000.00
Surplus fund	600,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	30,018.98
National bank notes outstanding	39,360.00
Dividends unpaid	325.00
Individual deposits subject to check $6,207,390.49	
Demand certificates of deposit 32,209.12	
Certified checks 62,699.12	
Cashier's checks outstanding 65,446.37	
	6,367,745.10
Total	$7,337,449.08

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:

I, JOS. S. CASE, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. J. S. CASE, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 4th day of March, 1896. H. B. GIBBONS, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
J. L. RIKER,
WM. P. ST. JOHN,
WELCOME G. HITCHCOCK,
} Directors.

[No. 5003.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE STANDARD NATIONAL BANK,

at New-York, in the State of New-York, at the close of business February 28, 1896:

RESOURCES.	
Loans and discounts	$425,269.97
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured	539.95
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	50,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds	6,000.00
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures	7,899.69
Due from National banks, (not reserve agents)	106,640.88
Due from State banks and bankers	5,565.92
Checks and other cash items	6,339.00
Exchanges for Clearing House	26,022.21
Notes of other National banks	2,000.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents	258.17
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:	
Specie $30,440.00	
Legal-tender notes 10,000.00	
	40,440.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5 per cent. of circulation)	2,250.00
Total	$679,234.84

LIABILITIES.	
Capital stock paid in	$200,000.00
Surplus fund	25,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	4,161.07
National bank notes outstanding	45,000.00
Due to other National banks	1,369.55
Individual deposits subject to check	395,320.21
Demand certificates of deposit	7,020.00
Certified checks	1,330.00
Cashier's checks outstanding	34.01
Total	$679,234.84

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:

I, A. BURROWS, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief. A. BURROWS, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 5th day of March, 1896. GEO. M. VAN DERLIP, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
J. L. HUTCHINSON,
W. R. BROWN,
H. P. DOREMUS,
} Directors.

To the Stockholders
OF THE
Oregon Railway & Navigation Co.

Pursuant to the previous notice of this committee, dated February 5, 1896, there have been deposited upward of 226,700 shares of the stock of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company out of a total issue of 240,000 shares.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that further deposits of such stock with THE STATE TRUST COMPANY, No. 36 WALL STREET, NEW-YORK CITY, or its agent, the OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY, BOSTON, may be made, **upon payment of the assessment of $6 per share** on or before **MONDAY, MARCH 16, 1896,** after which date no further deposits will be received except in the discretion of the committee and upon payment of a **penalty of $1 per share,** in addition to the above-mentioned assessment of $6 per share.

Dated New-York, March 2, 1896.

ALFRED S. HEIDELBACH, Chairman.

W. L. BULL,
GEORGE COPPELL,
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD,
A. MARCUS,
JOHN CROSBY BROWN,
A. A. H. BOISSEVAIN,
HENRY R. REED,
General Reorganization Committee.
EVARTS, CHOATE & BEAMAN, Counsel.
HOWARD C. TRACY, Secretary,
15 Wall Street, New-York City.

CLEVELAND & CANTON R. R. CO.
1st Mortgage 5% Bonds.

THE UNDERSIGNED COMMITTEE having secured the deposit in the Mercantile Trust Company of a large majority of the above-mentioned bonds, and the certificates of the trust company having been listed by the New-York Stock Exchange, the time within which outstanding bonds may be deposited without penalty or condition has been extended to and including March 15, 1896. After that date no bonds will be received, except on such terms as the committee may prescribe.

AUSTIN CORBIN,
CHARLES A. PEABODY, Jr.,
H. L. THORNELL.
} Committee.

OFFICE OF
THE COLORADO FUEL AND IRON CO.
Denver, Col., Feb. 28, 1896.

The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company invites proposals in writing, to be sent on or before April 5, 1896, to the Atlantic Trust Company, 39 William St., New-York, for the sale of forty of the now outstanding bonds of the Colorado Fuel Company for sinking fund, said sale to take effect and bonds to be delivered and paid for on May 1, 1896, at the office of the said Atlantic Trust Company.

THE COLORADO FUEL AND IRON COMPANY,
By JOHN L. JEROME, Treas.

FINANCIAL.

REORGANIZATION OF MEMPHIS & CHARLESTON RAILROAD COMPANY.

To the Holders of Securities of Memphis and Charleston Railroad Company, as follows: Tennessee Lien Bonds; Second Mortgage Extended Bonds; First and Second Mortgage Extended Bonds; Consolidated Seven Per Cent. Bonds; General Six Per Cent. Bonds; and Common Stock.

New-York, March 5, 1896.

A Plan has been issued for the reorganization of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad Company, of which copies may be obtained at the office of the Depositary under said Plan, The Guaranty Trust Company of New-York, 65 Cedar Street, New-York City.

All holders of stocks and bonds above mentioned are notified to deposit the same with the said Depositary on or after Wednesday, March 11, 1896.

Holders of common stock of the Memphis & Charleston Railroad Company are further notified that, in order to obtain the right to purchase Income Bonds of the new company, as provided in said Plan, they must deposit their stock, and pay the first installment of one dollar per share on or before April 1, 1896; the second installment of one dollar per share on or before May 1, 1896; the third installment of one dollar per share on or before June 1, 1896, and the fourth installment of one dollar per share on or before July 1, 1896.

All bonds must be deposited with the Depositary on or before April 1, 1896.

ADRIAN ISELIN, Jr.,
FREDERIC CROMWELL,
W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT,
EDWARD N. GIBBS,
Reorganization Committee.
FRANCIS LYNDE STETSON,
Counsel to Committee.

New-York, March 3, 1896.

The undersigned Trustee under an Indenture securing the FIRST MORTGAGE SIX PER CENT. SINKING FUND GOLD BONDS of THE FORT SMITH & VAN BUREN BRIDGE COMPANY (guaranteed by the St. Louis & San Francisco Railway Company), will receive proposals or offers to sell said bonds up to and including Wednesday, April 1st, 1896, at 12 oclock noon of that day, and the same will be opened; and bonds offered at the lowest prices (not exceeding 105 and interest), to the extent necessary to exhaust the amount in the Sinking Fund at that time, will be accepted in the order that proposals are received. The interest on bonds offered and accepted will cease on April 1st, 1896. If bonds are not offered and accepted in accordance with the above, they will be designated by lot for payment on October 1st, 1896, at the price of 105 and accrued interest to that date.

THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY,
Trustee,
By LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.

THEODORE WILSON, CHARLES E. WELLES.
Member N. Y. Stock Exchange.

Wilson & Welles,
6 Wall Street,

BUY AND SELL

Mergenthaler Linotype Co. Stock, Title Guarantee & Trust Co. Stock, Bond & Mortgage Guarantee Co. Stock

And all securities dealt in on New-York Stock Exchange for cash or on margin.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT THE UNDERsigned have formed a limited copartnership, pursuant to the provisions of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York, as follows:

First—The name or firm under which said partnership is to be conducted is TURNER, MANUEL & CO.

Second—The general nature of the business intended to be transacted is that of brokers in stocks, bonds, and financial securities, and the principal place of business of said partnership shall be in the City of New-York and State of New-York.

Third—The names of all the general and special partners interested in said business are as follows:

HENRY M. ODDIE, who resides at East Orange, Essex County, New-Jersey.

WILLIAM H. HUTCHINSON, who resides at Brooklyn, Kings County, New-York, and

WILLIAM G. DAMEREL, who resides at Brooklyn, Kings County, New-York, are the general partners, and

EDWARD H. HUTCHINSON, who resides at Buffalo, Erie County, New-York, is the special partner.

Fourth—The amount of capital contributed by the special partner to the common stock is the sum of fifty thousand dollars, ($50,000.)

Fifth—The period at which said partnership is to commence is the fourth day of March, 1896, and it shall terminate on the fourth day of March, 1901.

Dated this fourth day of March, 1896.

HENRY M. ODDIE.

In presence of F. C. Cantine.

State of New-York, City and County of New-York, ss.:

On this 4th day of March, 1896, before me personally came HENRY M. ODDIE, WILLIAM H. HUTCHINSON, WILLIAM G. DAMEREL, and EDWARD H. HUTCHINSON, proven to me satisfactorily to be the individuals described in and who executed the foregoing instrument, and acknowledged to me that they executed the same.

F. C. CANTINE,
Notary Public, Kings Co. Cert. filed N. Y. Co.

City and County of New-York, ss.:

I, HENRY M. ODDIE, duly sworn, says he is one of the general partners named in the foregoing certificate; that the amount contributed by the special partner therein named to the common stock is fifty thousand dollars ($50,000) and has been actually and in good faith paid in cash.

HENRY M. ODDIE.

Sworn to before me this 5th day of March, 1896.

A. H. GRAHAM,
Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

WHEREAS, THE LIMITED COPARTNERship heretofore doing business in the City of New-York under the firm name of TURNER, MANUEL & CO., has been dissolved by the death of Horace Manuel, one of the general partners therein, and has discontinued its business within the State of New-York, and

Whereas, the undersigned, among whom are included the only surviving general partner of said copartnership, have formed a new limited copartnership, and intend to continue the business conducted by said first-mentioned copartnership, and therein to use the said firm name of TURNER, MANUEL & CO., and

Whereas, A majority of the surviving members of said first-mentioned copartnership have consented, in writing, to the use of said firm name as aforesaid;

Now, therefore, We, HENRY M. ODDIE, whose place of abode is East Orange, Essex County, New-Jersey; WILLIAM H. HUTCHINSON, whose place of abode is Brooklyn, Kings County, New-York; WILLIAM G. DAMEREL, whose place of abode is Brooklyn, Kings County, New-York, and EDWARD H. HUTCHINSON, whose place of abode is Buffalo, Erie County, New-York, do hereby certify, pursuant to an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, entitled "An act allowing the continued use of copartnership names in certain cases," and the acts amending the same, that we are the persons now, and hereafter, intending to carry on the business of brokers in stocks, bonds, and securities under the said firm name of Turner, Manuel & Co., and that our principal place of business will be in the City of New-York and State of New-York.—Dated, New-York, March 4th, 1896.

HENRY M. ODDIE.
WILLIAM H. HUTCHINSON.
WILLIAM G. DAMEREL.
EDWARD H. HUTCHINSON.

In presence of F. C. CANTINE.

State of New-York, City and County of New-York, ss.:

On this 4th day of March, 1896, before me personally came Henry M. Oddie, William H. Hutchinson, William G. Damerel, and Edward H. Hutchinson, proven to me satisfactorily to be the individuals described in and who executed the foregoing instrument by the oath of Francis C. Cantine, who, being by me duly sworn, said that he was acquainted with the said Henry M. Oddie, William H. Hutchinson, William G. Damerel, and Edward H. Hutchinson, and knew them to be the same persons described in and who executed said instrument, and thereupon the said Henry M. Oddie, William H. Hutchinson, William G. Damerel, and Edward H. Hutchinson severally acknowledged before me that they executed the same for the purposes therein mentioned.

CLARENCE A. COAN,
Notary Public, Kings Co. Cert. filed N. Y. Co.

We, the undersigned, Henry M. Oddie of East Orange, Essex County, New-Jersey, and Archibald Turner of the City of New-York, State of New-York, being a majority of the members and the survivors of the late limited copartnership of Turner, Manuel & Co., hereby consent to the use of said firm name of Turner, Manuel & Co. by the new limited copartnership to be formed by Henry M. Oddie, William H. Hutchinson, and William G. Damerel as general partners, and Edward H. Hutchinson as special partner.—Dated New-York, March 4th, 1896.

HENRY M. ODDIE.
ARCHIBALD TURNER.

State of New-York, City and County of New-York, ss.:

On this fourth day of March, 1896, personally appeared before me Archibald Turner and Henry M. Oddie, to me known, and known to me, to be the individuals described in and who executed the foregoing instrument, and severally acknowledged that they executed the same.

WILLIS VAN VALKENBURGH,
Notary Public, Kings Co. Cert. filed in N. Y. Co.
mh6-law4wF

FINANCIAL.

TO THE HOLDERS OF ALL CLASSES OF SECURITIES OF THE

OREGON SHORT LINE & UTAH NORTHERN RY. CO.

NEW-YORK, BOSTON, } March 5, 1896.

The undersigned committee beg leave to announce that it has prepared a plan of reorganization for the Oregon Short Line & Utah Northern Railway Co. and that this plan has secured the approval of all committees representing securities affected by it.

Printed copies of the plan and the agreement may be obtained on and after Tuesday, March 10, at the several depositaries where securities are to be deposited as follows:

Consolidated 5 per cent. Bonds,
American Loan & Trust Co., Boston.
Guaranty Trust Co. of New-York.
Utah Southern Bonds, all issues,
Old Colony Trust Co., Boston.
Mercantile Trust Co., New-York.
Collateral Trust Bonds,
American Loan & Trust Co., Boston.
Guaranty Trust Co. of New-York.
Stock,
Old Colony Trust Co., Boston.
Manhattan Trust Co., New-York.

SAMUEL CARR,
Boston, Executor and Trustee of Ames Estates.
ALEXANDER E. ORR,
N. Y., President Chamber of Commerce.
WALTER G. OAKMAN,
N. Y., President Guaranty Trust Co. of N. Y.
NATHANIEL THAYER, Boston.
GORDON ABBOTT,
Boston, Vice President Old Colony Trust Co.
GARDINER M. LANE,
Boston, of Lee, Higginson & Co.
A. A. H. BOISSEVAIN, Amsterdam.
GEORGE P. BUTLER, New-York.
SAMUEL CARR, Chairman,
Ames Building, Boston.
GEORGE P. BUTLER, Secretary,
54 Wall St., New-York.
HENRY G. NICHOLS, Counsel,
40 Water St., Boston.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR MISLAID.—POLICY NO. 6,943 issued by the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company on the life of William P. Clyde. The finder will please return it to the undersigned. Application has been made for the issuing of a duplicate. WILLIAM P. CLYDE, 5 Bowling Green.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW-York, by the grace of God free and independent. —To J. HOLME MAGHEE, Annie S. Jones, Mary Frances Reed, Joseph R. Foard, Adelaide Holme Maghee, and the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and to all persons interested in the estate of Mary Maghee, late of the City of New-York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting: You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New-York, on the tenth day of April, 1896, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of John M. Bowers, as executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New-York to be hereunto [L. S.] affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said city and county, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

B. AYMAR SANDS, Attorney for Executor.
f21-law6wF

MORRIS, GOUVERNEUR W.—The people of the State of New-York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Walter Rutherfurd, Arthur G. Morris, Cornelia De Camp Williams, Lillian C. Crosby, Estelle Carnochan, Isabella Rutherfurd, Anne M. Stout, Laura D. Wallen, Mary De Camp Banks, Maria De Camp, Edna De Camp, send greeting:

Whereas, John A. Rutherfurd of the City of New-York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our City and County of New-York, to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the 14th day of October, 1895, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of GOUVERNEUR W. MORRIS, late of the City and County of New-York, deceased; therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our City and County of New-York, at his office in the City of New-York, on the 14th day of April, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said will and testament, and such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New-York to be hereunto [L. S.] affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said city and county, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
f28-law6wF

FERRIS, MARTHA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARTHA FERRIS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the office of Charles Brandt, Jr., No. 189 Second Avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 21st day of March next. —Dated New-York, the 3rd day of September, 1895. JAMES D. FERRIS, Administrator. CHARLES BRANDT, Jr., Attorney for Administrator, 189 Second Avenue, N. Y. City. s20-law6mF

WALKER, EDWIN B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWIN B. WALKER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business of the estate, the office of Man & Man, No. 56 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 10th day of September, 1895. KATE NORTON WALKER, Administratrix, with the will annexed. MAN & MAN, Attys for Admx., 56 Wall Street, N. Y. s20-law6mF

TAYLOR, CORNELIUS E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CORNELIUS E. TAYLOR, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, at the office of W. H. Van Steenbergh, No. 10 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 19th day of February, 1896. CORDELIA MARY TAYLOR, Administratrix of the goods, chattels, and credits of Cornelius E. Taylor, deceased. W. H. VAN STEENBERGH, Attorney for Administratrix, 10 Wall St., New-York City. f21-law6mF

GUNTHER, JACOB.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JACOB GUNTHER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business at the office of Meyers, No. 150 Nassau Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 26th day of February, 1896. LOUIS H. GUNTHER, JACOB P. GUNTHER, HENRY C. GUNTHER, Executors. GWILLIM & MEYERS, Attorneys for Executors, 150 Nassau St. f28-law6mF

LAWSON, MANNING F.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MANNING F. LAWSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 393 Canal Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the tenth day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 27th day of February, 1896. WILLIAM MILNE, Executor. CHRISTIAN ZABRISKIE, Attorney for Executor, 393 Canal Street, New-York. f28-law6mF

FOX, LEWIS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LEWIS FOX, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Francis B. Chedsey, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 9th day of January, 1896. FRANCIS B. CHEDSEY, Attorney for Executor, 280 Broadway, New-York City. ja10-law6mF

CORNELL, ROSE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROSE CORNELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Bliss & Schley, No. 160 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before 1st day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 16th day of January, 1896. GEORGE BLISS, Executor. BLISS & SCHLEY, Attorneys for Executor, 160 Broadway, New-York. ja17-law6mF

SURROGATE NOTICES.

ERB, PAULINE.—The people of the State of New-York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Henry Scheffer, Mary Scheffer, his widow, (Mary being fictitious, her true name being unknown to petitioner,) and any other heirs at law and next of kin of PAULINE ERB, deceased, whose names and places of residence are unknown, send greeting:

Whereas, Elizabeth Bader of the City of New-York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our City and County of New-York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the tenth day of June, 1893, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Pauline Erb, late of the City and County of New-York, deceased; therefore, you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our City and County of New-York, at his office in the City of New-York, on the 19th day of March, 1896, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said will and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New-York to be hereunto [L. S.] affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New-York, the 15th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

EDWARD P. ORRELL, Attorney for Petitioners, 31 Chambers Street, New-York City.
ja24-law6wF&mh5*

CHAMBERLAIN, JAMES F.—The people of the State of New-York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Miranda P. Hildreth, Susan A. Follett, James F. Chamberlain, Melissa A. Potter, Alice Codding, Joseph J. Chamberlain, Bradford B. Chamberlain, Anna M. Follett, Willie A. Bentley, Ella Pickering, James F. C. Blackhurst, Mary Chamberlain Class, Mary Devine, George F. Seymour, Elizabeth S. Jones, Lois M. Mason, Jared Bartlett, Susan Bartlett, James H. Bartlett, Florence A. Bartlett, and Hannah R. Bartlett, and to all persons interested in the estate of JAMES F. CHAMBERLAIN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New-York, on the 20th day of March, 1896, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of William G. Conklin and Edward Ashforth, as executors of the last will and testament of said deceased; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New-York to be hereunto [L. S.] affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New-York, the 25th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
ja31-law6wF

PARKER, ELY S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELY S. PARKER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, Nos. 7 and 9 Warren Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 7th day of September, 1895. MINNIE PARKER, Administratrix. GEO. W. WEIFFENBACH, Attorney for Administratrix, Nos. 7 and 9 Warren Street, N. Y. City. n8-law6mF

BAKEMAN, HIRAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Hiram Bakeman, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Thoraem, Hamilton, Beckett & Ransom, No. 160 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 3rd day of October, 1895. LUCY A. BAKEMAN, Administratrix. DORANCE, HAMILTON, BECKETT & RANSOM, Att'ys for Administratrix, 160 Broadway, N. Y. City. o4-law6mF

BEHRENS, MARY or MARIA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY or MARIA BEHRENS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, in the office of William H. Geiger, at Room 107, in No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 28th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 12th day of November, 1895. GEORGE KOHLENBUSCH, Administrator. WILLIAM H. GEIGER, Attorney for Administrator, 280 Broadway, N. Y. City. n22-law6mF

UHINK, HELEN, OR HELENA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HELEN or HELENA UHINK, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Charles Brandt, Jr., No. 189 Second Avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 21st day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 3rd day of September, 1895. AMELIA M. BECKER, Administratrix. CHARLES BRANDT, Jr., Attorney for Administratrix, 189 Second Avenue, N. Y. City. s20-law6mF

LYON, JAMES W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES W. LYON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Francis B. Chedsey, Attorney, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 12th day of September, 1895. AMELIA LYON, JOHN H. LYON, Executors. FRANCIS B. CHEDSEY, Attorney for Executors, 280 Broadway, New-York City. s13-law6mF

FARRIN, OLIVER A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Oliver A. Farrin, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 159 West 45th St., in the City of New-York, on or before the tenth day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 27th day of November, 1895.—STEPHEN E. ENGLAND, OLIVER F. ENGLAND, AMELIA F. EDWARDS, Executors and Executrix.—CHRISTIAN ZABRISKIE, Attorney for Executors, 393 Canal Street, New-York. n29-law6mF

CUTTING, HENRY MASON. — In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY MASON CUTTING, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, the office of Franklin Bartlett, No. 82 Times Building, in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 29th day of October, 1895. ANGELA M. CUTTING, Administratrix. FRANKLIN BARTLETT, Attorney for Administratrix, 82 Times Building, New-York City. n1-law6mF

EMMET, THOMAS ADDIS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS ADDIS EMMET, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, No. 20 Nassau Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 6th day of November, 1895. EDWARD F. EMMET, Administrator. R. S. EMMET, Jr., Attorney, &c., 52 Wall St., N. Y. n8-law6mF

KERR, MARY E. F.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY E. F. KERR, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, Room 403, No. 60 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 20th day of February, 1896. LEONARD R. KERR, Administrator. SAMUEL G. ADAMS, Attorney for Administrator, 60 Broadway, New-York City. f21-law6mF

SURROGATE NOTICES.

NAVARRO, JOSE SOTO.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSE SOTO NAVARRO, late of the City of Havana, Island of Cuba, Kingdom of Spain, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the office of Olcott, Mestre & Gonzalez, No. 35 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 31st day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 22d day of January, 1896. WILLIAM H. SPEER, Ancillary Executor. OLCOTT, MESTRE & GONZALEZ, Attys. for Ancillary Executor, 35 Broadway, N. Y. City. ja24-law6mF

HURLBUT, ELLA C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELLA C. HURLBUT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of her attorneys, Messrs. Whitehead, Dexter & Osborn, No. 71 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 29th day of January, 1896. AUGUSTA D. CHILDS, Executrix. WHITEHEAD, DEXTER & OSBORN, Attorneys for Executrix, 71 Wall Street, New-York. f7-law6mF

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending March 7 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

SATURDAY.—At 3 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Bretagne, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Bretagne";) at 7 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Spaarndam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Spaarndam";) at 8 AM for Genoa, per steamship Kaiser Wilhelm II., (letters must be directed "per Kaiser Wilhelm II.";) at 9 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Umbria, via Queenstown; at 10 AM for Scotland direct, per steamship Furnessia, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Furnessia.")

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

FRIDAY.—At 6 AM for Jamaica, per steamship River Clyde; at 1 PM for La Plata Countries direct, per steamship Delcomyn.

SATURDAY.—At 1 AM for Rio Janeiro and La Plata Countries, via Rio Janeiro, per steamship Catania, from Baltimore, (letters for other parts of Brazil must be directed "per Catania";) at 1 AM for Brazil, via Pernambuco and Santos, per steamship Flaxman, from Baltimore, (letters for Rio Janeiro, North Brazil, and La Plata Countries must be directed "per Flaxman";) at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, and Savanilla, &c., per steamship Alene; at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, Tuxpam, and Yucatan, per steamship Yumuri, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Yumuri";) at 2 PM for Bocas del Toro, per steamship Amrum, (letters for Greytown and Blu

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

Meeting of the Baltimore and Ohio Reorganization Committee.

LOUIS FITZGERALD IS CHAIRMAN

A Plan of Reorganization to be Prepared as Speedily as Possible—The Receivers to Make a Report.

A meeting of the Reorganization Committee of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad was held in this city yesterday. The committee originally consisted of the New-York Directors of the company, viz., Gen. Louis Fitzgerald, Eugene Delano, Edward R. Bacon, Howland Davis, and William A. Read. In pursuance of authority to increase its number, the committee appointed August Belmont and Henry Budge. Gen. Fitzgerald was elected Chairman and H. C. Deming Secretary.

It is the purpose of this committee to formulate, as expeditiously as possible, a plan of reorganization to be submitted to the Baltimore and Ohio security holders. It is probable that the committee will have the co-operation of another committee representing large English interests in the property.

A dispatch from Baltimore says that Receivers Cowen and Murray will prepare a report for submission to the court showing in detail the exact financial condition of the company. This report, it is expected, will disclose the composition of the floating debt.

The chief holdings of Baltimore and Ohio common stock are still in the hands of the Garrett family. Miss Mary Garrett, Mrs. T. Harrison Garrett, and Robert Garrett own, in the aggregate, about 60,000 shares. The Greiga interests hold about 8,000 shares, and William F. Burns owns in the neighborhood of 4,000 shares. The Johns Hopkins University is not so large a stockholder as has been supposed. That institution now owns 1,000 shares of first preferred stock and 350 shares of the common stock.

TO SAVE THE GRAIN TRADE.

Additional Action Taken by New-York Shipping Interests.

New plans appeared yesterday to extend the movement to induce the railroad companies to make rates to this city for grain low enough to check the diversion of trade to Southern ports. The only appeal to the railroads thus far has been made by the Grain Committee of the Produce Exchange. At the instance of that committee the Board of Managers yesterday authorized the appointment of a special committee to represent all interests in the Exchange affected by alleged discrimination in freight rates.

In addition to the Produce Exchange committee a committee will be appointed for similar work by the Maritime Exchange. Shipping men feel that they should take part in the movement, since injury to exporters of grain, flour, and provisions must work hardship to their business.

Representatives of various ocean lines are also moving in the matter. They hope to enlist the Chamber of Commerce in behalf of the appeal for a readjustment of rates. The Internal Revenue Committee of that body received yesterday, from W. H. Vanden Toorn, signing himself Chairman of the Transatlantic Freight Conference, a minute adopted by his associates at a meeting on Feb. 26, as follows:

Whereas, The export shipping trade of the Port of New-York has been severely crippled by causes not in the control of the steamship lines, and,

Whereas, There is great danger that ultimately the import trade will be similarly affected,

Resolved, That a committee of five, including the Chairman of its meeting and (ex officio) the President of the Marine Association, as members, be appointed by the Chair to investigate into the causes of the decline of the export trade of the Port of New-York, to protest against any discrimination that may be practiced to the disadvantage of this port, and to join any other commercial organization of this port working in the same direction.

Acting on this resolution the undersigned committee was appointed, and now beg to call your attention to the causes which led to the appointment of this committee.

Your honorable committee must be aware that by a recently enforced discrimination in the rates from interior points to the seaport cities, the export trade of New-York City has been deviated to an alarming extent to Southern and Gulf ports. This freight now diverted from New-York across the ocean has created the greatest difficulty in obtaining freight at any rate. A great many steamers that lately arrived in New-York had to go to other ports south of us in order to obtain cargoes. The Grain Committee, alarmed at the state of affairs as regards the grain trade, has started a movement with a view of remedying this threatening evil, but we desire to impress upon you that it is not only the grain export trade that is suffering, but also the flour and provision trade, as the deviation of this class of freight has been just as large, if not larger in proportion, than that of grain. Moreover, as steamers are trying now to avoid the Port of New-York, the importations of merchandise to the Port of New-York have become seriously affected, and if no stop can be put to this movement, it is greatly to be feared that the supremacy of the Port of New-York as a distributing point for imports will be lost, to the great detriment of the large interests now centred in this city.

Knowing that your committee has the interest of this port at heart, and is always ready to promote and assist the commerce of this great metropolis, we appeal to you for such aid and assistance as is in your power to give us to save the import and export trade from further decline and restore it to the proportions to which the position and commercial history of New-York entitle it.

Our committee shall be very much pleased to receive from you any suggestions and advice on this subject, and urge upon you the necessity of prompt action.

The lines represented at the conference were the Allan State Line, American Line, Anchor Line, Atlantic Transport Line, Bordeaux Line, Cunard Line, French Line, Mediterranean Hamburg and Baltic Lines, Hamburg and New-York Steamship Company, National Line, Netherlands Line, North German Lloyd, Red Star Line, Thingvalla Line, Union Line, White Star Line, Wilson, Wilson-Hill and Phoenix Line.

The Internal Trade Committee will consider this appeal, and it may be the subject of a report at the meeting of the Chamber of Commerce next month.

STREET RAILWAY BILLS.

The Assembly Committee in Albany Will Report Certain Measures.

ALBANY, March 5.—Surface railroad Presidents from all over the State appeared before the Assembly Railroad Committee in opposition to the bills introduced by Mr. Nixon having for their object the carrying out of the recommendations contained in the report recently presented to the Legislature from the Nixon committee which investigated as to the practicability of municipal ownership of street surface railroads and the management thereof.

The bills were as follows: Compelling railroad companies to properly light and heat their cars; compelling 5-cent fares and transfer tickets by companies within cities; providing for the sale to the highest bidder of street railway franchises; providing that railroads be capitalized at $6,000 for each mile of road; compelling one car to stop before passing another which is at a standstill unloading passengers upon any street; compelling railroads to adopt fenders.

The following railroad Presidents appeared in opposition to the bills: Rossiter of the Brooklyn Heights, Vreeland of the Metropolitan, Hart of the Second Avenue Railroad, Powers of the Glens Falls Railway, Van Nettan of the Kingston Railway Company, Clark of the Binghamton Railway, Shaw of the Troy, Littell of the Buffalo Street Railway, Counsel Box of the Buffalo Street Railroad, and President Rogers of the Street Railway Association. The line of argument in opposition to the bills was that the terms of the measure would cast the roads into bankruptcy, as it would be impossible for them to stand the extra expense. Most of the street surface roads of the State were not at present making money. The bills were unjust in many respects, as the roads were already doing all that lay in their power to give good and efficient service to the people of the State.

After the opposition had finished its argument, Chairman Nixon of the committee stated that it was at his request that Arthur C. Wade of Jamestown, the counsel of the committee, was present. He asked Mr. Wade to generally explain the measures. Mr. Wade said that the committee had succeeded in doing well the work laid out for it by the Legislature of last year. It had heard extremists of all kinds—men who had spent their lifetime in railroad circles. It had, after such an investigation, compiled a few of its recommendations in the form of bills. The matter of recommending with reference to certain appliances should be lodged with the Railroad Commissioners, and this was what the bills proposed. No municipal authorities should have power to name any appliance like a fender. This ought to be left with the railroad companies. All of the bills were just ones. The railroads of the State had been constructed, not by men with large capital, but by men with energy and capital. The matter of transfer tickets upon street surface railroads should receive some consideration. If the law did not step into the breach and make such street surface regulations as were contemplated by the bills, the railroads would, in time, own the State.

The committee decided to report the following bills favorably: Mr. Forrester's, providing for one 5-cent fare on railroad systems in New-York, Brooklyn, and Buffalo, and for transfer tickets; Mr. Trainer's, providing that trains on elevated railroads shall be operated at least every six minutes betwen 5 A. M. and 8 P. M., and at least every twelve minutes between 8 P. M. and midnight, and Mr. Cutler's, relating to foreclosure and sale of property under decree of United States courts or other court of competent jurisdiction.

Excursion Rates Make Trouble.

CHICAGO, March 5.—A land-seeker excursion, arranged by The Farm, Field and Fireside, which leaves Chicago by the Chicago and Northwestern and Union Pacific route at 10:30 P. M. to-day for California, will probably cause greater trouble among the Western roads than anything that has happened for some time past. Charges of unfair dealing and manipulating rates are being freely made, and prosecution before the Inter-State Commerce Commission is threatened. Several weeks ago the publication above named announced that a round-trip rate of $45 would be made for this occasion. As the agreed excursion rate is $52.50, a great hue and cry was raised by competing lines. Both the Northwestern and Union Pacific protested they had not authorized the cut rate. Later on announcement was made by the managers of the excursion that the regular rate of $52.50 would be charged, but to the excursionists would be allowed a rebate.

Libelous Matter in the Mails.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The story of the order issued against the mail matter sent out from San Francisco in the Central Pacific Railroad contest is officially stated by the Post Office authorities as follows: Senators and Representatives in Congress have received envelopes stamped on the outside in large red letters, "Corruption and bribery will not carry the day." Another inscription stated that "C. P. Huntington would not steal a red-hot stove." There were several more inscriptions of similar character. The recipients called the attention of the Post Office Department to the matter. Judge John L. Thomas, Assistant Attorney General for the department, decided that the sentences were libelous. First Assistant Postmaster General Jones then instructed the Postmaster at San Francisco to refuse to accept these envelopes as mail matter.

A Chicago View of the Situation.

CHICAGO, March 5.—A truce has been patched up between the Western roads and the lines of the Joint Traffic Association, and the dangerous rupture between the two interests precipitated by the Board of Control's action in ordering the cancellation of the Grand Trunk's twenty-five-cent grain tariff bridged over, for a time at least.

While the settlement of this fight may be only temporary, it is no less a victory for the Western roads over the Joint Traffic Association. It is not generally known that the Soo cut rates on grain last month were also met by the Michigan Central. On Feb. 3 this road put in a 25 per cent. tariff via Mackinac, Detroit, and Buffalo, which action was a direct violation of the joint traffic agreement, because the rates were made to apply through Buffalo to the East, Buffalo being one of the most prominent gateways of the Joint Traffic Association.

Government Sues the Burlington.

LINCOLN, Neb., March 5.—District Attorney Sawyer, on behalf of the Government, has begun suit in the Federal court against the Burlington Railroad Company to restore to the public domain land estimated at 200,000 acres in North Central Nebraska, claimed by the company under the act of Congress in 1864. The Government bases its suit upon the ground that these lands were never ceded, but that the road took possession through the failure of the Government to provide the number of sections agreed upon along the line in the South Platte country. The railroad company has long since disposed of much of the disputed property, and about 1,500 settlers will be affected.

Hudson Highland Bridge Company.

ALBANY, March 5.—The Hudson Highland Bridge and Railway Company, a reorganization of the Hudson Suspension Bridge and New-England Railway Company, to-day filed articles of incorporation with the Secretary of State. The company's capital is placed at $84,900, and the Directors are John N. Hazard, Edward W. Sorel, and Robert Sorel of New-York City; Henry Martin, William G. Lord, and William James Pierce of Brooklyn, and William D. Snow of New-Milford, N. J. The old company secured a charter from the Legislature in 1858 for the purpose of constructing a suspension bridge over the Hudson River at a point between Verplanck's Point and Buttermilk Falls.

Railroad Men and Matters.

—In Omaha, Neb., Judge Sanborn has granted a decree of foreclosure and sale against the Kansas City and Omaha Railroad. The upset price has been fixed at $100,000. The purchaser, in addition to that, must pay all deficiencies in the operating expenses and unpaid taxes and other claims that may afterward be adjudged to be a lien against the road. The total amount of bonds for which the suit was brought is $2,715,000.

—Application was made before Vice Chancellor Emery, in Newark, N. J., yesterday, by the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad for an injunction against the United States Pipe Line Company, putting a stop to operations at a crossing in Washington, Warren County. The pipe line company also seeks to prevent the railroad company from removing pipes already laid at the crossing.

—It is reported from Denver that the Burlington and Missouri Railroad is to be extended from Longmont, Col., via Fort Collins, to Steamboat Springs, running through the Hahn's Peak mining district. The name of the new road will be the Fort Collins, North Park and Western. The capital stock is $1,000,000.

—The Central Passenger Committee has decided to impose the same charges on bicycles and baby carriages in baggage cars as the Western roads have done. The minimum charge will be 25 cents. The action of the committee will be effective when the Board of Control of the Joint Traffic Association ratifies it.

—The Fulton and Oswego Falls Street Railroad Company filed with the Secretary of State in Albany yesterday a certificate of increase of capital stock from $15,000 to $100,000, and the Oswego Street Railroad Company, a similar certificate of an increase from $125,000 to $200,000.

P. W. Coyle, lately commercial agent of the Wabash Railway in St. Louis, has been appointed Assistant General Freight Agent of the road, with headquarters in that city, vice John D. Lund, transferred to Kansas City as representative of the road in Missouri River territory.

—A controlling interest in the Cincinnati, Lebanon and Northern Railroad has been bought by parties represented by P. J. Goodhart & Co. This road runs from Cincinnati to Dodds, Ohio, with a branch to Montgomery, and has a total mileage of thirty-eight miles.

—Receiver Scott of the Denison and Northern Railroad in Indian Territory has been authorized by Judge Kilgore to issue certificates to the amount of $11,000 a mile, payable in six months, to pay off the indebtedness and finish the construction of the road.

—At the annual meeting of the Buffalo Passenger Committee last Wednesday J. A. Fellows, General Passenger Agent of the Western New-York and Pennsylvania, was re-elected Chairman, and Edson J. Weeks, General Agent of the New-York Central, Secretary.

—Chief Clerk Warren J. Lynch of the Big Four passenger department in Cincinnati has been appointed Assistant General Passenger Agent of that system, with headquarters in St. Louis. The office of General Western Passenger Agent has been abolished.

—E. A. Howard, Public Prosecutor of Jeffersonville, Ind., has filed suit against the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern Railroad Company for violating the law requiring the arrival of trains to be posted at telegraph stations on the line of its route.

—A dispatch from Springfield, Ill., says that legislative enactment to prevent the increase of railroad competition and construction is recommended by the Illinois Railroad and Warehouse Commission in its forthcoming report for 1895.

—A final hearing on the accounts of Thomas F. Oakes, H. C. Payne, and H. C. Rouse, as receivers of the Northern Pacific Railroad, will be had before Special Master A. L. Cary, in New-York, on the 16th inst.

—George F. Randolph, formerly General Traffic Manager of the New-York and New-England Railroad, has been appointed Traffic Manager of the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern.

—Dr. William Taussig has retired from the Presidency of the St. Louis Terminal Railway Association, after many years of service. Julius S. Walsh succeeds him as President.

—Barrett B. Mitchell has been promoted from the position of General Freight Agent of the Michigan Central Railroad to that of General Freight Traffic Manager.

—H. S. Cable, son of the President of the Rock Island, will on the 15th inst. become Vice President and General Manager of the Rock Island and Peoria Road.

—W. O. Hughart was elected President of the Muskegon, Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad at the annual meeting of the company last Wednesday.

—An official statement is issued to the effect that the Baltimore and Ohio's Belt Line Railroad will not go into the hands of a receiver.

—Gross earnings of the Louisville and Nashville Road for the month of February were $1,595,895, an increase over last year of $230,955.

—J. M. Johnson has been appointed to succeed the late William M. Sage as Freight Traffic Manager of the Rock Island.

—The gross earnings of the Southern Railway Company for the fourth week in February show an increase of $85,102.

—William C. Rowley has been appointed Commercial Agent of the Michigan Central in Detroit, to take effect April 1.

—Murray B. Auger has been appointed Trainmaster of the Elmira, Cortland and Northern Railroad.

—The Rio Grande Western Railroad reports net earnings for January amounting to $53,465.

WESTCHESTER'S TRAMPS TO WORK

Hereafter They Must Break Stone or Go Hungry—Supervisors Hope to Rid the County of Them.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., March 5.—The Supervisors of Westchester County think they have at last solved the tramp problem, which for years has perplexed them. This was accomplished last Thursday, during the last hour of the meeting of the board, after it had been in session for almost four months.

The decision the board came to was to put the tramps at work breaking stone in the County Jail yard. The resolution ordering this was offered by Supervisor See of the town of North Castle, who, in introducing it, recalled a little ancient history, as he called it.

"Some of the members of this board may remember," he said, "that about a dozen years ago I introduced a resolution in the Board of Supervisors providing for the erection of a building of suitable size on the County Almshouse premises, so arranged as to dimensions, &c., that water would run in just so fast, and that a tramp be put in there and made to understand that he must bail water or drown, and he would certainly drown unless he did bail just so fast. There are two things that a tramp cannot endure, and they are hard work and a bath in clean water. This arrangement would give him a dose of hard work and plenty of fresh water for him to get acquainted with. Besides, if he refused to bail, why, my plan provided what the doctors say is the most delightful of deaths—drowning. But the newspapers got hold of the matter and ridiculed it as barbarous, and so it had to be dropped.

"Now, the last Grand Jury made a recommendation that as it is all wrong to shelter tramps by the hundred in the County Jail in idleness, they should be disallowed anything to eat unless they are willing to work for it, and that a corner of the jail yard be arranged so that all persons who want stone broken up for paving may bring the rocks there, and let the tramps break it up free.

"My plan of some years ago had this advantage over this latest proposition in that I proposed an easy death, whereas, this provides one by starvation unless the tramps work. A breakfast of stone, for as the drowning plan was considered impracticable, why, I will have to recommend this one, following the lead of the Grand Jury, and hope the board will adopt it."

Supervisor Herbert D. Lent of East Chester said that the Supervisors may think this tramp problem one to indulge in levity over, but the other Supervisors enjoyed Supervisor See's little speech, but Mr. Lent assumed that it was a serious matter. New-York has taken stringent measures against the Knights of the Road, and the result is that Westchester County has become a sort of paradise for tramps; they flock here from the city, and are boarded free at station houses and the County Jail. It is probable that to this the recent murder of Mrs. Edmund Tucker, near Tuckahoe, may be attributed, as tramps are constantly going along that roadway and are desperate enough for anything.

Supervisor Haight of Peekskill presented an argument in favor of the resolution that secured its speedy passage and adoption. He said that last year his town provided for 2,500 tramps, in round numbers, and decided that something must be done. That "something" was soon decided to be to set them to work breaking stone for the streets or let them go hungry. As a result, they this year have had about 250 tramps to take care of, and every one of them has had to break stone before he could break fast. Tramps now steer clear of Peekskill, and if this is done by the county it will soon be given a wide berth by these undesirable visitors.

The Sheriff will accordingly procure some hammers with long handles, will make the fence secure, and then get his tramps to work. Unless all calculations fail, the County Jail will soon be rid of its tramp population, and thus its overcrowded condition relieved, as is desired, so that the cells will accommodate the real prisoners and not be taken up for free lodgings for tramps.

Just at present the inmates of the jail are crowded, not only in the cells, but in the corridors and galleries, in violation of law, which forbids the herding together of prisoners, and persons who may only be detained as witnesses, and tramps. The jail has about sixty cells, and over a hundred inmates. If the State Board of Health should visit the jail and learn the filthy habits of its inmates, they would condemn it in the strongest terms, and either condemn the building as inadequate or order it enlarged or a new one erected with some thing like modern ideas. This jail was built in 1857, and was then large enough, but it has not grown with the county or with advanced ideas.

Big Stone Head on Monterey Bay.

From The San Francisco Call.

On the tip end of Point Pinos, in Monterey County, Cal., is one of the most curious natural rock formations in the State. It is interesting because it is so natural. Viewed in any position from the land side it looks like a gigantic stone carving of a man's head. The rock is about 500 feet from the Point Pinos lighthouse in a northerly direction. At low tide it is high out of water, and at high tide all the profile shows but the lower part of the chin. There is no effort of the imagination required to see a man's head. It is so perfectly "blocked in," as sculptors say, that it is hard to believe it is not the work of human hands. The character of the head is that of a strong, vigorous man. The hair is pushed back from the forehead, and the mustache is in the style of the early German soldiers. Fractures in the rock in just the right places form the eyes and nostrils, and a projection makes a perfect ear. The head seems to be reclining backward, and the eye is partly closed, giving an easy and graceful expression to the face. The head is composed of granite, although the formation near by is some sort of metamorphic rock. It is light gray in color, and is so hard that it will likely stand the seas that sweep over it for centuries to come.

Big Catch of Shad.

From The Savannah (Ga.) News.

The largest catch of shad ever recorded on the St. Johns River was the reward of the fishermen Friday night, when fully 20,000 fish were caught. The majority of the fish were packed in 103 barrels which were shipped to Savannah and sent by the Ocean Steamship Company to New-York. The fish were caught in the river below New-Berlin, and they are large and fine. Up to a few days ago the prospects for a good season were very gloomy.

DENOUNCED COURT AND COUNSEL

Mrs. Margaret Finn Called Justice Lawrence an "Ould Divil" and Was Removed from the Courtroom.

Mrs. Margaret Finn of 233 East Fifty-fourth Street, fifty years old, caused considerable trouble, as well as amusement, in Special Term, Part VI., of the Supreme Court, yesterday. She evidently did not have much respect for courts, for she repeatedly rebuked Justice Lawrence for the way in which the case on trial was being conducted.

Mrs. Finn and her husband, Peter Finn, are plaintiffs in a suit against James Duffy and the Greenwich Savings Bank to recover $1,000 deposited in the bank. The plaintiffs allege that some years ago Margaret Finn delivered the sum of $1,000 belonging to her to her sister, Jane Duffy, and that the latter deposited the money in the Greenwich Savings Bank in her own name.

Mrs. Finn says that on Sept. 19, 1892, she called at the bank for the purpose of withdrawing the money, on the ground that it was deposited in the name of Jane Duffy. Mrs. Finn testified yesterday that the reason she permitted the money to be deposited in Jane Duffy's name was that she did not wish her boys to get hold of it or know that she had the money.

On cross-examination by Thomas F. Murtha, Mrs. Finn broke out several times and denounced Justice Lawrence and Mr. Murtha, calling the former a "white-haired ould divil," and the latter a liar. She was forcibly evicted from the building.

"Where did you have the money before you put it in the bank?" Mrs. Finn was asked early in the trial.

"That's my business," exclaimed Mrs. Finn.

"You must answer," said Justice Lawrence.

"In other banks," was the answer.

"Let me see your bank books," said Mr. Murtha.

"I won't, you liar!" exclaimed Mrs. Finn.

"You must," said Justice Lawrence.

"You are not trying this case right. No, you are not!" exclaimed Mrs. Finn, turning around on Justice Lawrence.

"I will send this case to the bottom of the calendar," said Justice Lawrence, addressing Commissioner Charles Straus.

"What I care about your calendar things. Sure you should do right by me. If yez had any nobility of honesty in ye, you would give me me money," said Mrs. Finn.

Mr. Straus said: "Mrs. Finn, will you not let me see the books?"

"No, I won't. Get out with yez," said Mrs. Finn.

"Don't you know me? I am your lawyer."

"I niver saw the likes of you in my life," said Mrs. Finn.

Mrs. Finn finally surrendered the bank books, but, pointing to Mr. Murtha, exclaimed: "Look out for that man. I don't like him. He looks bad. I don't like him at all, at all."

"Have you ever had any trouble with your head?" she was asked.

"I have had pains in my head," Mrs. Finn replied.

She then began muttering, and Mr. Murtha asked, "What are you saying?"

"Can't you understand English? Do you want me to take a pair of pinchers and twist it into you?" said Mrs. Finn.

When Mr. Murtha asked her another question about the pains in her head, Mrs. Finn exclaimed: "You are crazy. You are all crazy."

Justice Lawrence rapped on his desk with a gavel, and Mrs. Finn exclaimed: "Stop that! Stop that, I say!"

Justice Lawrence brought the gavel down on his desk, and Mrs. Finn fairly shouted: "Stop! Stop! Don't rap my head, you white-haired ould divil."

Justice Lawrence ordered a court officer to remove Mrs. Finn, who exclaimed: "Get away with yez! I will have me say, you—" The officer removed her from the witness chair and escorted her out of the building.

Jane Duffy denies that the money was given to her by Mrs. Finn to deposit, and says that the money was her own.

Decision was reserved.

STOCKHOLDERS MAKE CHARGES.

Suit to Implead Receiver of the Bowery Fire Insurance Company.

William Goddard, through his attorney, Henry M. Ward, asked Justice MacLean, in the Special Term of the Supreme Court, yesterday, for an order to implead George B. Rhoads, temporary receiver of the Bowery Fire Insurance Company, as a party defendant in a suit which Goddard and various stockholders say they are about to bring against the Directors for alleged misconduct. This misconduct, they assert, was the cause of the wrecking of the corporation.

It was stated to Justice MacLean, by Mr. Ward that Mr. Rhoads had been asked several times to bring the suit, but that he failed to do so. It was for this reason that it was urged to make the receiver a party to the intended action.

The motion was opposed by Mr. Van Schaick, who said that Mr. Rhoads had not refused to become the plaintiff. He further said that Mr. Rhoads is President of the Stuyvesant Insurance Company, and is well known socially and in every other way. He said he considered the motion an unfair attack on Mr. Rhoads.

Mr. Ward referred to the fact that the receiver's brother, Benjamin T. Rhoads, is one of the Directors. Mr. Van Schaick said that when Mr. Rhoads became receiver the Bowery Company could not pay 50 cents on the dollar, and that it could now pay $1.15. He further added that Rhoads is about to apply to the Supreme Court for his own discharge and permission to pay all the creditors what is due in full.

On being asked upon what authority he sought to make the receiver a party to the suit, Mr. Ward promised to hand up a brief in explanation this morning.

The hearing was then adjourned.

LYNCH'S TRIAL FOR MANSLAUGHTER.

The Mother of His Dead Child Testifies in His Favor.

The trial of James Lynch of 415 West Fifty-third Street on a charge of killing his child, Arthur, nine months old, was continued yesterday before Justice Smyth in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court.

It is charged that Lynch, while quarreling with his wife, threw his child at the latter on Nov. 22, 1895.

Mrs. Mary Gibson, who lived on the first floor of the Fifty-third Street house, was called as the first witness. She said that on the day of the killing Lynch and his wife, with their child, were in her rooms. All present drank some beer, which she had sent for. Lynch was somewhat intoxicated, but she did not see him quarrel with his wife. She could not say whether the child was killed accidentally or not.

Policeman Pierce of the West Forty-seventh Street Station testified to the arrest of Lynch, and to Mrs. Lynch's charge that her husband killed the child.

Mrs. Lynch testified that she was not married to Lynch, but had been living with him for several years. She acknowledged that several of the statements she had made subsequent to the death of the child were contradictory. She declared that she was excited by the death of her boy and did not know what she was saying. She testified that on the day before the alleged murder she had a quarrel with the defendant because she had told him that he was not the father of the child.

Assistant District Attorney McIntyre asked the witness if the accused had not told her that he would kill the child if he was not the father.

The witness declared with much vehemence that he had never said such a thing, or if he did she did not remember it. She said that Lynch loved the child too much to want to kill it.

On cross-examination the witness said that Lynch had several times promised to marry her, but that she kept putting it off until she could get better clothes. She denied that she had, in the station house, charged Lynch with the murder of her child. She said that when she made the affidavit the day the child died, charging Lynch with its murder, she was excited and that that statement was not true. She said she believed Lynch was innocent of killing the child, and that he accidentally fell upon it. She denied that he had written to her since his arrest promising to marry her.

Mr. McIntyre withdrew the charge of murder and said he would go to the jury on a charge of manslaughter in the second degree.

Lynch took the stand in his own behalf and said that he was carrying the child in his arms up stairs when he stumbled and fell on the child. He did not think at first that it was fatally injured.

The trial will be continued to-day.

John Golden Arrested for Perjury.

John C. Muller, alias John Golden, who was indicted last November for perjury in giving "straw" bail in the police courts, was arrested yesterday while in the Post Office at Jersey City.

Detectives from Police Headquarters in this city found his address through the death certificate of his child, filed at the Board of Health in Jersey City. He formerly lived at 206 East Fourth Street, this city, but disappeared when indicted. His family went to 56 Bower Street, Jersey City, while he visited various places in the West. Golden returned to Jersey City a week ago to attend the funeral of his child.

Requisition papers for his extradition have been asked for.

Carl Feigenbaum Must Die.

Carl Feigenbaum, convicted of the murder of Mrs. Juliana Hoffman at 544 East Sixth Street, will be brought from Sing Sing Prison next Monday and resentenced to death by Justice Smyth in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court.

The murder was committed on Aug. 21, 1894, and Feigenbaum was convicted before Justice Smyth, then Recorder, in the following November.

An appeal was taken to the Court of Appeals, and the conviction was affirmed a few days ago.

Long Sentence for Michael Farrell.

Judge McMahon yesterday, in Part I. of the General Sessions Court, sentenced Michael Farrell of 442 West Fifty-first Street to ten years and a half in State prison on the latter's plea of guilty to highway robbery.

Farrell admitted robbing Daniel Cassidy, a cabman, on Feb. 24 of 54 cents.

Farrell was released from prison eight months ago, after serving a sentence of eight years for grand larceny.

Louis Gordon Refused a New Trial.

In the Special Term of the Supreme Court yesterday, Justice Andrews refused to grant a certificate of reasonable doubt in the case of Louis Gordon, who was sentenced in General Sessions to six years and eight months in State prison for arson.

FEDERAL COURTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 685—A. S. Churchill, Attorney General, et al., &c., appellants, vs. Oliver Ames, et al; No. 686—A. S. Churchill, Attorney General, et al., &c., appellants, vs. George Smith, et al., and No. 687—A. S. Churchill, Attorney General, et al., &c., appellants, vs. Henry L. Higginson, et al.—Argument continued by J. M. Woolworth and James C. Carter for the appellees, and concluded by John L. Webster for the appellants.

No. 801—Francis A. Coffin, plaintiff in error, vs. the United States.—Argument commenced.

Adjourned until noon Friday. The day call for Friday will be as follows: Nos. 801, 694, 841, 681, 130, 18, 137, 141, 142, and 143.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Opens in Room 122 Post Office Building at 10:30 A. M.

98—Barrow Steamship Company vs. schooner Daylight. 99—Armstrong vs. steamship Circassia. 100—Forster vs. schooner Daylight. 107—Frankel's Sons vs. United States. 108—United States vs. Murphy & Co. 110—Wild West Company vs. Roser. 111—Traders' Accident Company vs. Wagley. 113—United States vs. Dickson. 114—Brown vs. steamship Advance. 157—Scheuer vs. Muller.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Townsend, J.—Opens in Room 122 Post Office Building at 11 A. M.

Customs Appeals.—1247—United States vs. Irwin Sons. 1875—Langerman & Petty vs. United States. 2160—Wallace vs. same. 1150—Neuss, Hesslein & Co. vs. same. 1812—United States vs. Cramer, Kaufield & Co. 2143—Fuerst Brothers vs. United States. 1513—Jackson & Co. vs. same. 205—Borgfeldt & Co. vs. same. 2134—Oppenheimer & Co. vs. same. 2119—Morano vs. same.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens in Room 122 Post Office Building at 11 A. M.

Motion Calendar.—Cases Adjourned: 1—United States vs. Joint Traffic Association. 2—Kittle vs. Tallassett Gulf Railroad. 3—Scottish Union and National Insurance Company vs. Mohiman Company. 4—Hewett vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 5—Hadden vs. Natchang Silk Company.

Cases Noticed.—6—Salisbury vs. Bennett. 7—A. B. Dick Company vs. Dragraph Company. 8—Shaw Electric Crane Company vs. Shriver. 10—Scottish Union and National Insurance Company vs. Mohiman Company. 11—Same vs. same. 12—Graves vs. Distilling and Cattle Feeding Company. 13—Eckubert vs. Appleton. 14—Taylor, Burney and Electric Plating Company vs. Manhattan Gas Heating Company. 15—Davis vs. Wakelee. 16—Same vs. Cornwall.

STATE COURTS.

COURT OF APPEALS.

Thomas R. Myers et al. vs. Rochester and Honeoye Valley Railroad Company, appellant.—Argued by George F. Yeomans for appellant, J. A. Stull for respondents.

Emma McCabe et al. vs. City of Buffalo, appellant.—Argued by F. R. Perkins for appellant, Ansley Wilcox for respondent.

The day calendar for Friday is: 414, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 467, 469.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—Apellate Division.—Van Brunt, P. J.; Barrett, Rumsey, Williams, and Patterson, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M. Motions.

1—People vs. Mullins. 2—People ex rel. Illingworth vs. Court of Oyer and Terminer. 3—Wilson vs. the Mayor, &c. 4—Matter of Brook Avenue. 5—Lane vs. Moss. 6—Newton vs. Lyman. 7—Thompson vs. Schwartz. 8—Perkins vs. Miller. 9—Lowe vs. Christ. 10—Wilson vs. Clancy. 11—Davies vs. Clute. 12—Fitzgibbons vs. National Steamship Company. 13—Grant vs. Chittenden. 14—Stone vs. Cohen. 15—People ex rel. Clark vs. Roosevelt. 16—Farmers' National Bank of Annapolis vs. Underwood. 17—Reilly vs. Freeman. 18—People ex rel. Simeringer vs. Roosevelt. 19—Steinback vs. Diepenbrock.

Non-enumerated Motions.—

1—People ex rel. Schulz vs. Murray. 4—Harbeck vs. Griffith. 7—Farmers' National Bank of Annapolis vs. Underwood. 8—Vanderhoef vs. Miller. 9—Same vs. same. 10—Beer vs. Canary. 11—Matter of St. Nicholas Bank (in re Grant). 13—Granite State Provident Association vs. Dorfmeister. 15—Matter of Toney. 16—Wingrove vs. German Savings Bank. 17—Pratt vs. Pratt. 18—Same vs. same. 20—Robertson vs. Merz Universal Extractor and Construction Company. 24—Equitable Life Assurance Society vs. Judson. 25—Lowenstein vs. Lombard, Ayres & Company. 26—Silver vs. Western Assurance Company of Toronto. 27—Martin vs. Lynch.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 11 A. M.

Litigated Motions.—1—Coghian vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 2—Dean vs. The Mayor. 3—Robertson vs. Falk. 4—Matter of Herpich. 5—Knapp vs. Tappin. 6—Shore vs. Kirkham. 7—Solomon vs. Wolf. 8—Sardauer vs. Kennedy. 9—Tinkham vs. Marks. 10—People vs. Tildan. 11—Merkens vs. Shutts. 12—Duvall vs. Wappans. 13—Fleet vs. Cronin. 14—Matter of New-York Fruit Importing Company. 15—Randle vs. Eno. 16—Monolithic Drain and Conduit Company vs. Dewsnap. 17—Harkins vs. Braveman. 18—Bachelier vs. Ward. 19—Glasgow vs. Tilton. 20—Matter of Dicks' Riding Academy. 21—Hoffner vs. Andrews. 22—Lynch vs. Second Avenue Railroad Company. 23—Shannon vs. Alloway. 24—Cochrane vs. Howard. 25—Goldsborough vs. Ackerman. 26—Wright vs. Deering. 27—Citizens Savings Bank vs. Cohen. 28—People vs. Iserland. 29—Farrell vs. Kings County Elevated Railroad Company. 30—Gavin vs. Kelly. 31—Wood vs. Wood. 32—Attmark vs. Bialostopky. 33—Deurer National Bank vs. Pence. 34—Phono-Vibratory Deafness Cure Company vs. Leech. 35—Royal Fire Insurance Company vs. Hartford Fire Insurance Company. 36—Delahunty vs. Hake. 37—Bargin vs. Fleming. 38—Alexander vs. United States Industrial Insurance Company. 39—Demorest vs. Sickels. 40—Kane vs. Mutual Gas Light Company. 41—Hirshfield vs. Bopp. 42—Gamble vs. Lennon. 43—Maloney vs. O'Neill. 44—Vidal vs. Reilly. 45—Palimann vs. Livingston. 46—Rosenheimer vs. Standard Gas Light Company. 47—Daily Advance News Company vs. Bureau of Press Clipping. 48—Kinsella vs. Brownell. 49—Bolger vs. Brownell. 50—De Quesada vs. Janeway. 51—People vs. Commercial Alliance Life Insurance Company. 52—People vs. Lester. 53—Goodridge vs. Auld. 54—Rice vs. Colliery Engineering Company. 55—Western National Bank vs. Lombard. 56—Hogan vs. Hogan. 57—Duche vs. Lindberg. 58—O'Hearn vs. Mott. 59—Shannon vs. Pentz. 60—Gibson Electric Company vs. Furman. 61—Tegetmein vs. Tegetmein. 62—Phillips vs. Dimon. 63—David Mayer Brewing Company vs. O'Brien. 64—Human vs. Human. 65—Freeland vs. Ward. 66—Hernandez vs. Lynch. 67—Dale vs. Matthews. 68—Beekman vs. Spear. 69—Simpkins vs. Sohmer. 70—People vs. Wilson. 71—People ex rel. Croft vs. Manhattan State Hospital. 72—Hildebrant vs. Shepherd. 73—Ochse vs. Showers. 74—Johnson vs. Haskin Wood Vulcanizing Company. 75—American District Telegraph Company vs. New-York Thermostatic Fire Alarm Company.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Pryor, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Motions.—1—Matter of Fleming. 2—Kohlke vs. Steiner. 3—Ross vs. Schade. 4—Lichtenstein vs. Lichtenstein. 5—Calamari vs. Armanino.

Preferred Causes.—2865—Whitney vs. Bennett.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Part of the Old Metropolitan Hotel Property Sold for Over a Million—Auction Sales.

Messrs. Frederick Southack & Co. have sold for H. O. Havemeyer, at over $1,000,000, the northerly portion of the plot formerly occupied by the Metropolitan Hotel and Niblo's Garden on Broadway. The portion now sold begins 100 feet north of Prince Street, and extends through to Crosby Street, with a Broadway frontage of 150 feet. On the lower portion fronting on Broadway, Prince, and Crosby Streets, Mr. Havemeyer has erected a twelve-story building, now nearly completed. The entire property was bought from the Stewart heirs in December, 1894, at about $1,600,000.

Messrs. Douglas Robinson & Co. have sold for Horace White to John A. Gilbert, at about $45,000, the four-story and basement brownstone dwelling 51 East Fifty-fifth Street, 20 by 60 by 100.5; and for Alfred De Castro to Mrs. G. P. Hawes, at about $24,000, the similar dwelling 63 East Fifty-third Street, 16.8 by 100.5.

Mr. Cornelius Daly has sold for Sarah J. Steele to J. B. Kaiser the five-story brick and stone apartment house, with stores, at the southwest corner of One Hundred and Seventeenth Street and Eighth Avenue, 25 by 100.

Messrs. George De Forest Barton and Benjamin Richards have sold for Mrs. Maria A. Cutler, at $50,000, the three-story dwelling at 54 West Twenty-second Street, 23 by 98.9.

Messrs. Mandelbaum & Lewine have bought of the Townsend estate the four-story brownstone dwelling 100 West Thirty-eighth Street, 20 by 60 by 98.9; and from the Miller estate the four-story brick building, with store, 648 Second Avenue, 17 by 60.

Mr. Patrick Ferrelly has sold the Eden Tissue Mills, at Whippany, N. J., to H. C. Raynolds, who was formerly connected with these mills. The property consists of 102 acres of land, through which the Whippany River runs, with a fall of 28 feet, generating 200 horse power. There are four brick mill buildings, eight dwellings, two barns, and a machine shop. The Eden Springs on the property furnish a large supply of pure water especially adapted for high-grade tissue paper. Mr. Raynolds will organize a company to utilize the plant.

At auction in the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday, Mr. Philip A. Smyth sold under foreclosure, at $2,000, to L. Gusthal, the undivided one-fifth part of the following property, subject to a life estate in favor of Mrs. Susan O'Dell: Nos. 259 and 261 West Twelfth Street, 50.2 by 69.10, with three-story brick and two-story brick in rear; and, also, 309 and 311 West Thirty-seventh Street, north side, 125 feet west of Eighth Avenue, 50 by 98.9, with four-story brick and three-story frame buildings.

Mr. D. Phoenix Ingraham sold under foreclosure to ex-Inspector Thomas F. McAvoy, at $3,550, the two lots on the south side of New or Croton Street, one 214.5½ feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 25 by 86.9, and the other 50 feet westwardly, 25 by 86.4 by 25 by 86.9, less about 40 feet cut-off from the southerly portion of the lots, and used in making One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street.

Mr. R. V. Harnett sold under foreclosure to Harris and Abraham Cohen, at $68,441.67, the six-story brick tenement, with stores, at the northwest corner of Delancey and Clinton Streets, 25 by 100. There was some dispute after the property was koncked down, Emanuel Arnstein claiming that it was his bid, but the referee, Charles H. Murray, decided against him.

The following sale is set for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By the Sheriff, execution sale, the right, title, and interest of Florestine Stanfield to 48 West Twentieth Street, south side, 167.4 feet east of Sixth Avenue, 25 by 92 by 27.1 by 92.0½, four-story brownstone dwelling.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

Sixty-ninth Street, south side, 150 feet west of Central Park West, for two two and four story brick dwellings, by William E. Diller of 62 West Sixty-ninth Street, owner; cost, $80,000.

Valentine Avenue, west side, 325 feet south of One Hundred and Eightieth Street, three two-story frame dwellings, by John H. Metzler of 1,072 Tremont Avenue, owner; cost, $2,200.

No. 115 Chambers Street, for a three-story brick and marble bank building, by the Irving Savings Institution of 96 Warren Street, owner; cost, $34,000.

One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, south side, 114 feet west of Morris Avenue, a two-story frame building, by Robert J. Wallace of 903 Morris Avenue; cost, $600.

Villa Avenue, west side, 310 feet south of Van Cortlandt Avenue, a one-story frame stable, by Felix Grimley of 157 East Fifty-first Street, owner; cost, $600.

No. 42 East Sixty-sixth Street, by Edward H. Landon of 45 William Street, alteration to a three-story brick dwelling; cost, $8,000.

No. 56 Orchard Street, by Rosie Cohen of 14 West One Hundred and Twentieth Street, alterations to a four-story brick store and meeting hall; cost, $300.

Rivington and Attorney Streets, southeast corner, by Aaron Cohen of 154 East Seventieth Street, alterations to a five-story and attic brick store and workshop; cost, $15,000.

No. 5 East Forty-second Street, by Catherine Sniffin of 10 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, alterations to a four-story and basement brick dwelling, &c.; cost, $800.

Houston and Mott Streets, southeast corner, by Charles Brennemann of 157 East Seventy-first Street, alterations to a five-story store and tenement; cost, $450.

No. 248 Ninth Avenue, by Hyman Van Buren of Newburg, N. Y., alterations to a three-story brick store and dwelling; cost, $3,500.

Nos. 702 and 704 East One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, by Christian Rieger of 661 East One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, alterations to a three-story brick workshop; cost, $300.

No. 160 East Fifty-eighth Street, by Francis J. Schnugg of 78 East Ninety-sixth Street, alterations to the Terrace Garden Theatre; cost, $6,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Thursday, March 5.

149TH ST, n s, 333.6 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 16.6x99.11; William J. Nicklas to Moses W. Cortright.....$14,000

4TH AV OR ST, n s, Lot 572, map of Wakefield, 100x114; David Wilson to James Wilson.....

7TH AV, s s, 283, 100x114; same map, same to same.....

SHIEL ST, n s, 141.9 ft e of 4th Av, 33x105.5; Paul Worms and wife to Ester B. Miller.....

LOT 407, map of Wakefield, 105x114; Adalyn M. Smith to Fanny Zur Nieden.

BLEECKER ST, n w corner of Bear Swamp Road, runs w 183 ft to Elliott Av x n 392 ft to Sheridan St x e 172 ft to road x s 413 ft; also s e corner of Barker Av and Sheridan St, 75x202 to Elliott Av x75x208; Eliza Guyer to William C. Lesster.....

LOT 386, map of Unionport, 1-5 part; Lawrence E. Bernard to Alice E. Berard.....

72D ST, n s, 290 ft e of 3d Av, 75x102.2; Solomon Michelbacher and wife to Mary A. McNiece.....

118TH ST AND LENOX AV, s w corner, 75x81.3; Mary A. McNiece to Solomon Michelbacher.....

149TH ST, s s, 325 ft w of Boulevard, 150x99.11; Fredericka Raabe to Anna S. Henry.....

118TH ST AND LENOX AV, s w corner, 75x81.3; Daniel M. Robinson and wife to Mary A. McNiece.....

WILLIS AV, e s, 50 ft n of 137th St, 25x75; Mathias Goeren and wife to Calina Wiener.....

81ST ST, n s, 307.6 ft e of 10th Av, 17.6x102.2; J. T. Ingersoll to David B. Ingersoll.....

101ST ST, n e corner of Madison Av, 25.5x79x irregular; Alexander Cameron and wife to Lazarus Picard.....

131ST ST, n s, 368.4 ft w of 5th Av, 16.8x99.11; Joseph H. McCarthy and wife to Charles F. Goepel.....

WILLIAM ST, 228; Thomas F. Keating to William R. Stewart and others.....

WALKER ST, 1, 2, 4, and 6; also 137 West Broadway; Joseph Beck and wife to Edwin B. Stanton.....

BROOME ST, n s, Lot 1,123, map of Nicholas Bayard; Julius Loewenthal and wife to Henry Corn.....

WEST ST, 399; Marie L. Niven to Fisher Lewine and another.....

COSBY ST, 31; Thuenelde Pohlman to Gustav Lange.....

LEWIS ST, 55; Rose Grossman and another to Herman Friedman.....

22D ST, 40 and 42 West; Henry Corn and wife to Julius Loewenthal.....

19TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of 4th Av, 50x92; Almy G. Gallatin to Harris Mandelbaum.....

19TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of 4th Av, 50x92; Harris Mandelbaum and others to Alexander A. Jordan.....

AVENUE C, 301; Elias Kempner to Edward Wilckens.....

26TH ST, n s, 435 ft w of 10th Av, 20x98.9; Thomas A. McGee and another to Jane C. Olverla.....

82D ST, n s, 557 ft e of 10th Av, 18x102.2; August H. Whiting and wife to Sarah M. Farrell and another.....

64TH ST, s e corner of Amsterdam Av, 75.5x100; John H. Deane and wife to August C. Hasse.....

87TH ST, 31 West; Frederick Aldhous and wife to Isaac B. Kleinert.....

55TH ST, s s, 175 ft w of 5th Av, 25x irregular; St. Luke's Hospital to James A. Stillman.....

50TH ST, n s, 151 ft w of 4th Av, 25x102.2; Clinton B. Seeley to Henriotta Oberwyer.....

PARK AV, 1,213; Lewis K. Neff and wife to Irene K. Neff.....

72D ST, n s, 210 ft w of 3d Av, 39.5x102.2x39.10x102.2; John Kehoe and wife to Henry L. Wright.....

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 75 ft s of 133d St, 24.11x100; Theodore F. Donnelly, referee, to W. E. Hoyt.....

154TH ST, n s, 166 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 41x100.11; Josiah A. Westervelt and wife to Max Schwartz.....

MANHATTAN AV, n e corner of 101st St, 100.11x100; Robert H. G. Murphy and wife to Conrad R. Gross and another.....

148TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Brook Av, 75x100; Alice M. Holland to August F. Johnson.....

WALL ST, n s, 180 ft e of Forest Av, 20x100; Edward A. Bell and wife to Ellen S. Murphy.....

175TH ST, n s, 87 ft e of Washington Av, 17.6x102.11; William Seitz to Valentine Lohr.....

175TH ST, n s, 122 ft e of Washington Av, 18x100.11; William Seitz to Emma Seitz.....

CLINTON ST, e s, 68 ft n of Madison St, 16x70.5; James P. Campbell, referee, to Michael Huber and wife.....

DIVISION ST, s s, Lot 46, map of estate of Henry Rutgers, 25x—; John H. Mansfield to Elizabeth Mansfield.....

LUDLOW ST, e s, Lot 1,253, map of estate of James Delanoy; Chauncey S. Truax, referee, to Moses K. Wallach.....

Recorded Leases.

FAXON, F. G., to Richard Limburger; 65 East 56th St, 1 2-3 years.....$8,800

KORNBLUM, Moritz, to Charles Grasnes; 132 Rivington St, 3 1-6 years.....660

LEVY, George W., to John M. Van Orden; 127 to 133 4th Av, 5 1-12 years.....1,800

POPE, William B., to George W. Zincka; 935 Park Av, 5 years.....1,240

UNTERBERG, Bella, and another to Myer Flecker; 148 Rivington St, 3 years.....1,000

Recorded Mortgages.

BELTON, Mary L., to Antonio Orlando; 75 Mulberry St, 5 years.....$2,800

BURKE, Catharine M., to Irving Savings Institution; s s of 126th St, 155 ft w of 2d Av; also s s of 126th St, 130 ft w of 2d Av, secures contract.....

BOOTH, Henry F., to Samuel B. Hamburger; s s of 151st St, 410 ft w of 5th Av, 1 year.....4,000

BRISTOL, Elias L. M., to Mary L. Hays; s s of 44th St, 243.9 ft w of 6th Av, 5 years.....10,000

CORN, Henry, to Julius Loewenthal; 424 Broome St, 1 year.....30,000

CRAFTS, William, to Edward E. Block; plot in 23d Ward, Parcel E, Rose estate, 5 years.....4,400

SAME to same; 1-3 part of Lot No. 2, map of Anderson property, Morrisania, 1 year.....2,000

COTTER, John, and wife to Uriah Hill, Jr.; s s of 96th St, 225 ft w of Columbus Av, 4 months.....900

DIEHL, William, and wife to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; s s of 14th St, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 3 years.....6,000

FIEDLER, Herman, to Rosi Grossman; 55 Lewis St, 2 years.....3,600

FLINT, Helena, to Union Trust Company; n s of 39th St, 155 ft e of 4th Av, 1 year.....10,000

FRAME, James A., and wife to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; n s of 69th St, 100 ft w of Central Park West, demand.....130,000

GLASS, John, to Ferdinand N. Neumann and another; 112 and 114 Monroe St, (two mortgages,) 5 years.....5,500

GROSS, Conrad R., and George Herbener to Robert H. G. Murphy; n e corner of Manhattan Av and 101st St, 2 years.....43,000

GEORGE, Lucas, and wife to Gustav Schmidt, &c., of Jacobs and Small, deceased; n e corner of Lexington Av and 90th St, 3 years.....20,000

GAMBEL, Frederick, and wife to Edward A. C. Kaysel; n s of 153d St, 295 ft w of Elton Av, 3 years.....5,000

SAME to Christopher Hildebrecht and wife; n s of 153d St, 295 ft w of Elton Av, 3 years.....1,000

HENRY, Anna S., to Friederika Raabe; s s of 149th St, 325 ft w of Boulevard, 3 months.....4,645

HIRSH, Samuel, and wife to Samuel Heyman; 32 University Place, 3 years.....25,000

HOFFSTADT, Hermann, and wife to John Toezkowsky; n s of Potter Place, 67½ ft w of an unnamed street, 50 ft wide, shown on Map 3, New-York City private park, 2 years.....600

HASSEY, August C., to August Hassey; s e corner of Amsterdam Av and 64th St, 3½ years.....10,000

SAME to same; e s of Amsterdam Av, 25.5 ft s of 64th St, 3½ years, (two mortgages).....4,000

JOHNSON, August F., to Alice M. Holland; n s of 145th St, 100 ft e of Brook Av, demand.....3,800

JOHANNESEN, Fredrik O., and wife to Dimock & Fink Company; n s of 84th St, 173 ft w of Amsterdam Av, notes..2,700

MARSTON, Edgar L., and wife to Thomas W. Cauldwell, trustee, for Alice B. Fox; n e corner of Southern Boulevard and Hull Av, 3 years.....12,000

MANDELBAUM, Harris, and Esther Lewine to Frederic J. Middlebrook; n e of 119th St, 125 ft e of 4th Av, 1 year, (two mortgages).....40,000

McNIECE, Mary A., to Solomon Michelbacher; n s of 72d St, 290 ft e of 3d Av, 3 years.....25,000

MONTGOMERY, Alice F. C., and Richard M., to Harriet E. Smith; n s of 74th St, 272 ft w of West End Av, 5 years.....2,500

MURPHY, Ellen F., to Edward A. Bell; n s of Wall St, 180 ft e of Forest Av, being now 955 East 165th St, 3 years.....3,000

MILER, Ester B., to New-York Building Loan Banking Company; s s of Shiel St, 141.9 ft e of 4th Av, installments.....3,400

NICKLAS, William J., to the Bradley & Currier Company, (Limited;) s e corner of Morningside Av and 116th St, 3 years.....15,000

OBERMEYER, Henrietta and Ernest, to Charles Liebmann; n s of 80th St, 151 ft w of 4th Av, 3 years.....20,000

RUBENS, Elvira and Morris, to the executors of Richard M. Hunt; s e corner of Park Av and 74th St, 3 years.....15,000

RYAN, Anna, to Isabella S. Wall; n s of 165th St, 150 ft e of 10th Av, 3 years.....2,500

RICHARDSON, Emma B., to Dellon M. Dewey; s s of 90th St, 160 ft w of West End Av, 4 months.....2,000

STANDISH, Edwin W., to Citizens' Savings Bank; n e corner of West Broadway and Walker St, 1 year.....170,000

SAME to Joseph Beck; same property, 1 year.....50,000

SCHULICH, Bernard, and wife to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 122 West 47th St, 5 years.....13,000

SENTELL, Charles S., and wife to Charles H. Jennison; e s of West Broadway, 125 ft n of Grand St, 2 years.....5,000

SMITH, Adam, and wife to Belinda H. Dolbear; n s of 97th St, 381 ft e of Amsterdam Av, (two mortgages,) 3 years..30,000

SAME to Louisa and Caroline L. Dolbear; n s of 97th St, 412.6 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 3 years.....15,000

THE EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN Grace Church of New-York City to Franklin Savings Bank; n s of 71st St, 225 ft w of 9th Av, 1 year.....21,500

SCHWARZ, Josiah A., to Westervelt; n s of 154th St, 166 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 1 year.....12,500

WILCKENS, Edward, to Mary M. and Charles Lanier, executors and trustees for Mary M. Lanier; 301 Avenue C, 5 years.....7,800

WIENER, Calina, to Mathias Goeren and wife; e s of Willis Av, 50 ft n of 137th St, 4 years.....5,100

Assignments of Mortgages.

BARKER, Lizzie V., and another, administrators of Charles W. Barker, to Lizzie V. Barker, guardian of Varian Barker..$1

DUNN, Elizabeth L., to Charles Lanier, trustee, (five assignments).....64,500

ELLIOTT, George and George L., executors of John Jay, to Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York.....22,000

GLOECKNER, John, and wife to Elizabeth Wright.....1,000

HIGGINS, James, and James King to Emeline B. Hillhouse.....4,000

HASSEY, August, to Amanda Wolff.....14,000

HARRIOT, Frederick C., to Clara M. Harriot.....

McSHANE, William, to Thomas C. Smith.....1

NOAKES, George, trustee of Sarah T. Noakes, to Frank Oliver; ½ part.....1

SONN, Hyman and Henry, to Della Murphy.....

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Newburg Savings Bank (two assignments).....5,000

SAME to Paul Bryant.....25,000

THE BANK FOR SAVINGS OF NEW-York to Jacob Varian, administrator of Charles W. Barker.....4,000

WALACH, Adolph, to Pauline Leipziger.....1,500

WELCH, Sarah M., to Virginia M. Monroe.....3,000

WESSEL, John H., to William and James Bradley.....1

Lis Pendens.

165TH ST, n s, 131 ft w of Washington Av, 25 ft front; James H. Dennis and others against John Dennis, administrator, and others, (partition.)

111TH ST, s s, 164 ft e of 5th Av, 27 ft front; Lydia Johanning against Edward Luttrell, (specific performance.)

LOTS 20 to 22, map of M. P. Chrystie, all title to right of way from Macomb's Dam Road, 24th Ward; New-York Co-operative Building and Loan Association against Elizabeth A. Webb and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

GOUVERNEUR and Madison Sts, s w corner, 24.6x60.4; William F. Albers and others against Herman F. Albers and others, administrators, (partition.)

137TH ST, s s, 150 ft e of Lenox Av, 125 ft front; Richard M. Davis against Nathan Goldstein and others, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien.)

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office.

BROADWAY, 369; William Buess against H. B. Alexander Company, owners; F. A. Greenough, contractor.....$52

KING'S BRIDGE ROAD and Lorillard St, n e corner, 76x100; Paul G. Decker against Annie Donohue, owner and contractor.....300

DELANCEY ST, 191 and 193; Catherine Casey against Francis B. Roberts, lessee; Mueller & Rusch, contractors.....261

The Trouble at Troy.

From The Cincinnati Enquirer.

"Well," admitted Priam, sadly, "it is a horse on me this time for fair. But it is mighty lucky for these Greek villains the Roentgen process hasn't been discovered yet. We would have seen through that wooden horse at once."

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PHILIP A. SMYTH, AUCTIONEER,
Sells at auction, Wednesday, March 11, at 12 o'clock noon, at Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,

DESIRABLE TENEMENTS AND PRIVATE HOUSES BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH AVENUES.

244 WEST 25TH STREET,
4-story Eng. basement brick private dwelling, 13.08.9.

225 WEST 29TH STREET,
4-story front and 3-story rear tenements, lot 23.5 x98.9.

243 WEST 39TH STREET,
4-story high-stoop brownstone private house, 16.8 x98.9.

TERMS LIBERAL.
BOWERS & SANDS, Attys., 54 William St.
Maps, &c., from B. FLANAGAN & SON, 1,544 Broadway, or Auctioneer's, 11 Pine St.

LOUIS MEISER, AUCTIONEER.
TRUSTEES' SALE.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
THURSDAY, MARCH 12,
at 12 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,
the two four-story brick stores and tenements and the three three-story high-stoop brick houses and lots,
NOS. 657 AND 659 2D AV.,
and
NOS. 238, 240, AND 242 EAST 36TH ST.,
southwest corner.
SIXTY PER CENT. MAY REMAIN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.
Maps at the office of James A. Ross, Attorney, 215 West 125th St., and at the auctioneers', 24 Pine St.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.

Geo. R. Read,
REAL ESTATE,
9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

INVESTMENT.
Maiden Lane, west of Nassau St., and running through to John St., for sale at a figure which assures an attractive investment to purchaser.

FOR PARTICULARS
GEO. R. READ,
9 Pine St. (5086) 1 Madison Av.

FOR SALE.
Park Av.—A plot of 10 lots, comprising the entire front between 74th and 75th Sts., suitable for immediate improvement, will be sold at a reasonable figure on liberal terms.
APPLY TO
GEO. R. READ,
9 Pine St. (5084) 1 Madison Av.

FOR SALE.
Fifth Av.—A corner plot of five lots near 80th St. will be sold at a reasonable price.
APPLY TO
GEO. R. READ,
9 Pine St. (5085) 1 Madison Av.

174 WEST 94TH ST.
TO RENT OR FOR SALE CHEAP.
The new modern house, 3-story and basement; caretaker on premises; terms will be made to suit. Inquire of
J. DELMAGE TRIMBLE,
111 Broadway.

W. 57th St., Beautiful 4-story Dwelling
Butler's-pantry extension.
Can be bought at a very reasonable figure.
Firm of L. J. Carpenter, 41 Liberty St.

NEW-JERSEY PROPERTY.
RUMSON ROAD, SEABRIGHT, Monmouth Beach, Shrewsbury River, N. J.
D. B. KEELER, Jr.,
9 Pine St., N. Y.
FURNISHED HOUSES FOR RENT.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

A VERY DESIRABLE THREE-STORY BROWNstone high-stoop 20-foot-front house to let for $1,100; No. 1,029 Park Av., between 85th and 86th Sts.; one block from Lexington Av. cable cars; watchman in house. ISAAC STEVENS, 24 West 129th St.

APARTMENTS TO LET—FURNISHED.

THE LANGHAM,
5TH AVE. AND 52D ST.
Desirable suites of pleasant rooms, richly furnished, for the balance of season.
H. C. SHANNON, Mgr.

A FULLY FURNISHED APARTMENT OF TEN rooms for one year; rent, $230 per month. Apply to Janitor, 128 West 59th St.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

ANY ONE WISHING TO LET A LARGE AND well-furnished apartment, in good neighborhood, for two or three months may secure tenant by addressing
TOWN AND COUNTRY REGENT CO.,
115 E. 23D ST.

CITY FLATS TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

331 E. 17TH ST., STUYVESANT SQ.
First Flat, six large rooms and storeroom; rent, $55.
Firm L. J. Carpenter, 41 Liberty St., 1,181 3d Av.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

NOS. 209-211-213 EAST 23D STREET.
To Let—Modern fireproof six-story building; concrete floors, passenger and freight elevators, electric light and power, steam heat; suitable for offices, showrooms, or light manufacturing; immediate possession. Apply on premises, or to owner, CASS REALTY CORPORATION, No. 503 5th Av.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

CAPE COD.—Wychmere Summer cottages, Harwichport, Mass.; completely furnished; sanitary plumbing; bathrooms; warm sea bathing; forest; rentals, $200 up; circular. J., 71 East 87th St.

COUNTRY HOUSES WANTED.

WANTED—A suitable home in the country near some pretty village not too remote from New-York, for two American ladies, mother and daughter, with highest city references; such a place would be taken for a term of years at a moderate rental; unfurnished. Address G., Box 150, Times.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES FOR THE NEW-York Navy Yard, February 27, 1896.—Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for supplies for the New-York Navy Yard, to be opened March 17, 1896," will be received at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 12 o'clock noon, March 17, 1896, and publicly opened immediately thereafter, to furnish at the New-York Navy Yard a quantity of brushes, brooms, leather, lumber, paints, brown zinc, varnish, tools, waste, fire hose, piles, cement, and broken stone. The articles must conform to the navy standard, and pass the usual naval inspection. Blank proposals will be furnished upon application to the Navy Pay Office, New-York. The attention of manufacturers and dealers is invited. The bids, all other things being equal, decided by lot. The Department reserves the right to waive defects, or to reject any or all bids not deemed advantageous to the Government. EDWIN STEWART, Paymaster General, U. S. N.

PROPOSALS FOR TOBACCO FOR THE NEW-York Navy Yard.—February 21, 1896.—Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Tobacco for the New-York Navy Yard, to be opened March 31, 1896," will be received at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 12 o'clock noon, March 31, 1896, and publicly opened immediately thereafter, to furnish the New-York Navy Yard 150,000 pounds of navy tobacco. The tobacco must conform to the navy standard, and pass the usual naval inspection. Blank forms of proposals will be furnished upon application to the Navy Pay Office, New-York, or to the bureau. Samples of the standard tobacco will be furnished upon application to the bureau. The attention of manufacturers and dealers is invited. The bids, all other things being equal, decided by lot. The department reserves the right to waive defects or to reject any or all bids not deemed advantageous to the Government. EDWIN STEWART, Paymaster General U. S. N.

SPECIAL PREMIUMS FOR FARMERS.

With each new yearly subscription to THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES will be presented FREE two notable and valuable works by Henry Stewart,

"THE SOIL AND ITS FOODS;

or, Fertilizers and How Best to Use Them,"

AND

"ALL ABOUT THE FARM."

WITH EACH RENEWAL OF SUBSCRIPTION.

A CHOICE OF THE TWO WORKS.

In pamphlet form, easy to handle, easy to read, and full of the most valuable information.

The work on Fertilizers gives full statistics of the value of various fertilizers, their make-up, when and how they should be used, to suit different kinds of soil, and the kind to use for various crops, and how much to use and how to prepare them.

There never has been published such a complete, satisfactory, and accurate series of articles on this subject, which is of such great importance to the farmer. Put out in the regular way by publishers, this work would sell for not less than two dollars per volume, but in the compact form here described, it is given with THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES to each yearly subscriber.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—HENRY C. DARRAGH, individually, and as administrator with the will annexed of CATHARINE DARRAGH, deceased, plaintiff, against WILLIAM RYAN, James A. Ryan, Della Flood Darragh, John Darragh, the name John being fictitious, defendant's real Christian name being unknown to the plaintiff and such name being used to designate the child of Charles M. Darragh and Della Flood Darragh, whose sex is unknown to the plaintiff, and all persons unknown to the plaintiff having or claiming an interest in and to the premises sought to be partitioned and described in the complaint and supplemental complaints, such unknown persons being herein described as the husband or wife, heirs at law, next of kin, personal representatives, devisees, grantees, or assigns, if any, of said John Darragh, and their respective husbands and wives, if any, all of whom and whose names, except as above stated, are unknown to the plaintiff; Caroline Darragh, Charles Darragh, Tessie Darragh Nugent, Henry Darragh, Alexander Darragh, Joseph Darragh, Bessie Darragh, Rose Duffin, Henry McAleenan, William I. Chaddick, as administrator of the estate of Charles M. Darragh, deceased, and Joseph A. Goulden, as substituted trustee under the last will and testament of Catharine Darragh, deceased, defendants.—Trial desired to be had in the City and County of New-York.—Second supplemental summons.

To the above-named defendants, except William Ryan, James A. Ryan, Rose Duffin, and Joseph A. Goulden, as substituted trustee under the last will and testament of Catharine Darragh, deceased: You are hereby summoned to answer the second supplemental complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated January 21st, 1896.

A. OLDRIN SALTER,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
Office and Post Office address, No. 140 Nassau Street, New-York City, New-York.

To the defendants, Della Flood Darragh, John Darragh, the name John being fictitious, defendant's real Christian name being unknown to the plaintiff, and such name being used to designate the child of Charles M. Darragh and Della Flood Darragh, whose sex is unknown to the plaintiff, and all persons unknown to the plaintiff having or claiming an interest in and to the premises sought to be partitioned and described in the complaint and supplemental complaints, such unknown persons being herein described as the husband or wife, heirs at law, next of kin, personal representatives, devisees, grantees, or assigns, if any, of said John Darragh, and their respective husbands and wives, if any, all of whom and whose names, except as above stated, are unknown to the plaintiff; Caroline Darragh, Charles Darragh, Tessie Darragh Nugent, Henry Darragh, Alexander Darragh, Joseph Darragh, Bessie Darragh, William I. Chaddick, as administrator of the estate of Charles M. Darragh, deceased:

The foregoing second supplemental summons is hereby served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Roger A. Pryor, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, dated the 31st day of January, 1896, and on that day duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court House, in the City of New-York, the second supplemental summons and complaint in this action having been heretofore filed in said Clerk's office, to wit, on the 21st day of January, 1896.

The object of this action is to make partition according to the respective rights of the parties, and if it appear that partition cannot be made without great prejudice to the owners, then for a sale of the following-described property: All that certain piece or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Sixteenth, now Twentieth, Ward of the City of New-York, known and distinguished on a map entitled, "Map of property in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New-York, belonging to Henry H. Leeds, David A. Comstock, John F. Peterson, Absolom Peterson, John Browner, and others, owners," and filed on the first day of December, 1834, in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York, as lots Numbers 157 and 158; and taken together are bounded and contained as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of 28th Street distant 500 feet westerly from the northwesterly corner of Sixth Avenue and said 28th Street; running thence northerly and parallel with the Sixth Avenue 98 feet 9 inches; thence westerly and parallel with said 28th Street about 21 feet to land belonging to ; thence southerly along said land to the northerly line of 28th Street, and thence easterly along said northerly line of 28th Street 29 feet 6 inches to the place of beginning; being the same premises conveyed to Charles Darragh by William Brady and wife by deed dated October 23rd, 1845, and recorded in the Register's office, New-York County, in Liber 408 of Conveyances, Page 118.—Dated New-York, January 21st, 1896. Yours, &c.,

A. OLDRIN SALTER,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
140 Nassau Street, New-York City.
f7-law6wF

AT A SPECIAL TERM OF THE SUPREME Court of the State of New-York, held at the County Court House in the City of New-York on the 12th day of November, 1895.—Present, Honorable Abraham R. Lawrence, Justice.—In the matter of the voluntary dissolution of the CHRISTIE MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

The petition of John M. Perry, Alfred S. Orchard, and Edward T. Cockey, being all the Trustees of the Christie Manufacturing Company, a domestic corporation, and the by-laws thereto annexed having this day been presented to this court, and it appearing thereby that the case is one of those specified in Section 2,419 of the Code of Civil Procedure, and a copy of said petition and schedules and due notice of this application having been duly served on the Attorney General, now, on motion of Manice, Abbot & Perry, attorneys for the petitioners, it is

Ordered, That all persons interested in the said corporation show cause before this court, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the court-house thereof, in the County Court House in the City of New-York on the 25th day of March, 1896, at the opening of court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, why said corporation should not be dissolved; and it is

Further ordered, That a copy of this order be published at least once in each of the three weeks immediately preceding the time so fixed for showing cause, in the newspaper published in Albany in which legal notices are required to be published, and also in The New-York Law Journal and The New-York Times, published in the City and County of New-York.

Ent. ABRAHAM R. LAWRENCE.
mh6-law3wF

SUPREME COURT, NEW-YORK COUNTY.—LOUIS HARTWIG and FRED W. BENNETT, plaintiffs, against "DAVID" H. PORTER and ARTHUR W. PORTER, the names "David" and "Arthur" being fictitious, the real Christian names unknown to plaintiffs, defendants.—Trial desired in the County of New-York.—Summons, (copy.)

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated N. Y., Dec. 30th, 1895.

CHAS. S. GIFFORD, Plaintiffs' Attorney.
Post Office address and office, No. 162 Reade Street, New-York City.

To the defendants above named: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Roger A. Pryor, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, dated the 17th day of January, 1896, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, in the Court House in said city.—Dated New-York, January 7th, 1896.

CHAS. S. GIFFORD, Attorney for Plaintiffs,
162 Reade Street, New-York City, N. Y.
ja31-law6wF

IN PURSUANCE OF ORDERS MADE BY THE Honorable Roger A. Pryor, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, in and for the City and County of New-York, on the 29th day of January, 1896, notice is hereby given to all the creditors and persons having claims against Charles E. Sands and Joseph H. Bond, lately doing business in the City and County of New-York, as copartners, composing the firm of S. S. Sands & Company, or against either the said Charles E. Sands or the said Joseph H. Bond, individually, to present their said claims with the vouchers therefor duly verified to the subscriber, the duly appointed assignee of the said Charles E. Sands and Joseph H. Bond as copartners, composing the firm of S. S. Sands & Company, and also of the said Charles E. Sands and Joseph H. Bond, individually, for the benefit of the creditors of said firm and of said individuals respectively, at the office of Robert Winthrop & Company, No. 3 Broad Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of April, 1896.—Dated New-York, January 31, 1896.

MARK T. COX, Assignee.
STRONG & CADWALADER, Attorneys for Assignee, 36 Wall Street, New-York City.
ja31-law6wF

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE BY Honorable Roger A. Pryor, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, in and for the City and County of New-York, on the 28th day of January, 1896, notice is hereby given to all the creditors and persons having claims against Harriet Ruth Tracy, lately doing business in the City of New-York, to present their said claims with the vouchers thereof, duly verified, to the subscriber, Amos T. French, the duly appointed assignee of the said Harriet Ruth Tracy, for the benefit of her creditors, at his office, No. 2 Nassau Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of April, 1896.

AMOS T. FRENCH, Assignee.
STRONG & CADWALADER, Attorneys for Assignee, 36 Wall Street, New-York City.
ja31-law6wF

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE BY Honorable Miles Beach, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, in and for the City and County of New-York, on the 17th day of February, 1896, notice is hereby given to all the creditors and persons having claims against THE GEORGE L. COLGATE COMPANY, a domestic corporation lately doing business at No. 136 Liberty Street, in the City of New-York, to present their said claims, with vouchers thereof, duly verified, to the subscriber, Percy L. Klock, the duly appointed assignee of the said The George L. Colgate Company, for the benefit of its creditors, at his office, No. 203 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 6th day of May, 1896.—Dated New-York, Feb. 21st, 1896.

PERCY L. KLOCK, Assignee.
CHARLES DE HART BROWER, Attorney for Assignee, 10

A NAVAL FIGHT ON PAPER

How a Problem Was Solved at the War College Last Year.

A GREAT BATTLE IN IMAGINATION

Naval Work That Would Be Made Necessary if a Foreign Power Declared War Against Us.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—One of the most interesting documents among the confidential treasures of the Naval Intelligence Office is an elaborate scheme descriptive of a supposed war between this country and a European enemy. The problem was worked out last year at the Naval War College, and the answer, while entirely assumptive in all particulars, gives a victory to the American Navy. The details of the operations will be withheld from the public, since they contain many important suggestions likely to be followed out in the actual occurrence of hostilities. Some of the incidents, however, may very properly be related without prejudicing the interests of the Navy Department.

The problem assumed was that an enemy proposed attacking the New-England coast. The force destined for this purpose is one or more fleets, whose total strength is three times that of our fleet, and 20,000 men in fifty transports. The problem is thus graphically stated: "War is declared. A fleet leaves Halifax, occupies Provincetown, and blockades Boston. The fleet is composed of 6 battleships, 8 armored cruisers, 18 cruisers, 12 gunboats, and 12 torpedo boats. It gains and keeps touch with our fleet, wherever it may be, by means of scouts. Our force is 5 battleships, 5 armored cruisers, 15 cruisers, 10 gunboats, 10 torpedo boats, and 1 ram. A heavy monitor at Boston, a light one at Portsmouth, and another at Portland are to be retained at those points. We learn that a much larger force of the enemy is about to leave Halifax. It sails thence May 25, and blockades Portland, occupies Casco Bay, and gains touch with its Provincetown fleet May 27. This reinforcement is composed of 10 battleships, 15 armored cruisers, 20 cruisers, 20 gunboats, 20 torpedo boats, and 50 transports, carrying 20,000 troops of all arms."

This was the basis of an interesting play of scientific imagination. Its unfolding was like a grown-up folks' fairy tale, yet it was to have a practical value, and no one can say what vital importance the solution would have on American history. The officers who were students on this occasion were required to design the plan for meeting this demonstration, and to show the best disposition of our forces and describe in detail our preparations for the campaign. The line officers handled the subject from the standpoint of the deck officers. They gave full and complete accounts of the difficulty in selecting a commanding officer for this home squadron and they told of the qualities required of the Admiral's aides. Then followed an exciting depiction of the manoeuvres of our fleet to circumvent the movement of the enemy, whose strategic power was so much greater.

The various encounters were described, the effect of projectiles sent and received was told, the working of the guns, the operations of the torpedo boats, the arrangement of the great vessels, the policy of the fleet officers, were described in succession. The method of gaining a victory when the odds were against the home fleet was, in short, definitely and minutely recounted.

It is this story of a make-believe campaign, fought in the quietude of the Newport institution, which will not be divulged. No less important, and in some respects more interesting, is a detail of the solution, which may be repeated as showing the responsibilities which surround one branch of the navy. The relation of the naval engineers to the problem has been very carefully worked out, with results that undoubtedly will be approximated in actual conflict.

The difficulty in securing a fleet engineer is described first. The older officers are anxious to be chosen for the important duty, and, finally, an able officer of experience is detailed, with the result that he is unable to withstand the strain, and after two weeks' service he collapses physically. "His successor was one of the young officers who had been trained under the personal supervision of the engineer in chief," says the narrator. "With such a preceptor it was but natural that he had acquired decision and quickness of judgment and a confidence which was ready to assume great responsibilities."

This young officer proceeded to make changes tending to strengthen the fleet and prepare it for the coming attack. The opportunity to ventilate individual ideas is taken advantage of, and the account describes in detail the various alterations which the lecturer regarded as needed improvements on the present conditions. In reading the description of the changes required and made, it occurs to the mind not trained in technical affairs or posted on naval matters that many of these changes should be made in the period of peace, and that the days before a war should be devoted to other work than lengthening smokestacks, cutting holes in the protective deck, and the disconnection of pumps. It should be remembered, however, that many of the alterations described are being constantly proposed, and are defeated for one reason and another, sometimes on the ground of expense and sometimes on account of bureau prejudice. In time of trouble business would be facilitated. More authority would be given, as more responsibility would come, to officers individually.

The first change made was in placing emergency chutes which opened directly into the several firerooms. This allowed a supply of fuel to the furnace rooms, if need be, without opening doors, and so rendering the place liable to flooding, in case a hole were torn in the ship's hull. The next thing was to disconnect the deck pumps and remove them as useless burdens. Their places on one ship gave room for an eight-inch modern rifle, and the space was utilized on other vessels in many ways. "Later," says the narrator, "the capture of one of the enemy's cruisers was due to the fact that one of our vessels was able to prolong the chase for several hours by reason of carrying thirty additional tons of coal in jute bags in the space previously occupied by the deck pumps."

The engineers now made additions to all the smoke pipes, and a radical change was made in the fire-main system. The innumerable angles and sharp bends were abandoned; fire plugs were placed everywhere, and only full opening valves were secured fitted. The blower arrangements were improved and temporary provision was made for the ventilation of the vessels in case the ventilators were cut away by small shell. The vital air shafts were so arranged that nothing the enemy could do would affect them. "It was strange that the ventilating question had to be settled on the eve of battle."

These preparations for battle developed the inferior and varied quality of the fuel supplied ships of war, and led to an investigation of the sources of supply with a view to securing the best. Early in the event, the department established floating workshops and repair shops, two of them attached to the New-England squadron, and called the Corliss and Fulton. These ships were in great part fitted with duplicate machine tools, in order that the continuance of any special work could not be interfered with. The workmen were nearly all members of the New-England Naval Reserve, "and probably had no superiors in the world as rapid and skillful artisans." Auxiliary naval repair stations were located along the coast, and there the great bulk of the repairs of the fleets was made.

A very decided improvement was made in the method of communicating between the conning tower and the engine room. Simple and reliable bell-pulls were preferred to "those contrivances of the dreamer, which may be a success of the morrow, but which are unreliable toys of to-day." Suitable key words for certain work were agreed upon. The fire and engine room watches of all the vessels were drilled and trained, so that each one of the enlisted men could do the duties of the next higher rating. This was to anticipate the collapse from hard work of many good men, taking advantage and warning of the experience in times of peace.

On the night of May 29, while the home squadron was lying in Vineyard Sound, the steam yacht used as a scout reported the approach of one of the enemy's battleships, and one of the heavy cruisers, accompanied by a torpedo boat, a steam collier, and one of the floating workshops. The two large ships appeared to be in distress, for the torpedo boat moved constantly from the workshop to the war vessels. The ships were evidently en route to Halifax, and arrangements were made to pursue them. "Our ships were in a high state of efficiency. They not only had clean hulls, but full crews. The several departments of every ship had a full supply of stores, sufficient for unusual emergencies. In this prime condition, the home fleet set out about midnight. Early in the forenoon the enemy's fleet was sighted to the northward, and appeared to be in readiness for action. Their numerous scouts and torpedo boats instantly steamed toward the shelter of the heavy battleships. The fleet of the enemy steamed to the southeast, and it was evident that, if they accepted battle, it would take place from shore."

There was now to be waged, for the first time in the world's history, a battle of machines. Gradually our fleet overtook the enemy. "A flash of fire, a puff of smoke, the whizzing in the rigging of a projectile, and then commenced the historic battle of Chatham." The hatches had been closed to protect the machinery, on which so much now depended, and many of the firemen cooped up in the inner recesses of the great steel hulls might well have fancied his coffin-lid closed with the banging of the deck-openings. "The ring of many a hammer was the death-knell of some brave fireman and coal-passer."

The enemy sought to disable the home fleet by striking a vital part of the rudder or screws, and in this way the Brooklyn was partially crippled. The attack was centred on the Massachusetts, and the continuous shower of shell, combined with the recoil of her own guns, had started the main stop valve joint on one of the boilers, and the men were driven from the fireroom. The frightful roar of steam through the escape pipes disheartened the ships of our squadron, and once again the Massachusetts was made the object of attack. Her Captain fell at his post, but the defense was deemed masterly. The engineer speaks a word in commendation of the Columbia and Minneapolis. The numerous torpedo boats and chasers were gradually sunk by the shell of the rapid-fire guns. The result of this battle showed that vessels of 7,000 tons, installed as the Minneapolis is, with a boiler power of 20,000 horses, will, in a rough sea, make quick work of a nest of small craft, and that the pirate type will play an important part in a battle between two fleets. One of our ships was sunk, mainly through the insubordination among the firemen, "for had the force been effective, the ship would not have been rammed."

The narrator tells of the condition of the enemy's fleet, assuming that his ships were crippled by the long oceanic trip which had been made just in time to encounter the equinoctial gales and much bad weather. The main trouble came from the hydraulic piping, with which our navy has had much difficulty already on board the Monterey and the Amphitrite. The fireroom force of the enemy was very inefficient, due to the employment of foreigners. The fireroom question was a momentous one to our enemy, working from their military base.

After the battle the ships in need of repairs were not sent to navy yards, but to private establishments along the coast, where the work could be done promptly and where the facilities for labor and the supply of material were abundant. Engineer in Chief Melville was made Director General of repairs, our people remembering "that even as a boy he had been a leader, for before he was eighteen years of age he had designed and constructed a breech-loading gun; that during the civil war he had rendered important service, for he had originated the idea of a protective deck; that he had been particularly commended for his skill, ability, and readiness of resource on board the ill-fated Jeanette; that he had shown himself great in his unparalleled search for De Long in the Lena Delta; that he had been greater still in the rehabilitation of the navy as Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering."

The account concludes with a description of the war ship as it should be from the engineer's standpoint—the production of a sea-going expert, not the creation of a theoretical scientist. The ingenious narrative is furnished by Passed Assistant Engineer John R. Edwards, a bright officer on duty in the Navy Department, who has given special study to the subject of boilers. His view will undoubtedly not be shared by line officers, who will probably not be convinced that the engineers can play so important a part in any naval battle until there is some such demonstration as that which Mr. Edwards has made so reasonable. Whatever else may be disputed in the engineer's account, every one will accept his view of Commodore Melville, and will agree that the engineer force must be composed of brave men, commanded by able, fearless officers.

LOCAL AUTONOMY IN JAMAICA.

An Attempt to Obtain from Britain Recognition of Cuban Belligerency—Bounties to Sugar Producers.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Feb. 26.—The first session of the Legislative Council under the new Constitution, substituting autonomous for Crown colony rule, assembled yesterday. It consists of a sort of upper chamber of twelve members, including the Governor, six being officials, and six nominated, including the Custos (Chief Magistrate) of Kingston, and a lower chamber of fourteen members elected by the people, one for each parish. In any dispute affecting Imperial interests the Governor has the power of appointing extra nominees to support him, but in all matters of local concern, in which the electives vote unanimously, the colony obviously enjoys complete autonomy.

It has been informally announced that among the measures to be put forward by the representatives will be a resolution urging upon the Imperial Government the general expediency, both on principle and in the interests of the colony, of recognzing the de facto existence of the Cuban Republic, and granting to it belligerent rights. The representatives will, of course, vote solidly, and it is understood that the Governor will not take the extreme Constitutional step to secure the defeat of the resolution.

That the colony is unanimous in its sympathy with the Cuban revolution is beyond doubt, and even the bona fides of the Government's determination to prevent material aid being rendered from this island are not above suspicion. It is quite certain that while numerous expeditions in aid of the insurgents have been sent off, only one, that of the Pearl, was frustrated. That failure was due to the bungling of the Captain of the vessel after she had been detained by the gunboat and released as an "innocent trader." Only a few days ago an unknown steamer embarked the Jamaica contingent of an important expedition, although the gunboats Tourmaline and Partridge were dispatched to intercept it. The openness with which this was done gave to the Cubans ample opportunity to make other arrangements.

Another important measure to be brought forward in the Council, and one that is likely, if passed, materially to affect the colony's trade with the United States, is a bill to grant bounties to sugar planters, similar to those which the European Governments grant to beet sugar producers. The idea is to assist the sugar planters to maintain their position, which the present state of the markets, as compared with the cost of production, renders untenable. It is thought that this will enable the planters to develop schemes for the reduction of the present cost of production, and that in any case the artificial competition of beet sugar must eventually cease, and that a system of countervailing bounties to cane sugar will prove the readiest means of hastening this end.

The theory is at least a plausible one, and the experiment is well worth the trying. The question is whether Jamaica can afford to make the experiment. It is not as if her whole economic and industrial future were involved in sugar. The export statistics for the last year prove very conclusively her independence of sugar. Even without this so-called "staple" product she has appreciably increased the volume of her trade with her chief market—that of the United States—and succeeded in maintaining the balance of trade in her favor. Still, if the experiment is tried and succeeds, it may give the cue to the less fortunate sister colonies, which, although they obviously cannot afford to pay bounties to their only product, might secure Imperial financial aid to save them from succumbing to the crisis.

It is certain that a system of West Indian sugar bounties would most materially aid the trade with the United States, which has assumed very promising proportions of late years. Jamaica, as the foremost island, and that in which American interests are chiefly concentrated in experimental enterprises having in view the industrial development of all the islands, may well take the initiative in seeking a solution for the crisis that threatens that development. So think her newly elected representatives, and Americans will watch with interest the use to which they put in this direction their lately acquired autonomous privileges.

Suspension of George G. Turner.

George G. Turner's suspension from the Stock Exchange was announced yesterday on account of obligations outside the Exchange which he had failed to satisfy. He was a room trader, but had cleared up his Exchange contracts before suspension. Mr. Turner became a member of the Exchange Nov. 23, 1887. He is a son of Archibald F. Turner, special partner in the firm of Turner, Manuel & Co., 35 Wall Street.

ADVERTISE BIG BARGAINS

Alluring Prices Offered By a Firm that Cannot be Found.

ADDRESS GIVEN DOES NOT EXIST

Circulars Left at Houses—The Probable Plan for Getting Money from the Unwary.

Thousands of circulars, bearing the caption "Important, to the lady of the House—to be called for," have been destributed in this city, Brooklyn, and near by cities within the last few days. The circulars are signed "McDonald & Ross," and offer extraordinary bargains in dry goods.

The American headquarters are given as 10 Bowling Green. There is no such number, and the members of the supposed firm cannot be found.

A paragraph in the printed circular reads: "In order to cope with what we fully anticipate a successful sale, we have organized a staff of competent salesmen, one of whom will have the honor of waiting upon you for this circular, and from whom all information may be obtained and purchases made."

The firm explains that it is making a compulsory sale for the benefit of creditors. The stock is "a bankrupt British imported," valued at £1,500,000. Just why McDonald & Ross should propose to bring goods across the Atlantic and sell them for the advantage of American "bargain hunters" is not made known.

The firm points out that it has main offices at 95 Fenchurch Street, London, England, and at 9 Buchanan Street, Glasgow. The sale here, as explained to the favored householders, will be limited to ten weeks, instead of four months as originally intended.

Sealskin jackets and capes are offered for $50, while French boots and shoes are mentioned for sale at 50 cents a pair. The largest black type is utilized to announce for the benefit of "clerical, medical, and professional gentlemen" the sacrifice of "250,000 webs of imported British university superfine black cloths." If these attractive bargains do not satisfy, one has the option of selecting from not less than "500,000 webs of patent superfine Scotch, Irish, Saxony, and French tweeds."

For the convenience of the public, it is explained, this company has engaged 500 of the best journeymen tailors in the country to make up the costumes "at very low rates, insuring of the latest style and excellent fit, and thorough workmanship."

With a generosity inspired by a consciousness of noble self-sacrifice, the terms are "cash," but, of course, in some cases, express charges will be paid.

The postal authorities are very anxious to see a representative of Messrs. McDonald & Ross. For nearly a week past the firm's mail, addressed to 10 Bowling Green, has been accumulating at the Post Office, but nobody has called for it. The postman on lower Broadway says he has been on the route for years, but just to be accommodating made a fruitless search for "No. 10 Bowling Green."

The "firm's" men evidently seek victims by calling at private houses and obtaining orders from the women folk. The plan most likely would be to ask an advance on goods and thus get money for articles that will never be delivered.

SIGMUND PLATKY'S CREDITORS ANXIOUS.

He Is Said to Have Sailed for Europe Leaving Them Unpaid.

Sigmund Platky, manufacturer of hatters' furs and skins at 119 Mercer Street, this city, and 20 and 22 Bergen Street, Brooklyn, is reported to have sailed for Europe, leaving his creditors unpaid.

Mr. Platky was formerly buyer in Leipzig for a New-York house. He came here and started a business for himself in March, 1892, claiming a capital of $40,000. In the past two seasons he suffered some heavy losses, and a short time ago he sold out his Brooklyn factory.

Herman Joseph has brought suit against him on behalf of creditors for $5,000, but Mr. Platky did not wait for the result of the suit. Mr. Joseph said yesterday that Mr. Platky had disappeared from his place of business, and it was understood that he had gone to Europe. Mr. Joseph estimated the liabilities at $25,000.

Joseph C. Rosenbaum, attorney for Mr. Platky, said that he presumed Mr. Platky had gone to Leipzig, where he has a wealthy brother, to get money to pay his debts. Mr. Platky, he said, lost $40,000 in the business, the past season being a very severe one. He lost $8,000 by one failure in Philadelphia. He had turned over his stock of furs, the attorney said, to several creditors, and had sold the machinery of the Brooklyn factory, which cost $9,000, for $800. Mr. Rosenbaum did not think the liability in this market would exceed $12,000.

DID NOT REFER TO MR. PLATT.

So Says Mr. Roosevelt in Speaking of His Baltimore Address.

President Roosevelt was questioned yesterday regarding his speech in Baltimore last Tuesday night, in which he made certain remarks concerning the Republican administration there. Mr. Roosevelt said:

"In Baltimore the Republican administration is being attacked by certain Republican politicians, because of its refusal to do certain improper political work. The politicians in Baltimore who take such an attitude are not only false to good citizenship, but false to their party, for an election won on the issue of good government must not be turned into a mere substitution of one political ring for another.

"Unfortunately, the trouble exists in New-York, as well as it does in Maryland, and the politicians in each State who attack an administration of their own party because it declines to do improper partisan work, are as false to the principles of sound party fealty as they are to the principles of good government."

Mr. Roosevelt was asked if his remarks referred in any way to Mr. Platt. He said he did not refer to Mr. Platt, but that his remarks referred to all enemies of good government.

EFFECT OF NEW POLICE PENSION BILL.

Board Obliged to Retire Five in the Department at Their Request.

A copy of the Police Pension Fund bill, passed in the Senate yesterday, was seen at Police Headquarters. The only amendment to the old pension law is that the proposed law now reads "department or force," whereas originally it reads "the force." The proposed amended law provides for the deduction of 2 per cent. from the salary of every clerk, matron, hostler and laborer in the department.

Those immediately affected by the new law are Clerks Seth Hawley, Jr., George Hopcroft, and William Delamater; and Stenographer George P. Gott and George H. Mellish. These men have been connected with the department for over twenty-five years, and the proposed law makes it obligatory for the Police Board to retire them at their request.

Col. William H. Kipp, Chief Clerk of the Board, and Daniel W. Craig, Stenographer, have been more than twenty years and less than twenty-five years in the service of the department. Under the proposed law, they may be retired on a pension at the discretion of the Police Commissioners.

Drew Seminary Alumni Dine.

The annual dinner of the New-York Alumni Association of the Drew Theological Seminary, held last evening at Clark's, in Twenty-third Street, was attended by about thirty-five members of the association.

Dr. J. F. Montgomery, President of the association, presided. Informal addresses were made by Dr. Stimson of the Broadway Tabernacle, Bishops Andrews and J. P. Newman, Dr. H. A. Butts, President of the seminary, and Dr. S. F. Upham, also of the seminary.

Among those present were Dr. E. S. Tipple, C. F. Silerty, Dr. Travis, G. D. Eckman, Dr. Bowman, R. M. Aylworth, W. C. Taft, F. S. Cookman, and the Rev. W. Hoagland.

SHE WAS MARY FOX OF BROOKLYN.

Identification of the Body Washed Ashore Near Huntington, L. I.—The Woman Disappeared from Home Feb. 23.

HUNTINGTON, L. I., March 5.—The body of the young woman washed ashore at Lloyd's Neck, Monday afternoon, has been identified, but the identification deepens the mystery as to the cause of death. Two stylishly dressed women stepped from the train which arrives at Oyster Bay at 3:23 o'clock P. M., apparently laboring under considerable excitement. They wanted to be driven to Huntington as soon as possible. A liveryman undertook the job.

When one of the young women looked at the discolored face, she screamed and exclaimed, "My God, it's Mary!" Then she fainted and it took some time to bring her to.

After she had quieted down she said that her name was Katie Fox, and that she lived at 716 President Street, Brooklyn. The dead woman was her sister, Mary Fox, twenty-six years old, who had lived with her.

The sisters had been laughing and talking Sunday afternoon, Feb. 23, when Mary got up from the lounge on which she had been lying and said she guessed she would go out for a while. She took a big roll of money from her pocket and asked her sister if she could change a bill so she would have car fare. Her sister changed one of the bills and remarked:

"Mary, you are a fool to be carrying so much money with you. Why don't you put it away somewhere where it will be safe?" Mary laughed and went out, and that was the last seen of her.

The sister declares Mary was always bright and cheerful, and apparently didn't know what trouble was. She was positive the girl had not committed suicide and that she must have been murdered. She said about two months ago Mary went to Locust Valley, and while there became acquainted with a young man named Peter Anderson. She seemed to be infatuated with him and declared he was the only man that had ever awakened feeling in her heart.

Her sister did not like the looks of Anderson and she protested against Mary associating with him. The protest was so strong and continual that Mary apparently forgot all about Anderson.

At the inquest to-morrow the jury may have Anderson brought before it for examination.

The fact that there was not a cent of money found on the body makes the sister firmer in her belief that there was nothing accidental in the death. She particularly requested Coroner Rodman to make a thorough investigation of the matter. The Coroner is undecided about an autopsy, but will hold one in case the sister so desires. Undertaker Brush was instructed to prepare the body for burial, and have it sent to the Brooklyn home.

HOSPITAL DOCTORS AT FAULT.

Coroner's Jury Censure Metropolitan and Gouverneur Authorities for Death of Thomas Rafferty.

A jury before Coroner Dobbs yesterday administered a stinging rebuke to the management of the Metropolitan Hospital, at Blackwell's Island, and to that of Gouverneur Hospital. Evidence was brought out showing that Thomas Rafferty of 116 Madison Street, who was knocked down and run over by a car or vehicle—it was never known which—in Chatham Square Feb. 4, was first taken to the Hudson Street Hospital, then to Bellevue, and finally to the Metropolitan Hospital.

He was discharged from there in two days. He went home, but became worse, and was taken to Gouverneur Hospital, and from there to Bellevue again. Rafferty died before he was taken from the ambulance at Bellevue.

An autopsy showed that the man had four ribs fractured and an injury to the head which caused cerebral hemorrhage. During all this time the hospital doctors thought that nothing serious was the matter with the man.

The verdict of the jury reads: "We censure the authorities of the Metropolitan Hospital for negligence in discharging deceased while in an improper condition, and we also censure the authorities at Gouverneur Hospital for attempting to transfer deceased while in an unfit condition to be moved."

Rafferty was a silver worker, and had a family. They refused to take him in at Gouverneur on the ground that there were no beds to spare.

THE OUTLOOK FOR COLOMBIA.

Short Term Franchises for Railroads Prevent Development.

C. F. Z. Caracristi, lately manager of the Pan-American Investment Company, was a passenger on the Atlas Line steamship Alene, which arrived from Southern ports yesterday. He had some interesting things to say about Colombia's prospects.

"The City of Barranquilla, the New-Orleans of Colombia, situated on the Magdalena River, and connected with Port Colombia, on the Caribbean Sea, eighteen miles distant, has been making rapid strides of progress," he said. "Merchants from Germany, Italy, and England have settled there, and these, in a large degree, now control the commerce of the country.

"It is a notable fact that no American merchant or manufacturer has taken advantage of the ever increasing business opportunities of that locality. There are vast fields for hard-working miners with capital, but the possibilities of some gold fields have been largely overestimated.

"I believe, however, that the time is inopportune for the reconstruction of the many abandoned railroads that have been the ruin of several American and English companies. The deplorable condition of the national credit of Colombia will prevent the investment of capital for some time to come.

"If the Government should give franchises directly to the companies, granting the roads in the simple, instead of short terms of fifty years, as is the custom now, I believe that the vast Colombian territory that now lies idle would be rapidly developed."

Mr. Caracristi will stay at the Manhattan Club during his stay in the city.

CAPT. BRABAZON AS A WITNESS.

Taken from the Bermuda to Appear Before the Grand Jury.

United States Marshal McCarty yesterday boarded the steamship Bermuda and arrested Capt. John Brabazon, whom he took to the Federal Building for the purpose of sending him before the United States Grand Jury.

The Captain is now under bail on a charge of having violated the neutrality laws, in connection with Gen. Garsia, Capt. Samuel Hughes, and others, said to have been interested in the recent Cuban filibustering expedition.

Lawyer E. R. Olcott is counsel for Capt. Brabazon, and late yesterday afternoon the Captain was paroled in the lawyer's custody, in company with Chief Engineer Thomas Nelson, Second Engineer James Howden, and Steward C. C. Taylor of the Bermuda, who are also Grand Jury witnesses.

Mamie Hughes Appears in Court.

Mamie Hughes, whose mysterious disappearance, after she was assaulted by James Taylor, alias "Jube" Tyler, caused the police of the Mercer Street Station so much anxiety, appeared in Jefferson Market Court yesterday when Taylor was arraigned before Magistrate Cornell. She said that she had been induced by a friend of Taylor's to go to Brooklyn to stay until the case against Taylor had been dropped for want of a complainant. She said that she had not been badly injured by the assault, and that she declined to make any complaint. Magistrate Cornell accordingly discharged Taylor.

Democratic Victory in Vermont.

From The Boston Globe.

Rutland, Vt., was carried by the Democrats on Tuesday for the first time in its history. Alderman T. H. Browne was elected Mayor by 16 majority. W. L. Day was elected Treasurer and E. B. Moore Park Commissioner by large majorities. The Democrats also made a gain of one in the Board of Aldermen. This Democratic overturn produced a profound sensation in that Republican city. The outcome is due to extravagant expenditure of city moneys by the Republicans, and to the support of the Republican candidate for Mayor, J. W. Stearns, by the A. P. A.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress with private family; best city references. 1,220 3d Av., Smith's bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a Protestant girl as chambermaid and assist with waiting; best reference. 209 East 44th St., care Brownly; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID.—Can sew or assist with any other work, in private family only, or as parlormaid. E. K., Times Agency, 554 3d Av.

Companions.

COMPANION.—By trained nurse as traveling companion; references exchanged. Miss Maxwell, 1,132 Linden Av., Baltimore, Md.

Cooks.

COOK, LAUNDRESS—CHAMBERMAID, WAITress.—Two girls will do the work of a small private family; good cook and laundress, chambermaid and waitress; references. 308 West 16th St., second floor.

COOK.—By young woman as first-class cook in private family; thoroughly understands her business; reference from last employers. L. G., Box 306 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook in private family; understands all kinds of cooking; last employer can be seen. 463 Columbus Av., Rock's bell.

COOK.—By a young woman as competent cook in private family; understands all kinds of family cooking; good, satisfactory city reference. 127 West 46th St.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook in a private family; excellent baker; two years' best city reference. Driscoll's bell, 206 East 43d St.

COOK.—First-class; by Scotchwoman in private family; able to take a chef's place; wages, $50. Mrs. Francefort, 640 6th Av.; ring second bell twice.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable young woman; good baker; very economical; in small private family; city reference. 760 10th Av., first floor, front.

COOK.—By a first-class cook and waitress in private family; first-class city reference from last employer. 111 East 102d St., care of McCarthy.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as good cook and plain laundress in private family; city or country; willing and obliging; best city reference. 304 East 38th St., Murphy's bell.

COOK.—French-Swiss; recently arrived in this country; very good cook; good references. Elisa, care of Mrs. Leeron, 230 East 40th St.

COOK.—By a competent young woman; good cook; assist with washing and ironing; small family; city reference. 310 East 31st St.

COOK.—By a good woman cook; age, 34; in private family only; country and Jersey preferred; reference. 900 West 39th St.; ring four times.

COOK.—By young girl as competent cook in private family; willing and obliging; good city reference. S. C., 257 West 42d St.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; understands French and English cooking in all branches; good references. 446 4th Av., top bell.

COOK.—By first-class young cook; steady place preferred to wages; good references. 113 West 56th St.; Splane's bell.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; five years' best city reference; wages, $50 to $55. Y. D., 95 Clinton Place.

COOK.—By girl to cook, wash, and iron in private family; good city reference. 243 East 46th St.; Davy's bell.

COOK.—By a competent cook in private family; no objection to coarse washing; best city reference. 113 East 45th St.; ring basement bell.

COOK.—In hospital or institute; city or country; good reference; makes desserts, pastry in all its branches. A. M., 219 2d Av.

COOK.—By first-class Swedish cook by the day; understands lunches and dinners thoroughly. Mrs. T. Glane, 584 3d Av.

COOK.—Protestant; finest company dinners; marketing; excellent manager; two years' reference; wages, $50. M., 236 3d Av.

COOK.—By a German-American; in private family; references; wages, $25. 36 East 3d St.

COOK.—By English Protestant; first-class; good references; wages, $30. A. B., 114 East 53d St.

COOK.—By a North German girl as plain cook and assist with laundry. 49 Vandam St.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By respectable young woman as first-class laundress; two or three days in the week; or housecleaning; city references. Mrs. Sullivan, 319 37th St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—A lady desires to find two or three more families who could use the services of a very desirable young dressmaker by the week; to go home nights; has been employed by Journeay & Burnham of Brooklyn; is thoroughly experienced in the art of dressmaking; can be highly recommended. Norwegian, Box 373 Times, Up Town.

DRESSMAKER.—By a first-class dressmaker; in private families; makes in all latest styles; will alter; remodel. Sewing, 106 West 42d St.

DRESSMAKER.—By an expert fitter and trimmer; by the day; formerly with Redfern; references. 134 East 117th St.

DRESSMAKER.—Wishes few more customers by day or home. Miss Haas, care of Ruppert, 192 East 76th St.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—(Morning occupied) wishes position for remaining time; resident preferred; or would exchange some time for a good home; best of reference. Europe, Box 375 Times, Up Town.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By respectable woman in widower's small family; good plain cook and bread baker; no triflers. Call or address, all week, Mrs. Charlotte, 112 East 82d St.; be seen at 5 P. M.

Housework.

HOUSEWORK.—In city or country; by competent Swedish girl; good cook; best reference. Call, to-morrow, at 321 Atlantic Av., near Smith St., Brooklyn; no letters.

Kitchenmaids.

KITCHENMAID.—In private family; first-class city references. W. Poss, 551 East 136th St., second floor.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By experienced Protestant person; understands all her duties; good traveler and packer; speaks several languages fluently; best city references. L. G., care Mrs. Pearsall, 166 East 56th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By young French woman; speaks perfect English; wishes situation as lady's maid in private family; city references. Write care of Pastor of French Episcopal Church, 22d St., between 5th and 6th Avs.

LADY'S MAID.—By Norwegian; speaks French, German, and English; good seamstress and hairdresser; traveling preferred; good references. F. G., Mrs. Jullian, 313 West 38th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By thoroughly competent French Protestant girl as lady's maid; first-class hairdresser and dressmaker; first-class city reference. Emilie, 115 West 28th St.

LADY'S MAID.—Experienced, competent; good knowledge of dressmaking and hairdressing; accustomed to travel; good family seamstress; best city references. K., 70 West 39th St.; Lee's box.

LADY'S MAID.—German; competent in her duties; understands sewing; packing, hairdressing, care of lady's wardrobe; first-class references. S. S., 242 East 48th St.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—Competent; understands duties of maid; all kinds fine sewing; good knowledge dressmaking; three years' city reference. Maid, 127 East 63d St.

LADY'S MAID.—Speaks French, German, and English; good dressmaker; can cut and fit; good hairdresser; best references. Elise, 1,227 Broadway.

MAID, &c.—By middle-aged lady as maid, seamstress, and do light chamberwork; good reference. C. M., 333 East 30th St., care of Mrs. Renner.

MAID.—By an active French, German, and English speaking Swiss Protestant; middle-aged; as competent maid to lady or miss; good needlewoman; city references. 411 4th Av.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Or do light chamberwork and sewing; best city reference. 326 West 59th St.; ring Scully's bell.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a girl as A1 laundress; thorough, competent chambermaid, or excellent waitress; five years' unquestionable reference from last employer. O'Sullivan, 773 10th Av.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent laundress; will go out by the day, or to do cleaning; best city references. S. J., 311 East 93d St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a German girl as laundress; willing to assist with chamberwork; private family; best city reference. 266 West 36th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress and housecleaner two last days of week. 141 West 75th St., basement, present employer's.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class shirt, collar, and cuff ironer; private family preferred; excellent references. 300 West 48th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress in private family; no objection to country; city reference. 209 East 44th St., basement.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable young girl as first-class laundress in a private family. 218 East 56th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress; assist chamberwork; best city reference. 181 East 73d St.

Nurses.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By reliable young Protestant North of Ireland experienced infant's nurse; take entire charge; bring up on bottle; best city reference. 606 Columbus Av., Hetherington's bell.

NURSE.—By a respectable Protestant woman as nurse; competent to care for baby from birth; seven years' reference. 202 East 26th St., one flight up.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a young girl as seamstress or nurse to growing children. L. D., 224 West 32d St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS—COOK.—By North of Ireland waitress; first-class reference; private family; also first-class cook; best city reference; together or separately. 215 West 16th St.; Young's bell, first floor.

WAITRESS.—By a first-class waitress; capable of taking butler's place, or would take parlormaid's place; best city reference. M. D., Box 319 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—Protestant; first-class; in private family; understands carving, wines, salads, care glass and silver; best city personal references. 219 2d Av.

WAITRESS and CHAMBERMAID.—By a thoroughly competent young Protestant girl; has best city references. A. T., Box 308 Times, Up Town.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Washing.

WASHING.—Respectable woman wishes to do private family washing; tablecloths and napkins for restaurant; reasonable. 474 3d Av.

Miscellaneous.

A NEAT MENDER WOULD TAKE CHARGE of gentlemen's linen and underwear. Mrs. C. Caumont, 64 South Washington Square.

BUTLER.—By Frenchman; thoroughly competent, sober, and honest; first-class references. G., 230 East 40th St.

MASSAGE AND BATHS GIVEN BY SWEDISH masseuse at home or out; highest testimonials. 819 6th Av., between 46th and 47th Sts., second flat.

MASSAGE.—Given by Swedish masseuse at home or out; highest testimonials. 434 West 58th St.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER DESIRES position; Remington; eight years' experience; thoroughly competent and reliable. Experience, Post Office Box 2,778.

The word "Up-town" in the short ads. refers to The Times's up-town office, No. 1,269 Broadway, (32d St.,) which is open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER—COOK.—By a young French couple, speaking English, in first-class private family; man as butler; wife as excellent cook; knows how to serve dinners in all styles; understands marketing; have best testimonials as to sobriety, honesty, and capability from leading families in New-York City or country. H. R., care Luze, 142 West 30th St.

BUTLER, WAITER.—By a middle-aged Frenchman; private family; thoroughly competent; good habits; honest, sober, willing, obliging, single; not afraid of work; city references; care of silver, furnaces; good valet. Ponis, 877 6th Av., top floor.

BUTLER—PARLORMAID or CHAMBERMAID.—By a thoroughly competent Englishman and wife; man as butler, good valet; height, 6 feet; wife as parlormaid or chambermaid; good city references. G. L., Box 345 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER—MAID—COOK—HOUSEMAID.—A lady leaving immediately for Europe wishes to place her servants, whom she can highly recommend; butler, maid, cook, and housemaid. 7 East 53d St.

BUTLER or VALET and BUTLER.—A gentleman wishes to recommend a competent man; one, four, and six years' city reference; English. C. W., 212 West 53d St.

BUTLER.—French; in private family; thoroughly understands his business; good references; city or country. A. B., Box 352 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By experienced Swiss German; single; willing and obliging; good city references. Henry, 17 East 54th St.

BUTLER.—By Englishman; has good personal references; also good valet. A. M., Box 307 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER and VALET.—By an Englishman; personal reference from last employer. H. G., Box 385 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER—LAUNDRESS.—By a French couple in private family; sober and obliging; first-class city reference; city or country. B. L., 411 4th Av.

BUTLER.—By a thoroughly competent young man; tall and good appearance; first-class city reference. E. J., Box 387 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER or VALET.—By a Frenchman; speaks little English; first